30.2V - 18429

NORTHERN EUROPE," DECLARED IN A BROADCAST FROM BERLIN TONIGHT RECORDED BY FCC AND CBS MONITORS THAT AMERICA IS ON THE WRONG SIDE OF THE WAR.

"JUST WHY I AM SPEAKING FROM BERLIN CAN WAIT UNTIL ANOTHER TALK; FOR TONIGHT I WANT TO TELL YOU SOMETHING ABOUT FINLAND," HE SAID. EXCERPTS:

SEP 2 1944

"THE FINNS ARE A NATION OF SPORTSMEN AND THEY ARE CONTINUING THE WAR AGAINST BOLSHEVISM IN A SPORTSMANLIKE SPIRIT. . . THIS IS THEIR LAST STRUGGLE FOR SURVIVAL. . . THE GREAT MAJORITY OF THE AMERICANS LIKE THE FINNS. . . FINLAND IS AN OBSTACLE TO ROOSEVELT'S AMBITIONS AND TO HIS FRIEND STALIN. SHE BLOCKS STALIN'S WAY TO THE OCEAN. FINLAND HAS NOT CHANGED HER POLICY OR HER FORM OF GOVERNMENT. SHE FOUGHT FOR HER LIFE IN THE WINTER WAR (1939-40). SHE FIGHTS FOR HER LIFE TODAY. THERE IS SOMETHING RADICALLY WRONG IN THIS WORLD WAR LINEUP. FINLAND HAS NOT CHANGED, BUT THE AMERICAN GOVERNMENT HAS CHANGED.

"SO ALL OF YOU WHO WANTED TO HELP FINLAND IN THE WINTER WAR SHOULD REALIZE THAT AMERICA IS ON THE WRONG SIDE. STALIN STANDS FOR

30.2A — 18429

THE DESTRUCTION OF LITHUANIA, POLAND, LATVIA ETC. ROOSEVELT'S WAR AIMS ARE THE SAME. . . THE ROOSEVELT POLICY IS THE POLICY OF J. PIERPONT MORGAN."

SEP 2 1944

THE ANNOUNCER INTRODUCED THE SPEAKER AS "DONALD DAY, WHO FOR SOME 20 YEARS WAS EUROPEAN CORRESPONDENT FOR THE CHICAGO HERALD TRIBUNE (CORRECT) AND HAS PLACED HIMSELF ON EUROPE'S SIDE IN THE WAR AGAINST BOLSHEVISM." (IN CHICAGO, A TRIBUNE REPRESENTATIVE SAID THE NEWSPAPER HAD A CORRESPONDENT NAMED DONALD DAY IN NORTHERN EUROPEAN COUNTRIES FOR APPROXIMATELY 20 YEARS WHO WAS DISCHARGED WHEN HE DECLINED AN ORDER TO RETURN HOME WHEN FINLAND WENT INTO THE WAR AT GERMANY'S SIDE. THE TRIBUNE HAD NO KNOWLEDGE THAT THE BROADCASTER WAS THE SAME MAN.)

CBS 64 OWI 51 54 JRT 1050PEW

EUROPEAN WAR FLASHBACK

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

SEPT. 1, 1918--AMERICAN TROOPS FOUGHT ON BELGIAN SOIL FOR THE FIRST TIME, CAPTURING VOORMEZEELE AND SEVERAL STRONG POSITIONS BETWEEN THAT POINT AND YPRES. PERONNE ALSO FELL TO THE ALLIES AS THE AUSTRALIANS FORCED A CROSSING OF THE SOMME RIVER. THE BRITISH MADE A GENERAL ADVANCE

IN FURIOUS FIGHTING, CAPTURING BOUCHAVESNES, RANCOURT, MORVAL AND BEAULANCOURT, AND SEIZED 2,000 PRISONERS.

SEPT. 1, 1940--SIXTY THOUSAND U.S. NATIONAL GUARDSMEN WERE CALLED INTO ACTIVE SERVICE FOR ONE YEAR, BEGINNING SEPT. 16, 1940.

N548PEW

--FOUR YEARS AGO TODAY--

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

AUG. 31, 1940--VICHY GOVERNMENT REPORTS REBELLION IN FRENCH INDO-CHINA AND FRENCH WEST AFRICA FOLLOWING ACTION OF FRENCH EQUATORIAL AFRICA IN JOINING BRITISH CAUSE. RAF NIGHT BOMBERS HIT HAMBURG, HAMM, BREMEN AND EMDEN; GERMANS BOMB THAMES DOCKS.

SEP 2 1944

FW200AEW

THE ROAD TO BERLIN

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

1--RUSSIAN FRONT 322 MILES (FROM EASTERN SUBURBS OF WARSAW)

2--NORTHERN FRANCE 450 MILES (FROM ST.DIZIER)

3--SOUTHERN FRANCE--545 MILES (FROM [redacted] near Annemasse

4--ITALIAN FRONT--590 MILES (FROM PESARO)

SEP 2 1944

NEW YORK, AUG 31-(AP)-WHEN J.NORMAN LODGE, ASSOCIATED PRESS WAR CORRESPONDENT, RETURNED FROM COVERING THE SOUTH PACIFIC FRONT, HE TALKED GLOWINGLY TO HIS WIFE AND DAUGHTER OF WORK DONE BY THE WOMEN'S ARMY CORPS IN NEW CALEDONIA AND HAWAII. INSPIRED, THEY BOTH ENLISTED.

MRS.LODGE, 46-YEAR-OLD HOUSEWIFE, AND THE DAUGHTER, NORMA, WERE SWORN IN TOGETHER TUESDAY--ON THE DAUGHTER'S 20TH BIRTHDAY. THE OATH WAS ADMINISTERED BY FIRST LIEUT.MILDRED H.NORGAARD, WHOSE HUSBAND, NOLAND, ALSO IS AN AP WAR CORRESPONDENT.

THE ENLISTMENTS PLACED THE ENTIRE LODGE FAMILY IN UNIFORM. A SON, JAMES, 18, JOINED THE MERCHANT MARINE IN MARCH.

LODGE, A VETERAN OF THE LAST WAR, SERVED AS WAR CORRESPONDENT IN FINLAND, NORWAY AND ENGLAND AND COVERED EVERY AMERICAN LANDING IN THE SOUTH PACIFIC FROM GUADALCANAL TO BOUGAINVILLE. HE NOW IS IN THE UNITED STATES.

SB1058AEW

30. 24— 18431

Americans at German and Belgian Borders, Capture Verdun, St. Mihiel in 80-Mile Sweep; Canadians Take Dieppe; British Seize Arras

SEP 2 1944

SEP 3 1944

TROOPS CAPTURE 3 FORTRESSES OF FIRST WORLD WAR

SEP 2 1944

Doughboys Sweep Up Sedan, Verdun and St. Mihiel in Swift Drive.

BREACH MAGINOT LINE

Enemy Retreats to Reich in Hope of Making Last-Ditch Stand.

Bant

SUPREME HEADQUARTERS ALLIED EXPEDITIONARY FORCE, Saturday, Sept. 2. — (AP) American armies pounded at or beyond the Belgian frontier today and raced the Germans in an attempt to reach the Siegfried Line before the routed enemy—beaten in the battle of France—can man it for a last-ditch defense of the Reich.

KNIGHT

Behind these lightning columns, now operating at double the speed of the Nazi blitz of France, lay the fallen fortresses of Sedan, Verdun and St. Mihiel, and the breached Maginot line.

(With Allied forces at or near the Belgian border, the Nazis admitted in a strange broadcast from Brussels that the Belgian capital might fall soon, but threatened "one day we shall come back."

Appeal to Belgians

(One Nazi announcer made a last appeal for Hitler's cause and admonished Belgians "not to show hatred against us or against those in your country who worked for us." Another cautioned the people to remain calm, adding "we shall never rob you and we shall never pillage you."

(SS Leader Hans Friedrich told the Belgians, "I know you are eagerly awaiting the British and American forces" and added "we nationalist-socialists however will face any situation. We shall never give up our principles. One day we shall come back.")

The fortress of Verdun, where 300,000 Frenchmen bled to save France in the First World War, fell with hardly a shot after armored infantry swept through the Argonne Forest—still scarred and seared by the agonies of battles generations old—without a single casualty.

It was no longer a battle. It was simply a race for the Germans trying to get into positions in the rusty Siegfried Line before the American lightning strikes.

Where the Germans elected to stand, they were overwhelmed by flying columns, bombed and strafed and pelted from the skies by pamphlets calling on them to "surrender now."

Already hard-riding patrols may have lanced across the Belgian border five miles north of Sedan and plunged into the Ardennes Forest out of which the German hordes poured four years ago to subjugate France.

From 60 to 75 miles to the north east lies Prussia, with her great Rhineland industrial center.

British Seize Arras

On the left the onrushing British seized Arras, 27 miles from the Belgian border, while the American First army was no more than 19 miles away after taking Montcornet in an 18-mile drive from Laon.

(The Stockholm newspaper Tidningen declared the Germans and their Belgian Fascist friends were in flight from Brussels amid "scenes similar to Paris a few weeks ago," the Office of War Information reported.)

Triumphant Canadians captured Dieppe to wipe out the memory of their bloody landing of 1942 and dashed 15 miles on up the coast to Le Treport.

Americans at the southeastern end of the swift-moving 200-mile front thrust 16 miles southeast of St. Dizier to Joinville on the road to Belfort and the gap that leads along another road to Germany.

After driving 23 miles north of Reims and occupying Rethel, other American forces engaged the Germans in the grand Foret de Signy, but it was unlikely that the enemy there was occupied in more than a rearguard action.

A front line dispatch said the American First army was attacking toward Mons, 7 miles inside Belgium where a fierce battle was fought in the First World War. Highways were loaded with American trucks, all hurrying north.

The clandestine Belgian press called on Belgian patriots to redouble their blows against the Germans.

SEP 2 1944

Fight on Historic Soil

Lt. Gen. George S. Patton's Third army at Verdun and St. Mihiel were on the historic soil where their fathers 26 years ago launched the big offensive that drove Germany to her knees.

With him, it was revealed, was the veteran 90th infantry division, which fought at Verdun and St. Mihiel in the last war.

Other units now identified driving on Germany are the Fourth Armored division, which earlier sealed off the Brest peninsula, and the Seventh armored, and the fifth, 35th and 80th infantry divisions.

The Germans were taking terrible punishment from the skies. One group of Allied fighters alone reported they shot up 20 German troop trains in Flanders and the Pas-de-Calais area. Ninety-two locomotives were hit.

The Canadians, loose on the channel coast closed to within three miles of Abbeville, the Somme river city which the British are approaching from the southeast.

Vengeful Canadians without striking a blow seized Dieppe, scene of their heaviest casualties in an invasion test raid two years ago, and in the forefront were units which played a big role in that engagement, a field dispatch said.

Equally vengeful British in a 33-mile drive in 24 hours reached Arras, 53 miles southeast of Dunkerque, scene of their disastrous evacuation from falling France in 1940, a field dispatch said.

It was estimated that en route they had rolled up from one-third to one-half of all the robot bomb sites from which the Germans have been plastering Southern England.

Near Belgian Border

The breakthrough at Sedan, where the Germans won the battle of France in 1940 by outflanking the Maginot Line, put the Americans within sight of the Belgian frontier, five miles away, and front dispatches said it was probable the Americans already had stormed into Belgium.

SEP 3 1944

The exiled government of Belgium hoisted the national banner over its headquarters in anticipation of the news that liberating armies had crossed the Belgian frontier.

Dive bombers wiped out the gun nests in the hills about Verdun with its capture by Lt. Gen. George S. Patton's Third army yesterday, and the dash down the last 49 miles to the Reich's border of the Saar was at a pace which might place them there within hours.

The Doughboys had traveled 50 miles from Reims in 24 hours at twice the speed with which the Germans blitzed France in 1940, scattering rearguards and stragglers in their path.

Reports reaching Supreme headquarters lagged far behind, and it was possible Lorraine's fortress city of Metz was already within artillery range.

(The Berlin radio said 12 to 16 U. S. divisions had won a hard battle outside Verdun, then pushed through and had begun to flow into the Lorraine basin on the road to Metz, less than 25 miles from the German border.)

American tanks rumbled across the Meuse, most formidable river barrier to Germany short of the Rhine, both at Verdun and at Commercy, 43 miles to the southeast.

DIEPPE IS CAPTURED BY CANADIAN ARMY

SEP 2 1944

British Cut Off Rocket Coast as Americans Take Verdun and St. Mihiel—Belgian Frontier Reported Crossed.

Supreme Headquarters, Allied Expeditionary Force, Sept. 1 (A. P.).—American and British troops, mopping up the north of France in a gigantic sweep from the sea to the German border areas, were cutting the rocket coast into segments today and stabbing to within a few hours' run of Germany herself.

The campaign in France neared an end, and Americans speared up to or across the Belgian frontier. Verdun, Sedan, St. Mihiel, Dieppe were overrun. Arras had been reached.

Vengeful Canadians without striking a blow seized Dieppe, scene of their heaviest casualties in an invasion test raid two years ago, and in the forefront were units which had played a big role in that engagement, a field dispatch said.

The capture of St. Mihiel, famed tip of the salient in the first world war where Gen. Pershing's troops got their first taste of action as an army, fell in the swift advances that carried Lieut.-Gen. George S. Patton's Third Army to within fifty-eight miles of the Saarland border of Germany.

[The German radio said two groups of six to eight American divisions each were pushing on from Verdun and already were overrunning the Lorraine basin, annexed by Germany in 1940 and considered by Berlin a part of the Reich itself. Metz was within artillery range of the advancing Americans, the broadcast said.]

British Bolt for Rocket Ramps

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The British virtually closed off eighty miles of the rocket coast with a bolt of armor as the Allies drove in hot pursuit along a 270-mile front.

Field dispatches said that Canadians captured Dieppe in the rocket pocket where they suffered heavy casualties in a test-tube invasion two years ago. This time the Canadians hardly fired a shot in seizing the port.

Other spearheads, said broadcasts from the front, were only two miles from Le Havre, in Le Treport on the coast, only three miles from Abbeville, and swarming around Arras only twenty-seven miles from the Belgian border.

[Radio Atlantic, a clandestine German-language station, said in a special announcement tonight that American spearheads had reached the Belgian frontier near Sedan. The broadcast was heard by NBC. In another broadcast recorded by NBC the same station stated that American troops were only nineteen miles from Metz.

[A dispatch from London quoted a German military spokesman today as describing the German situation in northern France as "hopeless for the time being." Speaking over the Berlin radio of two big Allied bulges in the Amiens and Meuse areas, the spokesman compared the plight of the Germans now with their "hopeless" situation four weeks ago which he said had been "mastered."]

[Later the Berlin radio said the "speed of German disengagement movements in northern France has been increased to frustrate Allied ideas of cutting off and encircling German formations."]

Belgian Flags Are Out.

The red, yellow and black flags of Belgium already flew over the Government's buildings in London in anticipation of the arrival of the Allies at the border and the imminence of liberation, and the Germans admitted that the fight for northern France was as good as over.

The British, slashing away at a rate of nearly thirty miles a day, stabbed to Longpre, only ten miles from Abbeville where the Germans reached the channel in 1940, and all but cut off all the channel coast southward to Le Havre.

The British were within sixty-five miles of Calais where German guns have barked at Dover across the narrowest part of the channel for more than four years.

A twenty-two-mile race north of Amiens took another British column to Hebunterme, twelve miles from Arras and thirty-nine miles from the fields of Flanders in Belgium.

While the British neared Dunkerque, the Canadians to the southwest worked off another grudge, driving to within three miles of Dieppe where 3,000 Canadians were lost in the raid of 1942.

Still farther south, waves of American Marauders pounded forts and gun positions at the besieged port of Brest in Brittany and American troops then began another all-out assault on that fortress naval base.

Closing on Calais.

While Marshal Montgomery threatened to close a fist on Calais and Dunkerque, this time with Germans in the trap area, Berlin broadcasts reported a swerving American column had cut off Germans in the Seine and Somme areas, reaching the Vervins area thirty miles northwest of Rethel—and fifteen miles from the Belgian border.

But it was to the northeast—through the Ardennes invasion route, the Sedan gap and then across the Meuse, backdoor to the Maginot Line—that the main American thrust seemed directed.

Lieut.-Gen. George S. Patton's armor ground out an advance of sixty-five miles in less than twenty-four hours to reach Verdun—a pace which left official headquarters communiques lagging many hours behind. But even at that gait he could catch few fleeing Germans.

On a seventy-mile front Americans had stabbed to or across the Belgian border in the vicinity of historic Sedan, reached to within forty-nine miles of the German frontier at Verdun, and in an eastward thrust through St. Dizier to Commercy had advanced to within fifty-eight miles of Germany's Saar.

They had crossed at a jump the famous Argonne Forest and the Meuse where Gen. John J. Pershing's doughboys fought for six bitter weeks in 1918, and driven through or past some of the most important works of the old French Maginot Line.

Verdun is only thirty miles from the Duchy of Luxemburg and forty-six miles from the rail center of Metz.

Commercy is fourteen miles from Toul and twenty-six miles from Nancy, important fortress cities in the border region, and only ten miles south of St. Mihiel where American troops made history in 1918.

Near Site of Old Collapse.

With Lieut.-Gen. Courtney H. Hodges's First United States Army on the left and Gen. Patton's forces on the right the Americans were driving a huge spike into the same vital area where in 1918 Pershing's penetration across lines of escape out of northern France and Belgium forced the November armistice.

Front-line dispatches last night told of the drive across the Meuse between Sedan, historic battleground of 1870, 1918 and 1940, and Charleville, and to the outskirts of Sedan itself. Sedan is but five miles from the Belgian border.

Associated Press War Correspondent Edward D. Ball, writing from Verdun, said the Americans plunged on beyond the River Meuse in close pursuit of the Germans, who put up only a brief fight for the city.

Another column, advancing from St. Dizier, captured Commercy on the Meuse River, ten miles south of famed St. Mihiel and twenty-eight miles west of Nancy.

Front dispatches last night said that United States First Army Forces had penetrated Sedan, five miles from Belgium. Everywhere the Germans were in full flight for the dubious safety of their homeland fort lines.

To the west along the coast of France, Marshal Montgomery's Twenty-first Army group, now in high gear, rolled up the rocket bomb belt at a mile-an-hour rate.

Supreme Headquarters had no late information on battlefront positions in the Sedan gap.

In a fanout north of Paris, the left flank of the American First Army shot patrols within a mile of Compiegne, forty-three miles from the French capital. These reconnaissance forces presumably went along the main road, by-passing the historic forest where the armistices of 1918 and 1940 were signed.

Occupy Other Towns.

Other forces branched out to Bresle and Fouquerolles, just east of Beauvais, and occupied Creil, Crepy, Bethancourt and Harmont.

The British were pouring troops and armor across the Somme bridgehead on both sides of Amiens into the back door to the Pas de Calais coast, center of the flying bomb bases and reported site of some great con-

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crete works of the threatened giant V-2 rocket bomb.

On the Brittany Peninsula Americans were fighting their way through the last defenses of Brest in a battle now left 400 miles behind the main fighting line. Clean-up of the last Nazis on the Daoulas Peninsula southeast of the port was announced and the Americans pushed almost to the coast on the tip of land.

As the Germans fell back a statement by Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower that "three German field marshals and one Army commander have been either dismissed or incapacitated by wounds" implied confirmation of reports that Field Marshal Guenther von Kluge had been replaced as enemy commander in chief in the west.

The other two German field marshals are Karl Rudolf Gerd von Rundstedt, von Kluge's ousted predecessor, and Erwin Rommel, reported severely wounded.

CANADIANS TAKE DIEPPE WITHOUT FIRING A SHOT

Wilson

DIEPPE, France, Sept. 1—(AP)

At these points they entered the belt of Maginot Line fortifications, but there was no indication that the Germans were making use of the old French defense line. At Commercy Patton's forces were within 160 miles of the American Seventh army pounding up from Southern France.

Commercy is 25 miles from Nancy, capital of Lorraine.

The whereabouts of Lieut.-Col. Courtney H. Hodges' First American Army was a question, but the Germans placed them in the vicinity of Vervins, 15 miles from the Belgium border and 23 miles north of Laon, their last officially reported position.

German General Captured

The British were rolling up the robot-bomb coast at the rate of a mile an hour, and somewhere along the British-Canadian front, Gen. Heinrich Hans Berbach, who took over the German Seventh Army when Col. Gen Paul Hausser was wounded, was caught at breakfast and captured along with seven of his staff.

It was estimated that they had covered from one third to one half of all the robot-bomb sites from which the Germans have been attacking southern England.

Streaming across the Somme river on a 12-mile front around Amiens, the British drove 22 miles on north to Hebuterme, and sent armored vanguards 12 miles north to the big rail and highway center of Arras.

Little Opposition Met

Near Abbeville, the British were little more than 65 miles south of Pas-de-Calais, main robot launching site.

Nowhere did they encounter more than scattered rear guards and a few isolated tanks.

The Americans cleaning up the terrain north of Paris were also helping to eliminate the flying-bomb menace, for they found it honeycombed with robot storage depots in quarries and limestone caves.

Several roofs had been pierced by British bombs. Each depot had a storage capacity of 100 flying bombs.

The Canadians also were fighting within two miles of the Atlantic port of Le Havre, deserted of all save the usual garrison. It was expected that the port would fall only after a hard fight.

Batteries Believed Shifted

The Germans are believed to have shifted some of their seaward batteries to face the landward threat, and a steep-banked stream flowing into the Seine on the west forms a barrier.

Pilots reported explosions at Le Havre, indicating that demolition work had begun.

The battle for the important Breton harbor of Brest also neared a climax with the Americans fighting through the last defenses. Americans seized dominating peninsulas on the west and southeast.

In the center of the front north of Paris, the Americans were ironing out a gap between their lines and the British on the west.

They pushed to within a mile of Compiegne, 43 miles north of the capital, apparently by-passing the forest of the same name.

Operating from 35 to 42 miles north and northeast of Paris, they swept up Bresle, Fouquerolles, Creil, Crepy, Bethancourt and Haramont.

30-24—18433

This channel port, symbol of Canadian courage in the bloody test raid of 1942, fell today without a shot to the hard driving troops of Lt. Gen. H. D. G. Crerar's First Canadian army.

They came by land to the coastal city where they came by sea in August of 1942 at a cost of 3,384 casualties, but today they were halted only twice in small scale fighting along the 40 miles from Rouen.

Then the march was resumed and the Canadians entered the city at 10:45 a.m. (4:15 a.m. Eastern War Time.)

Thereafter, throughout the day, convoys moved up to the city through highways lined with cheering crowds.

But the fall of Dieppe proved anticlimactic, for the regiments which participated in the 1942 raid had expected a hard fight and were eager for it.

The Germans had damaged the port considerably before they left. Civilians said they requisitioned all the bicycles and horses they could find and even piled goods into baby carriages.

Verdun Defense Feeble

By Edward D. Ball

Verdun, Aug. 31 (AP—Delayed). The American Third Army captured Verdun today and plunged on beyond the river Meuse after the retreating Germans, who made only a feeble defense of the city around which fighting surged for three years in World War I.

Plunging down the old Roman road, Lieut. Gen. George S. Patton's troops had advanced 65 miles from Reims in less than 24 hours. They now were less than 50 miles from the German border.

Some Maginot Points Intact

Casualties at Verdun were light but the enemy put up a brisk fight for a while. A number of buildings were hit. Enemy guns fired from the fortress-studded hills surrounding the town, but with each burst our dive-bombers pounced on them.

One persistent battery kept lobbing shells from the vicinity of a towering monument that stands over the spot where 700 Poilus were smothered in the last war when a shell burst caved in a trench, leaving the points of their bayonets protruding.

Verdun was one of the keystones of the Maginot Line on which France pinned her faith at the start of the present war. Frenchmen there today said the Germans had destroyed the turrets of the old fortresses hewn in the hills, but that all other installations were intact.

Yanks Get Big Welcome

Even while shells still were bursting the French populace flocked into Verdun's streets in a delirious welcome to the Americans.

Marshal Petain, the city's World War I defender, is still revered here by many.

"A tired old man under the German thumb," said one Frenchman with a shrug. "As at Verdun, he did his best for France at Vichy."

Defense Half-Hearted

The old caretaker of the Verdun Memorial in the city's Petain Plaza said the highest German officials had visited there. He thought, but wasn't sure, that Hitler himself had once been there.

In their swift advance from Reims the Yanks stormed across the Meuse at several points. Nowhere did they meet more than weak rear-guard resistance.

For home-front propaganda purposes, if for no other reason, Hitler's armies had been expected to make a fight at Verdun, where French and Germans fell in uncounted thousands during the first World War. But they put up only a half-hearted defense, then fled.

Only a few German prisoners were taken. Among them were the crews of a nest of 88's which knocked out three of our tanks on the outskirts of the city. They gave up readily without any real show of resistance.

Patton's Ruse Works Again

Patton caught the Germans off balance this time just as he has done before by throwing his armor in one direction, then suddenly swerving in another. In this case he was driving northeast. Then he swung east from Reims.

The first American column entered Verdun in midmorning under the command of Lieut. Col Edward McConnel, of Paxton, N. C. He rolled down Petain avenue, and as soon as the shooting quieted somewhat he was ushered off to the town square and in a ceremony there was presented a medal which had been struck for this day of the city's liberation.

Hardly A Shot In Argonne

In plunging to Verdun, Patton's forces drove through the Argonne Forest, where the doughboys of 1918 won glory. A swift thrust through white clay flatlands, shell-pocked and trench slashed from the last war, followed the easy occupation of Reims, which the Nazis abandoned without a fight.

In contrast to 1914-1918, when hundreds of thousands fought and died in the Argonne, hardly a shot was fired today. There was not a single American casualty. The retreating Germans outdistanced our boys and there was nothing to shoot at except a few straggling vehicles and stray troops who had no fight in them.

Nazis Stray Into U. S. Column

The forest in which the Lost Battalion made its famous stand was dark and silent. It still showed many signs of the last war. Trees were gnarled. Their tops were lopsided from shells which tore through in 1918.

Last night in the forest Sergt. Alexander Bloom, of Chicago, and Pfc. Wilder Roberts, of Cortland, Ill., medical aid men, saw two strange vehicles in their ambulance column and in the moonlight made them out to be German.

They notified an officer, who tore down the line in a jeep and nudged them over to the curb in the best traffic-cop manner. The driver, with a load of wounded, said he was groggy from lack of sleep and got into the wrong column.

World War Scars

Our reconnaissance elements sped through many towns familiar to thousands of American veterans of that war. Along the way there was scarcely 100 yards of earth which did not bear war scars. There were miles of trenches and thousands of bomb craters, their shoulders still barren in fields of green clover and golden shocked wheat. Some old field pieces lay about.

We saw many cemeteries filled with thousands of crosses over the graves of French who fought in the armies of Foch, Joffe and Petain. Others were filled with Ger- of the Kaiser's forces. Every little cross-road sign had its arrow pointing to a "Cemetrire Militaire."

But there were no dead today. I did not see either an American or a German casualty. Not an American vehicle was knocked out, not even a jeep disabled. There were not more than a dozen wrecked German vehicles between Reims and the edge of the Argonne.

The sons of the fighting men who thirty years ago made "The Mademoiselle from Armentieres" their most parodied war song, a British spearhead striking north from Amiens is now less than fifty miles from Armentieres, on the Franco-Belgian border. The front line ran straight through that town for three and a half years in the last war.

Lowlands Reported Flooded

London, Sept. 1 (AP)—American fighter pilots returning today from sweeps over the Lowlands said the Germans are flooding large sections of northern Belgium and southern Holland against the advancing Allied armies.

LOSS OF BRUSSELS NEAR, NAZIS ADMIT

"I Know You Eagerly Await" Allies, Broadcaster Says

London, Sept. 1 (AP)—In a farewell broadcast over the Brussels radio, the Germans tonight conceded that loss of the Belgian capital was near, but said "one day we shall come back."

With Allied armies at the Belgian border—and perhaps already across—a Nazi announcer made a last appeal for Hitler's cause, and cautioned the Belgians "not to show hatred against us or against those in your country who worked for us."

"We shall do no harm to anybody," he said.

The broadcast was followed by a second announcer who asserted frankly:

"You who stay here remain calm. We Germans will always remain correct—we shall never rob you and we shall never pillage you."

"Within a short while you will fill the streets of Brussels and shout 'at last, at long last, they are here, the liberators.'

"You all will acclaim the Allied troops.

"We National Socialists, however, will face any situation. We shall have means to watch you, for we shall never give up our principles.

"One day we shall come back."

Then the Brussels radio went dead.

Earlier the Berlin radio reported "unrest and fever growing among the population of Brussels. Wounded German soldiers fill the main streets of the city. The situation indeed is serious."

Verdun, St. Mihiel Taken

New York, Sept. 1—Blue Network Correspondent Herbert M. Clark reported from Paris that 90 per cent. of France is free today.

"That's a rough approximation," Clark said, "but pretty accurate," in view of the activities of both the Allied armies and the FFI.

TOMMY'S HEADING FOR ARMENTIERES

London, Sept. 1 (A. P.).—

"Eagerly Awaiting Allies"

Then SS Leader Hans Friedrich said, "I know you are eagerly awaiting the British and American forces.

GERMAN GENERAL SEIZED IN FRANCE

Supreme Headquarters, Allied Expeditionary Force, Sept. 1 (A. P.).—Gen. Heinrich Hans Eberbach, commander of the shattered German Seventh Army, was captured with seven of his staff officers near Amiens, headquarters disclosed today. He had succeeded Col.-Gen. Paul Hausser, who was wounded during the French campaign.

Gen. Eberbach is a regular army officer, rather than an S.S. general, but has been considered a pro-Nazi. He has been promoted fast. He commanded a tank formation before taking charge of the Seventh Army, once numbering up to thirty-five divisions.

The advancing Allied troops so took him by surprise that he was caught at the breakfast table yesterday morning.

Nazi Field Marshal Reported A Suicide

New York, Sept. 1—Allied troops captured a German war correspondent who reported Field Marshal Gunther von Kluge has committed suicide, said London radio today, quoting "a correspondent" who was not identified.

The CBS short-wave listening station recorded the British broadcast. BBC in the last few days has quoted numerous rumors that von Kluge had died in one way or another.

GERMANS WON'T FIGHT IN FRANCE

London, Sept. 1 (A. P.).—A German military spokesman, analyzing developments on the western front, declared today in a Berlin broadcast that "the German High Command refuses to accept the Allied challenge to fight a decisive battle in France."

The German armies, the spokesman said, are fighting "a delaying action within the framework of mobile warfare."

ALLIED FORCES PREPARE TO BEGIN BATTLE FOR REICH

SUPREME HEADQUARTERS ALLIED EXPEDITIONARY FORCE, Sept. 1—(AP) In these last hours of the fight for France an Allied vanguard that was thundered 400 miles from Brest to Belgium in a month is deploying for the battle of Germany, the imminent and final phase of the war in Europe.

From British Tommies and American Doughboys up to the highest generals in command there is a quiet-spoken confidence that neither Germany's vaunted border defenses nor the harried German army can stop this next great blow.

Predicted Defeat

Staff officers for weeks in the early stages of the invasion insisted over and over again that the German army of the west could be defeated in Normandy. It was—in one of the few fully decisive victories in the history of warfare.

Within ten days the Allies stood poised on the Belgian border and in the Argonne within 50 miles of the German frontier.

In a flight which equalled or surpassed the withdrawal after the defeat at Stalingrad, it was obvious that the German army could not muster another really organized stand on the soil of France.

But the full import of the defeat of the German armies in France went even beyond that. From Gen. Eisenhower himself came the significant comment that no defense line was better than the troops who defended it—a statement to which he added that the German army could never recover from its wounds of the past three months.

Gen. Eisenhower professed that he could not even remember the name of that German line—"or whatever they [illegible] it." In those words he dismissed the Nazis' vaunted Siegfried fort chain.

How the Maginot Line, really the mightier defense system of the two, would figure in the next phase of the fight was not immediately clear for two reasons.

Skirt Northern Flank

First, the Americans at Sedan already were skirting its northern flank into the Ardennes invasion route through Belgium and Luxembourg.

Second, even if the Maginot line is smashed in a head-on assault from the positions at Verdun and near Nancy, it is not yet known how successful the Germans were in reversing the Maginot guns to point westward instead of eastward as they were built.

It has long been the contention of many Allied officers that the Siegfried Line, likely every bogeyman German fort chain from the Atlantic wall to the Marne and the Somme, looms bigger on paper than in fact.

They put it simply this way: "We've learned by now that Germany never intended to defend, but to attack. Her defense system was the Wehrmacht, Blitzkrieg, Stukas and Panzers."

In any case, the bee-line to Berlin is to the northeast, and the Siegfried line reputedly is at its thinnest along this northern third.

Plight In France Hopeless For Present, Nazi Says

London, Sept. 1 (AP)—A German military spokesman described the German situation today in northern France as "hopeless for the time being."

Speaking over the Berlin radio of two big Allied bulges in the Amiens and Meuse areas, the spokesman compared the plight of the Germans now with their "hopeless" situation four weeks ago, which he said had been "mastered."

Later the Berlin radio said the "speed of German disengagement movements in northern France has been increased to frustrate Allied ideas of cutting off and encircling German formations."

An earlier Berlin broadcast quoted a military spokesman as saying that "the German high command refuses to accept the Allied

challenge to fight a decisive battle in France."

The German armies, the spokesman said, are fighting "a delaying action within the framework of mobile warfare."

ambushed by American tanks.

Spotted By Cub Plane

"A cub plane spotted this train and when it came along tanks were waiting," Hughes said.

Four Panther tanks on the flatcars engaged the American tanks in battle and knocked out two of our tanks, but the whole train was

'Ghosts' March Over Battlefields

SEP 2 1944

By Don Whitehead

Reims, France, Aug. 31 (AP—Delayed)—Ghosts of World War memories marched across the battlefields of France as Lieut. Gen. Omar N. Bradley's armies rolled forward today across beautiful green fields that were torn by shells and drenched with blood a quarter of a century ago.

Behind these victorious troops are such names as the Marne, Belleau Woods, Compiegne, Soissons, Meuse and Reims.

Occasional Reminders

Reims 26 years ago was little more than a pile of rubble, its beautiful cathedral shattered. John D. Rockefeller, Jr., restored the cathedral to its former glory and now there is little evidence of war in Reims.

There are only occasional reminders that armies have passed up the lush valley of the Marne and through the thriving fields of Epernay's famous champagne vineyards.

We left Paris in the early morning and sped up the smooth, straight road toward Chateau-Thierry.

As we rode along the Marne river through deep shadows of stately trees, we were only occasionally reminded of the war by burned-out tanks and German vehicles caught in the swift advance of our columns. Ahead of us one unit was forming up for an attack in the same ravines where another American unit had made its first attack in the last war.

"Bon Bon, Chewing Gum"

People waved greetings all along the road and there were the inevitable cries of "Bon bon, chewing gum," from the children.

Along our way we saw two marble shafts commemorating the heroism of the Fourth, First and Second Infantry divisions which fought across this rolling country a generation ago.

At a railway crossing between Chateau-Thierry and Soissons, Private Jim Hughes, of New Castle, Pa., directed traffic while crowds of civilians gathered to see a German train of 19 cars which was destroyed. Four passenger cars were loaded with officers, troops and women they were evacuating from Paris.

The still smoldering train, ripped by bullets, was black and charred. Some of the tank crews were cremated inside the burning hulks and some Germans never got out of the blazing cars. Two of the cars were loaded with perfume from Paris.

50-Foot High Wall

In front of Reims cathedral was a wall of sandbags at least 50 feet high, erected to protect the edifice. Doughboys with carbines slung on their shoulders walked in awe beneath the vaulted ceiling of the cathedral.

Outside was a statue of Joan of Arc astride a charger. An American flag waved from her upraised sword.

wrecked and burnt-out buildings and twisted steel. The factory, which the Germans converted into production of all types of vehicles for their army as well as the manufacture of some plane parts, is spread out around a huge central building. It suffered several direct hits and a number of the smaller structures were demolished.

A Paris newspaperman said the bombing never caused the plant to shut down completely, but "obviously slowed production greatly."

"It usually was thrown out of gear for two or three days after each big raid," he declared.

Thousands of wrecked railway cars are smeared over the Villeneuv-St. George's yards, through which the Germans had to move vast quantities of material in and out of Paris. One area three quarters of a mile square is almost a solid mass of crumpled cars and locomotives and twisted rails.

The last big raid here was shortly after D-day, when United States Eighth Air Force heavy bombers caught the yards jammed with cars as the Nazis started a frantic rush of supplies to the Normandy front.

Other Junctions Damaged

Extensive damage also was caused at other railway junctions and several main lines were blasted from time to time.

There is no great array of big factories around Paris such as there is around New York. They are smaller and widely dispersed, but few of those used by the Germans escaped the carefully planned air assault.

Some French civilians living in industrial sections were killed in the bombings, but the number was believed comparatively small.

The heart of Paris around the Eifel Tower was never touched. Few if any of the historic buildings suffered any damage from the air raids. There are no broken store windows, boarded doorways or chipped walls.

Paris Damage Confined To Industrial Districts

SEP 2 1944

Jameson

Paris, Aug. 31 (AP—Delayed)—More fortunate than London, the beautiful city of Paris has been spared the fate of heavy damage from the air.

American and British bombers have flown over and around it hundreds of times, but have never loosed explosives on the city proper. They held their blows strictly for military targets.

As a result, bomb damage has been confined almost entirely to the suburban industrial districts at a minimum cost to innocent civilians. The big railroad yards, airfields and the vast Renault Motor Works and its subsidiary plants were the scenes of greatest destruction.

Renault Factory Wrecked

Two of the best examples of the devastation caused by Allied bombers—an indication of how large sections of Germany must now look—are the Renault works on the southwestern edge of Paris and the mammoth Villeneuv-St. Georges freight yards outside Vincennes. Both are in ruins.

The Renault factory is a mass of

After 5 Years Of War

London, Sept. 1 (AP)—The fifth anniversary of World War II today found British-American and Russian armies driving toward a junction in the heart of Germany only a little more than 700 miles apart.

In less than three months of concentrated blows from the east and west the Allies have inflicted an enormous casualty toll on the Nazi war machine—more than 1,500,000 killed, captured or wounded, according to the best available figures.

The prospect of military disaster, plus political catastrophe, now mocks the ambitions of Adolf Hitler, who five years ago sent his armored legions crashing into Poland and started a globe-girdling world conflict.

Armies 700 Miles Closer

When Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower's armies landed in Normandy June 6 they were 1,400 miles from the Russian forces before Mogilev.

Now the Russians are at the gates of Warsaw, after covering more than half the distance to Berlin since their offensive began June 23. They are a little more than 700 miles from Lieut. Gen. George S. Patton's armor on the Meuse river near the German border.

Signalizing the impending loss of the Balkans to Htiler is the Red army's occupation of Bucharest.

400,000 Casualties

General Eisenhower's forces, which have smashed German resistance completely in northeastern France, are estimated officially to have inflicted 400,000 casualties on the Germans from June 6 to August 25.

The Russians, in their campaign along a 1,400-mile front, have killed or captured 1,185,476 Axis foemen, according to Soviet communiques.

The campaigns in Italy and southern France have added many thousands more to the casualty lists.

Nazi Gains Neutralized

American forces approaching Sedan are almost back to the spot where the Germans launched their drive into Belgium. More than a month ago the Russians reached the point where Hitler launched his attack upon them.

Thus a major portion of Hitler's land gains in the last five years have been neutralized, and the broken and defeated German armies are scrambling back into the borders of the Reich.

Only Gloom In Germany

Only the darkest gloom prevails inside Germany, in contrast to the jubilation of September 1, 1939.

On the eve of the fifth anniversary of the war, Col. Gen. Heinz Guderian, chief of the Nazi general staff, addressed a group of boys digging defensive trenches:

"In these hard times you, my boys, have been called upon to work for your homeland, and very soon the call will go out to you to fight for it, arms in hand."

Most Nazi Gains Erased

Gertrude Stein Found In Chateau

SEP 2 1944

New York, Sept. 1—The Columbia Broadcasting System tonight reported an interview with Gertrude Stein, the author, by CBS Correspondent Eric Sevareid, who said he found her at a secluded chateau in southern France.

"We expected we might find her ill and miserable, but we were greeted with shouts of joy, bear hugs and a magnificent luncheon," Sevareid said.

He said the 70-year-old author had just completed a new book called "All Wars I Remember" which was being sent to New York immediately. The book appears to be about the human race always destroying its century and explains Hitler is essentially a 19th century creature, he added.

Sevareid quoted Miss Stein as saying, "This war is far more logical than the last war and much more interesting."

She said the Germans occupied her house three times, but that she rarely spoke to them in order not to betray her nationality by her American accent.

Correspondent Escapes From Nazis

New York, Sept. 1 (AP)—The New York *Sun* said today it had received a cable from Gault MacGowan, *Sun* war correspondent who was captured by the Germans near Chartres August 15, saying he had escaped and was safe in Paris.

The *Sun* quoted MacGowan's cable as follows:

"I made it! Delighted to be in communication with you again. Regret the interruption of service. I am all right, but lost everything, including my typewriter. Otherwise everything is fine."

A second cable quoted by the *Sun* was from its correspondent, W. C. Heinz, also in Paris, who said "the host of correspondents now in Paris almost gave up their French wines when Gault MacGowan walked into the bar at the press hotel."

MacGowan looked "as fit as anybody can look in borrowed French clothes, which fit him like Europe fits Hitler," Heinz wrote, "too big in some places, too tight in others."

Suspended Reporters Are Identified by Army

Correspondents Accused of Violating Paris Censor Rule

SUPREME HEADQUARTERS, Allied Expeditionary Force, Sept. 1 (AP).—The names of six correspondents suspended for reported violation of censorship regulations in Paris were made public tonight by Supreme Headquaters, which said investigation of their cases was continuing.

This statement was made orally by the headquarters Public Relations Officer at a press conference:

"With reference to the six correspondents suspended for alleged violation of regulations, the facts thus far known are as follows:

"Paul Manning of the Mutual Broadcasting Corporation, Seaghan Maynes of Reuters, James F. McClincy of United Press, Larry Leseur of the Columbia Broadcasting System and Robin Duff and Howard Marshal of the British Broadcasting Corporation were reported to have violated regulations in Paris on the evening of Aug. 25 by putting voice broadcasts on the air over Radio Nationale de France without submitting to military censorship.

"These correspondents were suspended by Lieutenant Colonel John M. Redding, senior P. R. O. on the spot, under whose control were all correspondents accompanying our forces entering Paris.

"This headquarters has directed that these correspondents be returned to London in order that further investigation could be made, in fairness to both the correspondents and employers concerned. The investigation is continuing."

YANKS NORTH OF GRENOBLE

SEP 2 1944

Column 55 Miles From Swiss Border Flanks Foe

Rome, Sept. 1 (AP)—American troops who drove to Grenoble from the Riviera last week have speared on more than 15 miles beyond that city and are advancing within less than 55 miles of the Swiss border, it was officially disclosed today as the secrecy which had shrouded the operation of the Yank task force was partly lifted.

An announcement said the column was operating north of Voiron, 15 miles northwest of Grenoble and but 44 miles from Lyon, through which battered remnants of the 19th German Army were fleeing from southern France. The German radio reported earlier in the week that vanguards of the Grenoble forse had reached the Swiss border near Geneva, but this was not confirmed by Allied sources.

Offers Flanking Threat

Presence of the column southeast of Lyon offered a flanking threat to Nazi troops fighting fierce rearguard actions against pursuing Americans between Valence and Lyon, while the main body of enemy troops pelted northward in a desperate attempt to escape to Germany.

[Capt. Ludwig Sertorious, Nazi radio commentator, said Friday that the "increasing tendency of the enemy to outflank with motorized American formations the German detachment movement had increased the difficulties of the German retreat but could not prevent it." He declared that French patriot troops who "temporarily established themselves" in Lyon had been "nearly completely defeated by German rear guards."]

In Touch With Rear Guards

Allied headquarters reported that American troops chasing the Nazis up the Rhone valley had made contact with enemy rear guards between Touron, ten miles above captured Valence, and Le Bourg du Peage, 11 miles northeast of Valence.

30.24 — 18435

German prisoners said that the disorganized enemy units in the valley had been put strictly on their own by their commanders—told to get back to Germany by their own resources.

Allied airmen reported heavy movement of enemy troops on highways leading out of Lyon to the north. They were racing to reach Germany before they could be cut off by an American column plunging eastward from Paris toward the Swiss border.

Quotes Nazi General

A report from Lieut. Gen. Alexander M. Patch's headquarters quoted captured Gen. Otto Richter, commander of the German 198th Infantry Division, as saying that "the 19th Army is undertaking to extricate itself from southeast France by any means possible."

An ardent Nazi, Richter predicted that at "the West Wall defense line the Germans will bring out another secret weapon."

French troops moving up the west side of the Rhone valley captured St. Agreve, 25 miles west and slightly north of Valence and cleared the enemy from the west bank of the river to a point opposite Valence.

Occupy Alpine Village

In the Alpine Mountains along the French-Italian frontier American troops occupied the village of Condamine-Chatelard, which the Germans had burned in reprisal for patriot activities. From there the Americans made contact with enemy outposts just northwest of Lagache Pass on the Italian frontier, some 55 miles north-northwest of Nice.

The Allied command reported the situation "unchanged" on the Riviera since the American occupation of Nice.

[The Ankara radio said Allied troops had crossed the Italian border and taken the town of Ventimiglia, about three miles inside Italy. The British radio said Swiss correspondents also reported American troops had crossed the border.]

The navy announced that the Nazi garrison on the islands of Rationneau and Pomergues, off Marseille, had surrendered to the captain of a United States cruiser on August 29 and that 90 American marines had taken over the islands.

Yanks Contact Nazis Fleeing

Up Rhone

Rome, Sept. 1 (AP)—United States Seventh Army troops have made contact with German forces retreating up the Rhone valley toward Lyon, and the enemy already is fleeing north and northeast of that big city, Allied headquarters announced tonight.

Tanks and infantry encountered Germans between Tournon, 10 miles above Valence, and Le Bourg du Peage, 11 miles to the northeast. Valence, 55 miles south of Lyon, and Le Bourg du Peage were captured yesterday.

(A communique in London of the French forces of the Interior said the FFI had killed 500 Germans, including a general, in fighting toward Valence. Frenchmen liberated the Loire Department by seizing Montbrison, 37 miles southwest of Lyon, it added.)

Movements Reported

Allied airmen reported heavy German movements on roads leading north and northeast from Lyon.

American units were reported to have reached Voiron, 15 miles northwest of Grenoble, and 55 miles from the Swiss border.

the French border and are already five miles inside Italy, according to an Algiers radio report this afternoon, a Reuter dispatch said.

("Allied advanced units thrusting from Nice have crossed the Italian-French frontier and reached Ventimiglia, five miles across the border," the radio said.)

(The British said that Swiss correspondents had reported that American troops, after the capture of Nice, crossed the Italian border and "effected a junction with Italian Patriots." The BBC-German language broadcast was recorded in New York by the Office of War Information.)

60 Miles From Spain

Apparently despairing of ever getting their 19th Army out of southern France as an intact fighting unit, the Nazi command has ordered its units "to return to Germany by their own resources," an official report said. Such an order was given by artillery personnel in the Nimes area, prisoners related.

From Narbonne, a French flying column, in a sweep around southern France's Mediterranean coast, was reported thrusting down to the Spanish border after shoving through Montpelier, Beziers and Narbonne—60 miles from the Spanish frontier—without meeting enemy resistance.

Units Well Beyond Ales

Other French units were well beyond Ales, 38 miles west-northwest of Avignon.

In the Alpine regions along the French-Italian frontier farther north, the Americans entered the village of Condamine Chatelard, which the Germans had burned in reprisal for patriot activities.

From the devastated village the Americans pushed along mountain high ways and paths and made contact with enemy outposts just northwest of nearby Lagache Pass on the Italian frontier, some 55 miles northwest of Nice.

Mopping Up Nazi Pockets

On the west side of the Rhone French elements were mopping up scattered enemy pockets in Pont St. Esprit, Bourg St. Andeol, Vallon and Barjac. All of these towns were overrun or by-passed in the earlier pursuit of the retreating Germans.

Meanwhile the Allied naval command off the south coast of France announced that the German garrison on the islands of Rationneau and Pomergues off Marseille had surrendered unconditionally to the captain of a United States Navy cruiser the morning of August 29.

The warship landed ninety American Marines in a small harbor between the two islands, whose guns were a big factor in prolonging enemy resistance in Marseille. Demolitions which had been prepared were removed successfully and land mines isolated.

19th Tries to Get Away.

With the American Third Army armor striking swiftly through the Argonne to get astride the last escape route into Germany, enemy elements withdrawing from the Rhone Valley and Lyon had need of every bit of speed they could muster to slip through the closing jaws of the Allied trap.

A report from Gen. Patch's headquarters quoted the captured Gen. Otto Richter, commander of the Nazi 198th Infantry Division, as saying "the 19th Army is undertaking to extricate itself from southeast France by any means possible."

Roads along which the Americans and French were pursuing the Nazis gave eloquent testimony that any means were expensive. Booty in abandoned trucks, guns and supplies which littered the routes was mounting steadily.

Richter, an ardent Nazi, demonstrated how well he was indoctrinated with the latest German morale building theme by predicting that at "the West Wall defense line the Germans will bring out another secret weapon."

The Seventh Army continued to be favored by ideal blitz weather—the kind once known as "Hitler weather" when the Nazi legions were rolling over Europe.

Only minor air operations over southern France were reported by the Mediterranean Allied air forces, but Thunderbolts began battering rail lines in northwestern Italy near the French border, apparently intent upon isolating Nazi forces who are nervously guarding the area.

U. S. DIVE BOMBERS HIT GUNS AT BREST

Italian-Based Heavies Strike Supply Lines In Balkans

London, Sept. 1 (AP)—American dive bombers scored direct hits on German gun emplacements at Brest today shortly before United States ground troops began a final assault on the Atlantic port, and 750 Flying Fortresses and Liberators from Italy attacked German supply arteries in Hungary and Yugoslavia.

United States 15th Air Force Mustangs from Italy, credited with the destruction of at least 157 planes on Hungarian and Romanian airdromes in the past two days, struck at a German airport at Debrecen, 120 miles east of Budapest, destroying many more grounded aircraft. Only four enemy fighters were encountered in the air, and all of them were shot down.

In improved weather, hundreds of fighters swept across the channel from Britain, ranging into Belgium and Holland and blasting targets immediately ahead of the advancing Allied armies.

Big Guns Attacked

At Brest the dive bombers attacked heavy gun emplacements, two forts on the edge of the city, and motor parks. Reconnaissance showed "good to excellent" results in this city where the Germans have been holding out for more than five weeks.

All the Allied planes—and the crewmen said the sky was full of them—returned safely. Pilots encountered no enemy planes and flak positions were quiet. This held true for all British-based daylight operations.

In the heavy operations, from Italy the Fortresses and Liberators bombed Axis targets lying on lines important to the Germans as escape routes from Romania.

Bridges Are Targets

The targets were the Mezgraja bridge on the Belgrade-Skoplje line, the Kraljevo and Mitrovica bridges in the central Serbia, Szolnok rail bridge over the Tisza river in Hungary, the Szajol rail yards in east central Hungary, rail yards at Debrecen in Hungary, an airdrome at Nis, Yugoslavia, and the Ferrara rail bridge over the Po in Italy.

Pilots reported that the greater part of the enemy transport in the Low Countries was moving from east to west—meaning that the Germans either were sending in reinforcements or supplies to their armies in northern France.

A partial list showed that Allied flyers had shot up 81 locomotives during the day in addition to 158 freight cars and canal barges and 109 miscellaneous vehicles.

69 Are Disabled

One group led by Major Charles J. Hoey, of Arlington, N. J., sweeping from Liege to Roermond near the German border, reported disabling 69 locomotives and destroying 98 freight cars.

Canal locks northwest of Eindhoven, Holland, were plastered with 500-pound explosives in a low-level attack by a group led by Major Lucian A. Bade, Jr., of Hopkinsville, Ky. Those flyers also reported disabling seven locomotives and destroying 34 freight cars.

Operating between Mons and Antwerp, a squadron under Col. Frederic Gray, of Abilene, Texas, claimed a dozen hits with bombs on a marshalling yard containing 100 cars.

RAF Mitchell medium bombers in close support of ground troops swept in at tree-top height, bombing and strafing a German concentration in a forest just north of Abbeville on the Channel coast.

British Raid Robot Depots

British heavy bombers without loss hammered flying bomb depots in northern France, and the RAF's night-flying Mosquitos dropped blockbusters on Dusseldorf, western Germany's leading commercial city and administrative center of the important Rhine-Ruhr industries.

The Mosquitos, seven of which are missing, also attacked other undisclosed targets in the Reich as well as pounding enemy transport while foraging over northern France.

Heavy Allied bombing meanwhile appeared to have brought about an attempted surrender of German-held Cezembre Island at the mouth of St. Malo harbor in Brittany.

U. S. Planes Lead All-Out Move On Brest

London, Sept. 1 (AP)—American medium bombers raided German strongpoints in besieged Brittany at the port of Brest today at the request of Lieut. Gen. Omar N. Bradley, whose troops then began an all-out assault to free the prized Atlantic harbor of elements of three enemy divisions.

The attack on gun positions, motor parks and two forts on the edge of Brest was only one of numerous operations by Allied planes based in Britain and France as the return of good flying weather enabled them to bomb and strafe the foe at many points.

British four-engined Halifaxes bombed long-range weapon supply depots in Northern France without loss.

Hidden Nazis Bombed

British medium bombers blasted German troop concentrations near Abbeville, about to be cut off by the Allied thrust across the Somme.

American and British fighters and fighter-bombers shot up rail yards, trains, vehicles, canal locks and barges in Holland, Belgium and northern France.

General Eisenhower's airmen had the skies to themselves, as they have had since the Allied advance enveloped enemy airfields in the Paris area. Not even a German reconnaissance plane has been seen in recent days.

Because of this complete air superiority, Allied supply vehicles moving up behind the swiftly advancing armor have been observed traveling bumper to bumper at many places. The Germans made no attempt to disperse them by air.

No Interceptors, No Flak

The Marauders attacking Brest today encountered no interceptors and found the sky free of flak. All came back. They scored direct hits on heavy-gun emplacements, causing terriffic explosions. Dive bombers also joined the assault. Airmen said the sky over Brest was full of Allied planes.

Pilots reported explosions in the Dieppe and Le Havre areas, a possible indication the Germans were making haste to evacuate the rocket-bomb coast.

Special officers were detailed with all armies to hunt out and examine captured robot launching ramps.

Strafe At Treetop Height

Medium bombers bombed and strafed at treetop height huddled enemy groups around Abbeville and returned again and again until all troops were dead or dispersed.

Dusseldorf was the principal target for blockbuster carrying Mosquitos last night. Other Mosquitos stabbed at undisclosed objectives in Germany, and ranged over northern France, pounding transport and supply ahead of the advancing Allied troops.

157 Planes Wrecked On Romanian Fields

Rome, Sept. 1 (AP)—At least 157 enemy planes were destroyed on the ground and nine shot down in aerial combat in the past two days by United States 15th Air Force Mustangs during strafing attacks on three Romanian airdromes, Mediterranean Allied Air Forces headquarters announced today.

A Mustang group commanded by Lieut. Col. Charles Boedeker, of Dallas, Texas, swooped over the Reghin airfield in Romania yesterday and destroyed at least 60 Nazi planes on the ground and scored nine aerial victories.

Only Two Craft Lost

On the preceding day a Mustang group commanded by Capt. Alfonza W. Davis, Omaha, Neb., destroyed 83 aircraft on the Groszwardein (Romania) airdrome in what the MAAF command described as "the most effective machine-gunning of German aircraft on the ground in a single airfield ever carried out in the Mediterranean theater."

Only two Mustangs were lost in the three operations.

Mass strafing was scheduled after reconnaissance disclosed that German planes driven from their normal Danube bases by the advancing Russian army had massed on the three fields.

RUSSIANS SEIZE BIG DANUBE PORT, REACH BULGARIA

Motorized Troops Speed Through Romania Toward Yugoslav Frontier.

PURSUE FLEEING NAZIS

Routed Germans Retreat Toward 'Iron Gate' Pass Leading to Hungary.

LONDON, Saturday, Sept. 2. — (AP) Russian motorized troops speeding westward through Romania toward a junction with Marshal Tito's partisan army yesterday drove to within 150 miles of the Yugoslav frontier and also reached Bulgaria's Danube border with the seizure of the big river port of Giurgiu, 35 miles southwest of occupied Bucharest.

Gen. Ridion Y. Malinovsky's Second Ukraine army swept through more than 160 towns and villages, fanning out west and south of Ploesti.

Near Yugoslav Border

Darmanesti, 12 miles west of Ploesti, was among 60 villages taken in that area, and one report put the Russians only 130 miles from the Yugoslav border.

Other Soviet units striking toward the Predeal and Buzau passes above Ploesti were reported within 20 miles of Brasov, Transylvanian city on the other side of the Carpathian mountains, in their swift pursuit of the broken Nazi Balkan forces.

Field dispatches said the bulk of the routed Germans were in disorderly flight westward through the Danube valley toward the "iron gate" pass leading to Hungary and southern Germany.

Striking southwest of Bucharest, the Russians seized Ghimpati, 19 miles beyond the capital, and rolled on into Giurgiu, headquarters of commerce between Romania and Bulgaria. Giurgiu, a city of 30,000, is two and one-half miles across the river from Ruse (Ruschuk), flourishing Bulgarian port city of 50,000. A train ferry links the two cities and Giurgiu also is the terminus of a pipeline from Ploesti.

Sixty-two miles southeast of Bucharest the Russians also reached the Bulgarian frontier with the occupation of Calarasi, and 100 other localities were taken in the cleaning out of a huge area between the Danube and the Bucharest-Constanta railway.

Reach Bulgaria

Moscow's broadcast bulletin, recorded by the Soviet monitor, said Gen. Feodor I. Tolbukhin's Third Ukraine army also occupied several localities southwest of Constanta, occupied Black Sea port. His men already had reached the 1940 Bulgarian-Romanian frontier with the seizure of Caraomer.

The Soviet bulletin did not mention any other sector on the 1,300-mile front between the Baltic and the Black Sea, and Berlin declared that no other important developments had occurred beyond the "cheap successes" in Romania.

The Nazi high command said that the Russian Summer offensive had been stemmed all along the front, and that Nazi counterattacks had driven holes into the Russian bridgehead across the Vistula river south of Warsaw.

Berlin estimated that since the Russian drive began June 23 the Red army had lost 4,200 tanks and 5,000 guns. The Germans also have taken 13,000 prisoners, the communique said.

Moscow's communiques have listed more than 1,000,000 Germans killed or captured, including 35 generals captured and 15 generals killed.

The Germans did not expect any long lull in other areas of the Eastern front. The Nazi agency Transocean said the Russians were regrouping their forces along the entire front and that "massive new drives are in prospect soon."

Tanks Mass for Attack

The agency also said that five to six Russian tank corps were massing southwest of Jelgava in western Latvia, and added: "German military quarters believe the Russians are aiming at reaching the Baltic coast between Ventspils and Liepaja, thus cutting once again land communications of the German forces in the Baltic states."

Malinovsky's troops pushing toward Yugoslavia were moving through dust so thick on the hot plains that motor vehicles turned on their headlights, and military men in Moscow forecast a quick occupation of the Danube valley as far west as the iron gate gorge. Col. Ernst von Hammer, Nazi radio commentator, again asserted that the Russians intend to enter Bulgaria in their effort to seal off other German forces in Greece and Yugoslavia.

RUSSIANS REACH BULGARIAN BORDER IN ROMANIAN DRIVE

Other Red Forces Push On to Establish Contact With Tito's Troops.

London, Sept. 1 (A. P.).—Russian troops today captured Giurgiu on the Bulgarian border, forty miles south of Bucharest, Moscow announced tonight.

In this drive southward to the banks of the Danube, the Red forces also took Keverashi and more than 100 other populated places, the broadcast communique said.

The Russians also made advances in two other directions as they fanned out over Romania, capturing more than 60 localities west and south of Ploesti and an unspecified number southwest of the Black Sea port of Constanta, the communique added.

Russians Move To Join Tito's Partisans

Moscow, Sept. 1 (AP)—Red army columns, skirting the southern shoulder of the Transylvanian Alps after marching triumphantly Bucharest, headed today in the direction of Serbia's northeastern mountains where Marshal Tito's Partisans are battling the common enemy.

A junction between Soviet and Yugoslav Partisan forces became a prospect of the near future as Gen. Rodion Y. Malinovsky's armored scouts approached within 120 miles of the Yugoslav-Romanian frontier.

Nazis Trying To Make Stand

The German command was reported trying to organize a new defense line along the Olt river, which runs within 75 miles of Serbian territory.

A vital north-south railway parallels the west bank of the Olt, connecting Sibiu—one of Transylvania's leading cities—with the Wallachian Danube port of Corabia, across the stream from Bulgaria.

Malinovsky threatened to cut this water line at the southern entrance to Turnu Pass, whose possession would safeguard his right wing while he drove across the Danube plain to make contact with Tito.

Follow Railroad

The Soviet leader's forces, which paraded past the rubble of German-bombed buildings in Bucharest yesterday, drove rapidly westward along the Bucharest-Craiova railway.

Front dispatches said the Germans were still in disorderly flight up the Danube Valley.

German Report

(London reported that the German communique asserted that the Russian summer offensive has been stemmed from the Carpathians to the Gulf of Finland. Below the Carpathians in Romania, the Germans said nothing of the Soviet capture of Bucharest and Ploesti.

(Since the drive began in June, the Germans claimed to have destroyed 4,200 tanks and 5,000 guns and taken 13,000 prisoners. Russian communiques have listed 1,185,476 of the enemy killed or captured in the drives. Among the casualties, Moscow said, were 35 captured generals and 15 others killed.

(The Germans said they had breached the Russian bridgehead over the Vistula river in south Poland, 110 miles below Warsaw.)

Bucharest's war-weary populace saw Malinovsky bare the mechanical power of his army. Huge self-propelled guns, squat and thickly armored tanks and a seemingly endless stream of motorized infantry crossed the city from end to end.

Every Russian In Truck

A *Red Star* correspondent, Alexander Krivitsky, wrote proudly from Bucharest:

"Not a single one of our fighters walked in the capital's streets. They all were in trucks. This was a real triumph."

He added that Romanians had told him:

"You have so many tanks you need a hundred Ploesti oilfields to supply you."

Regret Peace So Late

Krivitsky said Romanians also told him:

"It's very good the Germans won't be back, but it's too bad we didn't ask you for peace earlier."

After the Russian display of strength Bucharest was reported returning to semi-normal conditions, with Romanian police directing civilian traffic while Red army men with signal flags regulated the movement of their own vehicles.

On the Black Sea coast south of Constanta, Gen. Feodor I. Tolbukhins patrols ranged along the Romanian-Bulgarian frontier, but the bulk of his Third Ukrainian Army was hastening on westward for a joint sweep up the Danube with Malinovsky.

Bucharest Left In Ruins

Moscow, Sept. 1 (AP)—German fury vented in three days of continual air attacks last week turned Romania's gay capital of Bucharest into a city of gaunt and blackened ruins, Romanian armistice delegates declared here today.

The city reached yesterday by Russian troops, was atttacked heavily by German planes on August 24, 25 and 26 after young King Mihai gave the order which toppled Gen. Ion Antonescu from the Premiership and severed Romania's ties with the Axis.

(Joseph Morton, Associated Press correspondent assigned to the Balkans after covering the war in Italy, reached Bucharest in time to witness the arrival of the first motorized Soviet column.

American-Made Vehicles

("I was struck to see every single vehicle was American made," Morton reported. The Russians, he said, were "dusty and perspiring" and "wasted little time waving to the sidewalk throngs."

("Romanians watching the spectacle had little to offer in the way of greeting, the great majority of them staring silently. Although badly torn up by indiscriminate German bombing starting August 24, Bucharest seemed to be getting back to normal.")

Armistice delegates said Juliu Maniu, Peasant party leader, narrowly escaped when German night bombers dropped explosives outside his room in the Royal Palace. The sumptuous palace, which former King Carol built and then rebuilt because an architect's error made it look lopsided, now is a wreck after a series of Nazi raids, they added.

Damage Laid To Nazis

Lieut. Col. Ion Focseanu, of the army general staff, declared "the Germans in three days caused more deaths and damage than all the Anglo-American raids caused in five months."

Delegates said Horia Sima, Iron Guard chief whom Antonescu exiled to Germany, had not dared return to Romania to assist his "German masters in rallying any of the traitors among our people."

While German air attacks were at their height Bucharest suffered a near famine, the delegates said, but the Government of Konstantin Sanatescu acted quickly to restore food supplies.

Ploesti A Ghost Town

Delegates said Ploesti now was a ghost town with more than 95 per cent. of its buildings destroyed.

George Popp, secretary general of the National Peasant party, said that German planes "started taking their revenge" on Bucharest the day after King Mihai had summoned Antonescu and his Cabinet to the palace and had them arrested.

"Every quarter hour there was an air attack," he said.

Buildings Razed

"Through August 24, 25 and 26 Bucharest was ravaged by German planes. Nine of our largest hotels, including the Athenee Palace, were wrecked. The University Library was reduced to rubble. The National Theater burned to the ground. Many hospitals were directly hit."

Popp said the army, "with very few and unimportant exceptions," was loyal to Mihai throughout the crisis.

Antonescu was reported held under strong guard, with German Minister Manfred von Killinger detained at his legation.

London, Sept. 1 (A. P.).—The German communique asserted today that the Russian summer offensive has been stemmed from the Carpathians to the Gulf of Finland. Below the Carpathians in Romania, the Germans said nothing of the Soviet capture of Bucharest and Ploesti.

Since the drive began in June, the Germans claimed to have destroyed 4,200 tanks and 5,000 guns and taken 13,000 prisoners. Russian communiques have listed 1,185,476 of the enemy killed or captured in the drives. Among the casualties, Moscow said, were thirty-five captured generals and fifteen others killed.

Bulgarian Cabinet Falls, Peace Talks Are Delayed

LONDON, Sept. 1.—(AP) Another Axis government—that of Premier Ivan Bagrianov of Bulgaria—tottered and fell today, adding to the wreckage of Adolf Hitler's crumbling military and political setup in the Balkans but temporarily suspending Bulgarian armistice talks in Cairo.

An initial conversation between American and British diplomats and the two-man Bulgarian peace mission took place before news of the resignation was received.

Talks apparently will not be resumed until a new government is formed in Sofia. One report in Cairo said Bagrianov might form a leftist government to continue the armistice overtures.

The Bulgarian delegation is headed by Stoijan Moshanoff, former president of the Sobranje (Parliament) and a close friend of Bagrianov. The other member is Colonel Zhelezkov, former military attache at Ankara.

Bagrianov himself broadcast over Sofia radio the announcement of the resignation of his three-months-old government, which recently tried and failed to wriggle out of the war into "neutrality" and then sent peace delegates to Cairo to sign an armistice with the Allies.

The fallen cabinet will continue to administer affairs of state pending formation of a new government, Bagrianov said.

Bagrianov became premier, retaining the foreign ministry portfolio as well, June 1 after former Premier Dobri Boshilov failed in two attempts to form a new government acceptable to the Bulgarian regency.

The Bulgarian cabinet was the fourth Danubian government to resign or be ejected since Aug. 23, when King Mihai set off the landslide by ousting Marshal Ion Antonescu and switching Romania to the side of the Allies.

Resignation of the Bagrianov cabinet was announced amid widespread rumors that Hungary — where Doeme Yztojay's regime has just been supplanted by a new cabinet of generals—was asking the Allies for armistice terms.

In Bucharest streets banners emblazoned "long live Stalin" already were flapping a welcome to Soviet forces of occupation.

Puppet Croatia, on Hungary's southern border, had a new day-old government trying to bolster the Nazi hold on that area. To the north in Slovakia another puppet regime was trying to maintain itself with Wehrmacht help against [illegible] flare-up of revolt backed Czechoslovak forces.

A Czech communique issued in London said the Germans had in-

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creased their pressure on a 56-mile line in an effort to recapture the Vah river valley in western Slovakia from the revolting patriots.

A military spokesman in Berlin quoted by DNB said operations in Slovakia were not "military" but that German troops were there for "police action with military means."

Announcement of Bagrianov's resignation as broadcast from Berlin said that the Premier stressed that Bulgaria was "anxious to avoid war with Russia." He claimed his government had ordered the disarming of non-Bulgarian troops and decreed "retreat of the Bulgarian occupation corps already begun several days ago," Berlin said.

The upset followed sharp attacks in the Soviet press against Bagrianov for trying to wriggle out of the war while still helping the Nazis. The Moscow newspaper Izvestia forecast his fall by expressing doubt that such a regime could hold out long on "the shaky foundation of subterfuge and secret connivance with the Germans."

The German agency DNB reported from Sofia that "Communist street demonstrations" resulted in the arrest of many persons in the Bulgarian capital.)

In Ankara the Turkish foreign office ordered the internment of 310 German diplomats and 150 German civilians. They were to be exchanged for Turkish diplomats and civilians at the Bulgarian frontier, but no word has been received from the Turkish diplomats since they reached Vienna and there has been no news of Turkish civilians from Germany.

Both Moscow radio and an underground station in the Reich were on the air today calling for Germans to rise against Hitler's rule.

(The German Transkontinent agency which yesterday reported the death of former Hungarian Premier Doeme Sztojay, today denied it. Both dispatches were heard by the Federal Communications Commission.)

Bulgar Regime Collapses

Cairo, Sept. 1 (AP)—The Bulgarian armistice talks were temporarily suspended today after the resignation of the Government of Ivan Bagrianov.

London, Sept. 1 (AP)—The Bulgarian Government of Ivan Bagrianov fell today, shortly after its failure to win an easy way out of the war by pleading neutrality and amid indications of far-reaching internal developments within the Balkan kingdom.

Simultaneously it was disclosed that the European Advisory Commission had drafted armistice terms for Bulgaria—a demonstration of British-American-Russian solidarity on the terms which the Balkan satellite must meet to get out of the conflict. Russian armies were pushing along the country's northern frontier, ready to send tank columns coursing across her northern plains.

Hungary Reported Seeking Peace

At the same time rumors spread throughout Europe that Hungary was trying to contact the Allies on armistice terms.

With Romania already out of the Hitler lineup and negotiating in Moscow for terms on which she might join the Allies as a cobelligerent, Hitler's southeastern front thus appeared to be falling apart in three countries.

Reports Nazi Disarming Order

Bagrianov read a proclamation in which he said non-Bulgarian (German) troops in the kingdom were ordered disarmed in keeping with his Government's policy of trying to avoid war with Russia, the Berlin radio reported.

The proclamation also said the Government had ordered the withdrawal of Bulgar occupation troops in Greece and Yugoslavia, a process started several days ago. The Bagrianov Goverenment will remain in office until a new Cabinet is formed.

Berlin immediately launched a campaign of denials to contradict the rumors that Hungary was seeking a way out, but Budapest itself was silent. Reports reaching London from Turkey said Hungarians there had intimated that Budapest was seeking terms.

Allied Terms Secret

The Allied terms for Bulgaria were kept secret, inasmuch as they involve military operations. But it was regarded as certain that one condition would demand the withdrawal of all her troops to within her pre-war border and the return to Greece and Yugoslavia of Macedonia and Thrace, territories which she gained in a bargain with Hitler in 1941.

Removal of all Facist elements from the Bulgarian Government was likely to be another condition.

Border With Turkey Closed

Bulgaria closed her border with Turkey as the Red army massed on her frontier in Romania. DNB, official German news agency, then said in a Berlin broadcast today that Bagrianov had announced resignation of his cabinet. He took office on June 1.

A dispatch last night from Istanbul gave no hint as to whether the closing order applied only to the Turkish section of Bulgaria's border.

Diplomats' Future Affected

One effect of the Turkish-Bulgarian border closing, the Istanbul dispatch said, was to bar for the time being the exchange of Turkish and German displomats, which had been scheduled for today at the frontier.

An Ankara dispatch said the Turkish Foreign Office had decided to intern, as of today, the 310 Nazi diplomats and 150 German civilians who were awaiting exchange.

This decision was announced after 100 Turkish diplomats and about 300 Turkish civilians en route from Germany had failed to appear at the border.

The German diplomats will be interned at their embassy and consulates. The Turkish Foreign Office said guards would be placed and none of the Germans permitted to leave the grounds.

Call For Revolt In Germany.

Meanwhile today the Ministry of Information said that the Volksender, identifying itself as the German people's underground radio, broadcast an appeal to all Germans in the Reich and Czecho-Slovakia to revolt against Hitler's rule.

The call was being issued to all Germans "on the fifth anniversary of the war," the broadcast said.

Czecho-Slovakia is "a flame," another broadcast said, urging Germans there to join in the uprising.

A broadcast from Moscow by the Free German National Committee also called upon the German Army and its reserves to revolt.

FDR, CHURCHILL WILL MEET SOON

LONDON, Sept. 1. — (AP) President Roosevelt and Prime Minister Churchill will meet soon to plan the shift of American and British might from Europe, where they now sight victory in the near future, to the Pacific for a joint effort to crush Japan.

The meeting probably will be held this month at Quebec, it was disclosed today, and may be followed after Germany's final capitulation by another session with Premier Marshal Joseph Stalin sitting in to discuss Russia's role in the Pacific war as well as the future of Europe.

Roosevelt and Churchill met in Quebec in August of last year to approve the master plan for the invasion of the continent. Not until these plans had been partly carried out in the organizing of men and materials did the two leaders spread them out before Stalin.

This time it is different. In the far eastern war it will be the American and British forces, backed by combined air and naval forces of unquestioned superiority, which will have the initial task of softening up the enemy. In the European war the Red army had this job.

Furthermore, because Russia may need time to gather strength after her tremendous and long struggle in the west, it is likely that Stalin will bide his time before throwing in his chips with the Allies in the Far Eastern war, especially since Japan has posted some of her best troops near the Soviet Union's eastern border.

But because the potential stake in the east is so high and because he hopes to have an important voice in that area of the world, it is equally probable that Stalin at the opportune moment will send his forces against Japan.

These factors, and the question of when to try to convince Stalin that the opportune moment has arrived, will be considered by Roosevelt and Churchill along with such problems as where to concentrate the attack, the proportionate number of American and British forces and vast supply problems.

Quebec Place For Talks

London, Sept. 1 (AP)—Prime Minister Churchill and President Roosevelt, sighting victory in Europe in the near future, will meet soon—probably this month at Quebec, it was learned today.

The purpose will be to plan the over-all strategy for shifting Allied might to the task of crushing Japan—similar to the meeting of August, 1943, when the master draft for the invasion of France was approved.

This may be followed after Germany's final surrender by another session, this time including Stalin, to discuss Russia's role in the Pacific war, along with Europe's future.

UNITED NATIONS

MAY MEET IN FALL TO DISCUSS PEACE

WASHINGTON, Sept. 1 — (AP) The possibility of a full-dress meeting of the United Nations in November to draw up a world peace agency was raised today on the basis of speedy development of the exploratory big-power conferences at Dumbarton Oaks.

At the same time Secretary Hull gave a boost to the prospect of France's eventual reemergence as a major power with the possibility of a permanent seat on the top council of any peace organization that may be set up.

Michael McDermott, official American spokesman for the Dumbarton Oaks conferees, was authority for the statement that their work had progressed so far it seemed likely a general meeting by mid-November might be possible.

Against that background, the Secretary of State commented at his news conference, without details, that this government is for the development of a strong France.

The position of that nation—as a first rate power alongside the United States, Britain, Russia and China, or as one of the smaller nations—has been a question before the Dumbarton Oaks conferees. It appears likely that developments of the next few months, indicating the chances for a stable postwar French government, will influence the country's final position.

Meanwhile it was learned that Norman Armour, former United States ambassador to Argentina, is being considered as the first American chief of mission to liberated Paris. Appointment of Armour, one of the country's most experienced diplomats, would indicate the top importance given the Paris post.

There appeared little likelihood either that a representative will be dispatched to Paris or that a United Nations conference will be held before the November 7 election.

However, the time schedule for planning the World Security organization indicates that the public discussion promised by President Roosevelt and Secretary Hull will come during the last month of the campaign.

The confrees at Dumbarton Oaks have made such rapid progress, it was learned, that their recommendations probably will be sufficiently detailed to form the basis for a draft treaty.

If the current pace is kept, such a treaty could be ready for submission to the new Congress when it convenes next year.

Negotiation Offered In Nazi-Polish Case

London, Sept. 1 (AP)—A Swiss radio broadcast said today the International Red Cross had offered to negotiate controversies between the Allies and the Germans over the status of home-resistance forces.

Yesterday a Berlin broadcast declared the Germans would not heed British and American warnings against treating the Polish home army "contrary to the laws and customs of war." The Germans contended these Poles were rebels against the government-general (Nazi-annexed area of Poland) and the Hague convention did not apply to them.

The Swiss broadcast today said the International Red Cross declared any forces operating within military law with visible insignia and under responsible leaders should receive the same treatment as all other prisoners of war.

Nazis Press Eight In Western Slovakia

London, Sept. 1 (AP)—The Germans fighting Czech resistance forces are increasing pressure on a 56-mile line between Zilina and Trencin in an effort to break through and seize the Vah River Valley in western Slovakia, a Czechoslovak communique said today.

In the Vah Valley run the important railroad from Bratislava to Zilina and two smaller lines to northern and southern Moravia. The communique pointed out that two big armament factories are situated at Belusa and Povazska in the area.

The war bulletin added Czech forces had evacuated Kelmarok in eastern Slovakia after heavy fighting but recaptured Levoca. It announced the calling up of "reserve" troops to the Patriot army.

TITO ATTACKING ZAGREB IN CROATIA

London, Sept. 1 (A. P.).—Marshal Tito's Partisan troops are operating at the gates of Zagreb and the capture of this capital of Adolf Hitler's puppet Croat State is expected shortly, according to the Free Yugoslav radio which said today that Tito's forces continued their successful attacks although the Bulgarian occupation forces were still putting up a resistance.

BRITISH, GERMAN COASTAL GUNS DUEL

Both Sides Exchange Screaming Salvos in Bitter Battle.

FOLKESTONE, England, Saturday, Sept. 2.—(AP) British and German coastal guns early today exchanged screaming salvos in one of the fiercest duels of the war, rocking the land and churning the sea with fierce explosions.

The duel began shortly before midnight when British guns opened up against a target which might have been a German convoy attempting to slip between Calais and Boulogne.

After a quarter of an hour of British fire the Germans replied from batteries at Cap Gris Nez — batteries which may soon be taken from them by the Allied armies in France.

Then for an hour and a half salvos whistled both ways across the straits and thunderous explosions sent coastal residents scurrying to shelters.

"It was terrific," said one resident. "The land and sea rocked from great explosions as the Nazis jumped from two-gun salvos to four shells at a time."

Shortly before the bombardment started RAF bombers plastered French coastal targets from Boulogne to Calais.

It was considered possible the Germans, with their communications shattered and their positions on the French coast threatened from the rear, might be trying to unload their ammunition on England before the Allies arrived.

German Coast Guns Lash British Ports

London, Sept. 1 (AP)—Heavy German coastal guns near Boulogne hurled nearly 100 shells early today in a four-hour barrage which Berlin said was "drum fire of the heaviest type against the English invasion port routes."

Several British seacoast towns were reported heavily damaged and at least one man was killed.

Attack "Vicious"

Boulogne is on the Channel 28 miles south of Dover and in the path of swiftly advancing Allied arms. It appeared possible that the Germans, with their communications shattered, were trying to unload as much ammunition as possible upon England before the Allies arrived.

English Channel reports said that a wide area was shelled and that the attack was "vicious."

Nazis Hint New Weapon

Berlin radio tried to make a mystery of the shelling with the assertion that "no explanation can be obtained from competent circles as to whether this drum fire constitutes measures against further invasion preparation or whether new, long-distant weapons have gone into action."

British coastal batteries answered the salvos of five to eight shells.

Archbishop Reaches England

LONDON, Sept. 1 (AP).—Archbishop Francis J. Spellman of New York arrived in England today to visit American military hospitals and Army airfields and to confer with Catholic chaplains. He has been in Italy.

POPE PIUS URGES CHRISTIAN PEACE

Says Force Might Be Needed To Prevent Wars

Vatican City, Sept. 1 (AP)—Pope Pius XII appealed in a world broadcast today for a peace founded on Christian principles, acknowledged that the use of force might be necessary to prevent future wars and, although defending the right of private property, condemned a "capitalism" which "arrogates to itself an unlimited right over property."

The address, made on the fifth anniversary of the war's outbreak and broadcast by Vatican radio, emphasized the necessity of collaboration by all nations in the maintenance of security.

The vanquished should share with the victors "not only rights and duties but also in the benefits of a true civilization" in the new era, the Pontiff said.

Makes Appeal For Italy

He made a special appeal in behalf of Italy—fighting against "misery, famine, unemployment and economic unrest"—and said "prompt and effective remedies" were needed with the approach of winter.

The entire address underlined the imminence of the end of the war in Europe. "The hands on the clock of history are now pointing to an hour both grave and decisive for all mankind," he said.

"The sword can and sometimes, alas, must open the way to peace," he continued.

"The shadow of the sword may be cast also over the transition from the cessation of hostilities to the formal conclusion of peace.

"The threat of the sword may appear inevitable even after the conclusion of peace, in order to safeguard within legally necessary and morally justified limits the observance of just obligations and prevent attempts at new conflicts."

By special authorization of Allied authorities, electricity was furnished throughout Rome so that Romans could hear the broadcast, and the Allies also set up loudspeakers in several squares.

Warns Of Post-War Plans

Most of the Holy Father's address dwelt on the economic world to come after the end of the "tremendous tragedy," a future period when, he said, men expect far-reaching and definite betterment of economic and social conditions.

But he warned that the promises of many statesmen, the many plans and proposals of experts and specialists had given rise in the victims of unhealthy social orders "illusory hopes of a complete rebirth of the world and to an over-enthusiastic expectation of a millenium of universal happiness."

He said such ideas offered "fertile ground for the propaganda of the most radical programs, disposes men's minds to a very understandable but unreasonable and unjustified impatience, which looks for nothing from organic reforms and puts all its hopes in unheavals and violence."

On Right To Property

Asserting that the "Christian conscience cannot admit as just a social order which either denies in principle or renders impossible or negatory in practice, the natural right to property," the Pontiff declared that neither could it accept "unlimited right over property," permitting immense riches to dominate public and private economic life.

The Pope said the state should have the right to regulate or even expropriate property where it is against the public welfare, and "where big business even today shows itself more productive there should be given the possibility of tempering the labor contract with a contract of coownership."

Recalling that in the Christmas message of 1939 the Pope expressed a desire for the creation of an international organization capable of preserving peace, the Holy Father said he hoped "the actual achievement may really correspond in the largest possible measure to the nobility of its end, which is the maintenance of tranquillity and security in the world for the benefit of all."

The Pontiff made a special appeal for millions of war prisoners and civilian internes.

"It will be an achievement of high altruism and clear-sighted justice and wise organization if these unfortunates are not kept waiting beyond the strictly necessary time, for their liberation is already too long delayed," he said.

The Pope offered no specific plans for a post-war organization. The *Osservatore Romano*, official Vatican organ, recently indorsed the principles of the Atlantic Charter, however, and called attention to the importance of the United Nations' conferences.

In developing his theme on the right of private property and the abuse of unlimited capitalism, the Pope said private property was the "cornerstone of social order."

Danger Of Tyranny

"On one side," he continued, "we see immense riches dominating public and private economic life and often even civil life; on the other, the countless number of those who, deprived of every direct or indirect security of their own livelihood, take no further interest in the true and higher values of the spirit, abandon their aspiration to genuine freedom, and throw themselves at the feet of any political party, slaves to whoever promises them in some way bread and security; and experience shows of what tyranny, under such circumstances, human nature is capable even in our times."

The Pope said "technical progress does not determine economic life as a fatal and necessary factor," as some argue. "It has, indeed, too often yielded timidly to the demands of the rapacious, selfish plans calculated to accumulate capital indefinitely; why should it not then yield also to the necessity of maintaining and insuring private property for all, that cornerstone of social order? Even technical progress, as a social factor, should not prevail over the general good, but rather should be directed and subordinated to it.

"At the end of this war, which has upset all the activities of human life and has turned them into new channels, the problems of the future shaping of the social order will give rise to a fierce struggle between the various policies."

The pontiff, who spoke for thirty-two minutes, concluded: "We hope that the generosity which the nations manifested during this war will also continue in the future. All nations are marching forward toward peace, be they small or big."

POPE SEES ALL WORLD MOVING TOWARD PEACE

Calls on Nations to Continue Spirit of Generosity Shown in War.

SAYS BARBARIC AGE IS ENDING

But Pontiff Warns That Force May Be Needed to Maintain Tranquillity in Future.

Vatican City, Sept. 1 (A. P.).—Pope Pius XII, in a broadcast marking the fifth anniversary of the outbreak of the war, called today for a peace founded on Christian principles, but acknowledged that the use of force may be necessary to preserve world peace.

He defended the rights of private property, while asserting that the condition of the masses should be bettered.

Pope Sees End Of Barbarism, New World Of Humanity

Vatican City, Sept. 1 (AP)—Pope Pius XII in a broadcast on the fifth anniversary of the war's outbreak called today for a peace founded on Christian principles, but acknowledged that the use of force might be necessary to preserve world peace.

London, Sept. 1 (AP)—Pope Pius XII, speaking over the Vatican City radio, said tonight that "on this fifth anniversary of the war the spirit of injustice is dying out."

"This barbaric world is going to end and a new world of humanity and Christianity is to be created," the Pontiff continued.

Sees Struggle After War

"The new world must be one of social justice and fraternity of all the human family," the Pope said. "After so many years of uncertainty, humanity expects of the world a better social order. This social reform must be based on Divine justice."

The address was recorded by the Associated Press.

"The new world must be such that men will not have to worry about their bread and shelter," he continued. "The social state of workers must be improved and capitalism will have to make concessions to this end."

At the end of this war "which has upset all aspects of life and produced new thoughts," the Pope foresaw the "beginning of a violent struggle between various currents of thought" and said great efforts would be needed to prevent "misery, famine and dissipation."

Sees Barbaric World's End.

London, Sept. 1 (A. P.).—Pope Pius XII, speaking over the Vatican radio tonight, declared that "on this fifth anniversary of the war, the spirit of injustice is dying out," and that "this barbaric world is going to end and a new world of humanity and Christianity is to be created."

In a broadcast recorded by the Associated Press the Pope went on to say: "The New World must be one of social justice and fraternity of all the human family. After so many years of uncertainty, humanity expects of the world a better social order. This social reform must be based on divine justice.

"The New World must be such that men will not have to worry about their bread and shelter. The social condition of the workers must be improved, and capitalism will have to make concessions to this end."

At the end of this war "which has upset all aspects of life and produced new thoughts," the Pope foresaw the "beginning of a violent struggle between various currents of thought," and said that great efforts would be needed to prevent "misery, famine and dissipation." He called upon the winners and the losers alike to join in the post-war social order.

The Pope called for a "world-widepeace organization" and speedy and generous rehabilitation of war-ravaged countries.

He warned that the "end of the war will find Europe in unfortunate conditions with fertile ground for propaganda of the most radical shade, most damaging to Christianity and putting hope in upheaval and disorder."

When Capitalism Is Bad.

The Pontiff called for a better deal for the common man and deplored that "many people today have nothing left but their capacity to work." He reiterated the church's historic stand for the right to private property, and the right to private profit, but he added: "Capitalism is bad if it gives some people unlimited rights over property without subordination to the common good. We condemn it as contrary to natural law."

He deplored that "we see ever-increasing ranks of workers confronted with a concentration of economic goods . . . which puts the workers in a position where it is impossible to acquire private property." He saw great danger in such a situation, declaring: Countless numbers of those who are deprived of any direct or indirect security of their livelihood take no further interest in the free and high values of the spirit, and lend their ears to any political parties promising them, in some way, security. Ownership and labor should be in close contact in a State which respects and safeguards private property."

ROBOT BOMBS HIT SOUTHERN ENGLAND

LONDON, Sept. 1—(AP) The Germans fired 100 shells into southern England today from their big gun positions across the channel around Boulogne in what may have been one final defiant gesture before they set out for home with a British army in hot pursuit.

At least one Briton was killed as the big shells rustled over for four hours, landing in a wide area.

Nazi propagandists tried to make it appear that this barrage might have come from new long-distance weapons, but the truth is that these positions which have harassed channel shipping since the fall of France are quickly being outflanked by British troops some 50 miles away.

British guns answered the fire, which came over in salvos of from five to eight shells.

Robot bomb attacks slackened as the onrushing British and Canadian forces across the channel swept up an estimated one-half of the launching sites.

A few hurtled over one area of the channel coast during the morning, two landing close together beyond a village. Some also came over during the night.

Big Halifax bombers with Spitfire escort attacked the long-range weapon supply depots in northern France without loss this morning.

Many Sites Seized, Robot Raids Wane

London, Sept. 1 (AP)—With dozens of flying-bomb launching sites already reported in the hands of Allied armies sweeping up the French coast, only a few robots were loosed against Britain during the night.

As usual, some of the bombs fell in the London area, but damage was not widespread.

Dispatches from France, meanwhile, declared that in addition to

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the robot-launching sites already captured, it is expected that at least 100 more will be seized by the Allies between Le Havre and the Somme.

It was noticeable both yesterday and last night that the sporadic robot attacks came from the most northerly sites so far used—in extreme northern France or Belgium.

Platform Described

A dispatch from Rouen, describing a launching platform recently captured there, said it consisted of two iron rails about 12 feet apart and 200 feet long, mounted on ties. The track was sunk about two feet below the ground. The robots apparently ran along the track on some sort of carriage and out through an opening in the trees.

French villagers said at least one of the bombs dispatched from this site landed in a field only a mile away and they believed that many others never got across the Channel.

BRITISH ENTER GOTHIC LINE

Pierce German Italian Defense At Three Points

Rome, Sept. 1 (AP) — British troops, attacking hard behind a rolling aerial barrage laid down by waves of fighter-bombers, have penetrated the Germans' Gothic Line defenses at three points near the Adriatic coast, advancing to a depth of 2,000 yards through a maze of strong points, Allied headquarters announced today.

Nazi troops, sitting behind their presumably attack-proof defenses, have taken a "severe jolt," declared Lynn Heinzerling, Associated Press war correspondent accompanying the new Allied push.

Found Germans Confused

"Eighth Army troops are digging about inside the line," Heinzerling said. "At three different places where Eighth Army troops bit into the line they found the Germans confused and unprepared. They apparently had expected an Eighth Army brand of artillery barrage to warn them of any hostile action."

Monte Della Croce, described as a key point of Gothic Line defenses in the Adriatic area, was captured in the first rush of the British, and forward elements were reported ngnting nand to nand on the slopes of Mount Calvo. Other British units were slashing forward within 1,000 yards of Monte Gridolf, another heavily fortified height.

[Capt. Ludwig Sertorious, German military commentator, said in a broadcast that the "whole right wing of the Eighth British Army" was attacking between the Adriatic and the main ridge of the Apennines in a "serious attempt to force access to the Po plain."]

Nazis Hurl In Tanks

At some points north of the Foglia river, which runs into the Adriatic near Pesaro, the Nazis were reported hurling tanks into repeated counterattacks.

The strong point of Montecchio, west of Borgo Santa Maria, was captured, and tank-supported British infantry pushed on and established itself firmly inside the Gothic Line defenses north of there.

Heinzerling reported that Polish troops who on Wednesday thrust into Pesaro, a city of 45,000 population, held a "good part" of the place and "were promising to take it whenever they felt like it."

[Dispaches from Rome Thursday saying Polish troops had captured Pesaro apparently were premature.]

Pesaro Divided City

Headquarters said Pesaro was divided between the Germans and the Poles and that fighting was in progress along the railway line running through the city.

[A British broadcast said "Berlin is already speaking of a full-scale Allied offensive in Italy, but there is no confirmation from General Sir Harold Alexander's headquarters.]

The navy announced that the British destroyers Loyal and Undine had aided the Polish and British drive along the Adriatic coast by bombarding Nazi gun positions and transport north of Pesaro. In some cases Allied fighter-bombers dropped their explosives only 1,000 yards ahead of the advancing troops.

Gains In Florence Area

An Allied communique said that "significant gains" also were made in the Florence area near the center of the front. Patrols which crossed the Arno river northwest of Florence failed to make contact with the enemy. The Germans were described as "almost back on their main defensive positions" clear across the Apennines.

Only patrol activity was reported from the Fifth Army front west of Florence.

British Pierce

Gothic Line Defenses

SEP 2 1944

Cairo, Sept. 1 (AP) — Ankara advices said today that 194 German troops surrendered voluntarily to Turkish authorities at the Greek frontier and were interned.

Rome, Sept. 1 (AP)—Eighth Army troops have broken through the outer Gothic Line defense in northern Italy to a depth of 1,000 yards at one point, but are meeting strong German resistance north of the Foglia river, where the Nazis have hurled AA tanks in repeated counterattacks, Allied headquarters announced today.

The 1,000-yard penetration was made west of Borgo Santa Maria, where the strongpoint of Montecchio was captured. Tank-supported infantry followed through and established themselves among the Nazi defenses.

(Capt. Ludwig Sertorious, German military commentator, said in a broadcast heard in New York that the "whole right wing of the Eighth British Army" was attacking between the Adriatic and the main ridge of the Appennines in a "serious attempt to force access to the Po plain."

Still Fight In Pesaro

In Pesaro steady fighting was reported continuing between British and Polish troops and the German First Parachute Division—their old enemies of Cassino.

(Dispatches from Rome yesterday declaring that Polish troops had captured Pesaro apparently were premature.)

Pesaro is now divided between the Germans and the Eighth Army.

Monte Della Croce, described as one of the key points of the Gothic line, was occupied August 30 and Eighth Army forward elements are now fighting hand to hand on the south slopes of Mount Calvo.

Near Monte Gridolf

In Belvedere Fogliense, four and a half miles southwest of Montecchio, the Allies penetrated the first line and pushed on to within 1,000 yards of Monte Gridolf.

The Germans were described as "almost back on their main defensive positions" in the Appenines, where close contact was being maintained.

The communique said "significant gains" were made in the Florence area. Patrols which crossed the Arno river northwest of Florence yesterday failed to make contact with the Germans. Vincigliato was occupied.

Patrols Are Active

Artillery and patrol activity continued on the Fifth Army front.

The Adriatic drive was supported strongly by airpower.

In some cases fighter-bombers had to drop their explosives only 1,000 yards from Allied troops.

The navy announced that the British destroyers Loyal and Undine bombarded German gun positions and transport north of Pesaro August 30.

WODEHOUSE SAYS HE MEANT NO HARM

London, Sept. 1 (A. P.).—P. G. Wodehouse, British humorist whose butler Jeeves is known to millions of readers, was quoted in a Paris dispatch today as saying he made a "terrible mistake" in broadcasting over the German radio during his internment.

His five broadcasts aroused considerable criticism in Britain and the United States.

In an interview with a London Daily Sketch correspondent in Paris, Wodehouse, now 63 years old, said that he meant no wrong, and that he had merely wanted to answer a number of letters he had received by telling how he got along in camp.

The Germans caught the author at his villa in France in May, 1940. He spent several months in prison and interment camps. In 1941 he was given a limited amount of freedom

Captured American Aviators Are Evacuated From Romania

SEP 2 1944

Russians return Romanian prisoners taken at Stalingrad to Bucharest.....*Page 5*

Fifteenth Air Force Headquarters, Italy, Sept. 1 (AP)—Fleets of Flying Fortresses have made a spectacular mass evacuation to Italian soil of 1,126 American and British airmen who had been shot down and interned in Romania during the last year.

Of the first American airmen to land, 670 were in excellent condition, 50 were wounded, 17 were on crutches and ten were stretcher cases. They were flown from a field three miles outside Bucharest.

Shout And Cheer

As the bombers halted on the runways at the base, gaunt figures poured out and suddenly were swept by delirium — shouting, cheering and falling into each others arms.

But behind their elation lay a grim story of one of the great and decisive battles of the war—the air battle to knock out Hitler's oil sources at Ploesti.

During this battle for Ploesti more than 3,000 Allied airmen were shot down and the loss in planes was at least 270, of which 223 were bombers.

The flyers who came back today, therefore, were only about one third of the number shot down since the first flaming strike was thrown at Romania August 1, 1943.

The men without exception said the flak over Ploesti was the heaviest and most deadly in the world. The Germans were so adept at defense they were able to blackout the target completely by smoke long before the bombers could make a bomb run over the oil fields.

Air defense also was strong and even the Fortresses making the evacuation run encountered continual fighter opposition both going and coming. The bombers were strongly escorted by fighters and one Mustang was shot down.

First Man Out

The first man to come tumbling out of the hatch of the first returning Fortress was Second Lieutenant James J. Miceli, of Jackson Heights, N. Y.

"Boy, oh boy!" he shouted.

It was all he could say for a moment. He was a radio operator on a Fortress knocked out of the sky over Ploesti May 18 and managed to parachute safely into a cornfield.

The next man out was Second Lieutenant Frank Merrill, East Cleveland, Ohio, a bombardier who had been shot down May 6 at Ploesti.

"Flax knocked off a wing and only four out of the crew of ten managed to get out of the ship," he said.

News Sped To Relatives

As each flyer checked in at the base headquarters his name and serial number were transmitted immediately to Washington so that the next of kin could be notified.

Along with the Americans 25 British airmen were repatriated.

The crewmen said the Romanians had treated them with surprising kindness and consideration. None was abused. The food was only fair, but adequate, and most of the men seemed to be in perfect physical condition.

Officers and enlisted men alike were loaded down with Iron Crosses, Romanian military caps and other souvenirs.

Made Liberation Possible

As the personnel of this great air base lunged forward to embrace and congratulate the returning crewmen, the man whose daring exploit made their liberation possible was all but lost in the shuffle.

He was Lieut. Col. James A. Gunn, 3d, of Kelseyville, Cal., who had hidden in the fuselage of a German Messerschmitt 109 and been flown out to safety by the ace of the Romanian air force, Capt. Cantacuzino, who was credited with shooting down 64 Allied planes before his country renounced the Axis.

Gunn was the senior officer among all the Allied flyers imprisoned in a big, three-story schoolhouse in Bucharest.

Ace Offered To Help

When Romania capitulated and King Mihai released the Allied flyers, Gunn hurried to the Minister of War and secured permission to try to establish communications with officials of the 15th Air Force in Italy for repatriation of the crewmen.

The dashing Romanian ace introduced himself at the airfield, offering to help.

"If you are willing to take a chance with me, I'll get you through," declared Captain Cantacuzino. Gunn quickly agreed.

Paint American Insignia

The first step was to paint an American flag on the sides of the German fighter plane and American stars on the wings.

Next the captain removed the radio, unscrewed the plates on the side of the fuselage and Gunn squeezed himself in.

The plan was for the ME-109 to attain its maximum height for the run across the Adriatic, then approach the landing field at a low level and hope that American ack-ack wouldn't open up.

"I had to lie still for we were at extreme height and the lack of oxygen almost knocked me unconscious," Gunn said. "But I had great faith in Cantacuzino and the faith was justified. He's a great pilot. I briefed him carefully so he could fly between danger areas and he came in and landed as if he lived here."

1,100 U.S. AIRMEN IN BUCHAREST ARE GIVEN FREEDOM

SEP 2 1944

BUCHAREST, Sept. 1 — (AP) This was Liberation day in Romania's capital for 1,100 U. S. airmen who had been shot down over the Balkan kingdom, and for King Mihai's warriors captured with the Germans at Stalingrad.

Bucharest, which had watched with restrained emotions as the first Russian troops entered the city, broke out in the greatest demonstration since the king cut the ties with Germany as the Red army arrived with Romanian prisoners from Stalingrad.

Parade in Streets

The arrival was proclaimed by headlines in each of Bucharest's six daily newspapers, and then the former prisoners paraded in uniform once more before great crowds in the heart of the city.

The Americans had been liberated the day of the king's proclamation and given the run of the city and more are thronging into the city from surrounding prison camps.

(A dispatch from Italy said 1,126 of more than 3,000 U. S. airmen shot down in raids on the Ploesti oil fields had been evacuated to Italy by a fleet of Flying Fortresses.)

With the arrival of the Americans and the Romanian prisoners people began bringing up from their cellars some of the things kept hidden from the Germans and many Americans were wined and dined publicly by townspeople anxious to show their friendship for Americans.

No American was hard up for funds, this correspondent was told, because the Jewish underground had arranged through the British government to provide them with everything they needed.

Meanwhile, more Russian troops poured through the flag-decked capital. Horse-drawn columns followed up the motorized units which first entered the city Wednesday.

The average man seemed to have little exact knowledge of the military situation in his country although he was satisfied the Germans had been routed and the Russians now were engaged in mopping them up.

50,000 Nazi Prisoners

A communique placed the number of German prisoners taken by the Romanian army at 50,000, including nine generals and an enormous amount of war material.

Reconstruction work has begun a week after the German air force gave it the worst pounding of the war. This correspondent was amazed at the damage. Many buildings on the main thoroughfares were reduced to piles of wreckage and the king's palace was badly smashed.

American soldiers in the city during the attack declared the savagery of Stuka dive bombers was almost beyond imagination. Pilots even threw hand grenades into the streets and machinegunned everyone in sight.

The city has never had an overabundance of food, but restaurants were serving comparatively inexpensive meals that would put those in Italy and many in America in the shade.

EX-WAR PRISONERS BACK IN BUCHAREST

Bucharest, Sept. 1 (A. P.).—Romanian prisoners captured at Stalingrad were brought back to their own capital by the Russian Army today, a gesture which provoked the greatest public demonstration since the day King Michael cut the ties with Germany.

The arrival was proclaimed in headlines in each of Bucharest's six daily newspapers and the former captives paraded as soldiers through the heart of the city before crowds unrestrained in their welcoming shouts.

Russian troops arriving in this Romanian capital today found 1,100 American airmen here — prisoners of war who had been liberated the day King Michael proclaimed an armistice and who have since been given the run of the city.

The Americans had been confined in two camps — those who went down during the low level bombardment of Ploesti thirteen months ago being confined in a stockade near Brasov and the remainder in a camp at Bucharest.

Their treatment has been far from severe, the airmen themselves said, and the gates of both prisons were thrown open within a matter of minutes after Michael issued his armistice proslamation.

The flyers were particularly elated over the German bombardment of the prison wing of the hospital where a number of Americans had been kept prior to August 24.

On that day they moved out and German prisoners were moved in. Only a few hours later Nazi dive-bombers came over, apparently singled out the building and plastered it with bombs.

They gave their names as Lewis Hagen, George Young and Bardell Rich. Two are from Illinois and one is from Ohio, but the dispatch did not say which.

Invitation To America

"Yesterday they were captives," the dispatch said. "These fine, brave fellows raided Ploesti three times in August until German anti-aircraft fire forced them down. Lewis Hagen has three children at home and invited this correspondent to visit him in America, but only after the war, because Hitler has got to be crushed finally."

Red Star said two other airmen, captured at Ploesti, watched the Red army march through Bucharest. The army newspaper identified them as Walter Huize, born in New York, and Paul Black, of Cincinnati.

"They were released from prison, thanks to the Red army arrival," *Red Star* said. "They stood in Elizabeth street in wornout but clean uniforms of the American Air Force. Their faces were pale."

1126 U. S. Flyers Rescued By Air From Romania

United States Fifteenth Air Force Headquarters, Italy, Sept. 1 (A. P.).—Of the more than 3,000 American airmen shot down over the Ploesti oilfields and interned in Romania during the last year, 1,126 have been liberated and safely evacuated to Italian soil.

They were brought from Bucharest to a U. S. air base in southern Italy in a fleet of thirty-eight Flying Fortresses, which were hounded by enemy fighters going and coming.

The spectacular mass evacuation was arranged by Lieut.-Col. James A. Gunn, 3d, of Kelseyville, Cal., who hid in the fuselage of an enemy ME-109 and was flown out to safety by Capt. Carl Contacuzino of the Romanian Air Force. Capt. Cantacuzino, a member of Romania's royal family, is credited with shooting down sixty-four Allies planes before Romania came into the war on the Allied side.

Five Airmen Identified

Moscow, Sept. 1 (AP) — Three strapping American bomber gunners, shot down over Ploesti, greeted the Red Army yesterday from a Bucharest cafe, *Izvestia* reported from the Romanian capital.

SWISS MAY BAR RETREATING NAZIS

Stockholm, Sept. 1 (A. P.).—Stockholm political circles said today it was understood that the Germans had asked neutral Switzerland what its reaction would be if part of Marshal Kesselring's armies in Italy withdraw into Switzerland. These sources said Switzerland gave an unfavorable reply.

Virtually the only communications left open to German armies in Italy are through the much bombed and frequently disrupted Brenner Pass route, and via Swiss railroads. Switzerland recently permitted transit of seriously wounded German troops and medical personnel from southern France.

Swiss Restate Stand On Political Refugees

Bern, Sept. 1. (AP)—Switzerland has restated her position of the right of political refugees to asylum here in a declaration which can, in application—but need not necessarily do so—parallel the Allied definition of war criminals.

Instructions recently given to frontier guards state:

"Foreigners unworthy of asylum because of despicable acts or of their activities or attitude violating Swiss interest are in no case to be admitted."

Specific definitions of such foreigners are not given. Frontier authorities will decide minor cases; the Federal Council, major cases.

American Surgeon Visits U. S. Troops In Romania

United States 15th Air Force Headquarters, Italy, Sept. 1 (AP)—Lieut. Col. W. R. Lovelace, Army Air Force surgeon of the Mayo Clinic, Rochester, Minn., and lately of laboratories at Wright Field, Ohio, flew into Romania this week to examine wounded American aviators to be evacuated.

"They were glad to see an American doctor," he said. "There were 10 bad litter cases and 19 others were in serious condition due to lack of proper medical attention, food and care.

"The first thing we did was to set new splints on a few legs. A princess who belonged to Romania's Blue Cross, which is similar to the Red Cross, sent four ambulances to evacuate the wounded to an airfield."

Hitler Now Is 'Groefaz'

Germans Reported Using Nickname to Indicate Their Disrespect

STOCKHOLM, Aug. 29 (Delayed) (AP).—Adolf Hitler, whom the Germans once regarded as the invincible war lord, has degenerated in their estimation to "Groefaz," neutral informants recently returned from Germany say.

It is an ironical nickname heard everywhere in the Reich and is short for "Groesster Feldherr Aller Zeiter" (greatest commander in chief in history).

It is symptomatic of the morale in Germany today and of the contempt and disrespect with which the Germans are beginning to regard the Nazi leaders now that defeat seems near.

Sibelius Manuscripts Destroyed In Bombing

Stockholm, Sept. 1 (AP)—All the manuscripts of Composer Jean Sibelius were destroyed in a bombing of Leipzig the *Aftonbladet Nyheter* reported from Helsinki today. The works were kept at a Leipzig music publishing house.

FINLAND CONSIDERING BREAK WITH GERMANY

STOCKHOLM, Sept. 1—(AP) Finland is considering breaking relations with Germany as a preliminary to negotiations for an armistice with Russia, reports from informed sources said tonight, and it was believed the action might come over the week-end.

(In London, Reuters recorded a broadcast by the Finnish radio which said, "the Foreign Affairs committee of the Diet met today and a statement on the foreign political situation was made on behalf of the government.")

It was learned the German legation in Stockholm has been preparing to receive Nazi diplomats stationed in Helsinki, the Finnish capital.

Shipping quarters in Stockholm said Finnish ships in the Baltic were ordered by the Finnish government yesterday to return to Finnish or Swedish harbors immediately.

EXPECT FINLAND TO CUT NAZI TIES

Stockholm, Sept. 1 (A. P.).—Reliable reports tonight said that the Finnish Government had under consideration the breaking off of relations with Germany within the next two or three days as a preliminary step to negotiations for an armistice with Moscow.

The German legation here has been preparing to receive the Nazi diplomatic personnel from Helsinki, it was learned.

Hengyang Chinese

Periled By Drive

Chungking, Sept. 1 (AP)—The Chinese high command indicated today that Japanese forces had made considerable progress in their attempt to trap Chinese forces threatening the key city of Hengyang from the southwest.

Army Spokesman Major General C. C. Tseng said the new Japanese drive was aimed against Chinese forces astride the Hunan-Kwangsi railway southwest of Hengyang.

Employing four columns, the Japanese apparently were trying to envelop the Chinese by hammering a wedge westward from Leiyang and southward from points northwest of Hengyang. The Japanese captured Hengyang August 8.

Major Drive Doubted

The spokesman said he believed the present Japanese drive had the limited objective of pinching off the Chinese force attempting to drive back into the city. There was no indication, he said, that it was the biginning of a big southward push.

Meanwhile, in Hupeh province severe fighting was raging in the Yangtze port of Ichang and on the outskirts of Tangyang, 27 miles to the northeast.

The Chinese countered the threat to their forces outside Hengyang by slicing in from the east and firmly occupying three points on the Canton-Hankow railway, cutting Japanese communications on the Siangtan-Hengyang stretch of the Siang River.

Lishui Taekn By Foe

The high command formally admitted the fall of Lishui in Chekiang province, which the Japanese evidently thought was a site for a new bomb-Japan air base—a false impression. The Japanese then pushed five miles farther southward, using 10,000 men and holding 20,000 more in reserve.

Chinese troops battering away at the Japanese stronghold of Tengchung in Yunnan province have taken enemy strong points in two temple areas in the southern portion of the ancient city that have been delaying the Chinese advance for more than a week, a Chinese communique said today.

Strong enemy positions outside the southeast gate of the city have been partly occupied. Slight advances were scored south and southwest of the Burma Road town of Lungling after fierce fighting, the communique added.

The courage of a four-times wounded battalion commander in repulsing several enemy counter-attacks at Sungshan, just west of the Burma Road bridge over the Salween River, resulted in the occupation of the crest of an important peak.

Chinese-manned American flame throwers were used successfully against pillboxes at Sungshan, where 147 dead Japanese were counted yesterday and Wednesday.

Jap Merchantman Sunk At Celebes

Southwest Pacific Headquarters, *Saturday*, Sept. 2 (AP)—Continuing attacks against shipping in southwestern waters, Catalina flying boats sank one merchantman and damaged another at Celebes, headquarters announced today.

The naval planes also hit many barges during the assault, the night of August 29-30.

Japanese planes lightly and ineffectively bombed new Allied airstrips at Sansapor, northwestern top of New Guinea, during the night of August 30-31.

This announcement disclosed the completion of airstrips on that jungle-tipped beachhead which the Americans occupied early in August.

Allied air units again concentrated upon Japanese positions westward of New Guinea and Halmahera during 24 hours of activity ending August 31.

The raids ranged as far northward as the Talaud Islands, about 200 miles south of Mindanao, in the southern Philippines. They included a midday attack by heavy units on Timor, when 45 tons of bombs were dropped on the Cape Chater airstrip and dispersal areas.

At least five Japanese vessels and 38 barges were destroyed or severely damaged during the assaults.

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Japs 'Hoarding' Planes For Philippines Battle

Southwest Pacific Headquarters, Sept. 1 (AP)—America's air might, girding for the day when 1,000 planes at a time can bomb Japan, was disclosed today to have bagged five more Nipponese ships and struck anew at Mindanao in the aerial prelude to invasion of the Philippines.

Nowhere in more than 4,000 miles from Dutch Celebes to the Kuriles did raiding planes stir up enemy air opposition, but Lieut. Gen. Millard F. Harmon surmised Japan was hoarding plane strength which would be turned loose in furious combat once the Philippines are invaded.

Predicts Heavy Raids

Harmon, assuming command of all Army Air Force units in the Pacific Ocean areas, spoke of the day when 1,000-plane formations can give Japan the "kind of unremitting bombing that has to large extent been responsible for breaking the back of German military power."

The bombing and probable sinking of an enemy destroyer, two freighters and two tankers off Dutch Celebes was announced today by Gen. Douglas MacArthur. This enemy-occupied base, which in strength could menace the rear of an Allied force invading the Philippines from the south, has lost 37 ships, including a light cruiser, in less than a month.

Davao Areas Fired

MacArthur also reported explosions and fires started at Davao, capital city of Mindanao, by patrol planes.

Palau, guarding the east approaches to the Philippines, also was pounded. Near-by Yap and Woleai were hit by raiders from the command area of Admiral Chester W. Nimitz, who also listed strikes at Pagan in the north Marianas, at Iwo Jima in the Volcano group, 750 miles south of Tokyo, and at Paramushiro in the Kuriles, north of Japan.

Sees Greater Effort

Harmon, expressing belief Japan was not attempting to meet American aerial threats in outlying islands, declared:

"I certainly will be greatly surprised if he doesn't make a very strong effort in the Philippines."

He pointed out that Japan, plus Korea and Manchuria, is a highly industralized war machine three times the size of Germany; foresaw no less than one more year of war with Nippon even should Germany collapse, and declared that 1,000-plane raids made from such bases as Formosa and the China coast could help force the Nipponese to their knees.

Surrender Doubted

The air commander said he did not believe Japan would surrender but "must eventually be occupied and overrun by our forces."

"The Jap has passed to defensive strategy—the power of offensive is ours," Harmon said.

"The best Japan can hope to do is to make our air, sea and land attacks costly, but she can't raise the price high enough to stop them."

Atrocity Probed By Baltimorean

Chaguin, near Yigo Town, Guam, Aug. 9 (AP—Delayed)—Pfc. J. E. Young, who formerly made his home at 609 Grantley street, Baltimore, yesterday made a report on the beheading and bayoneting by the Japanese of more than 40 bound civilians near here.

Private Young, assigned as a scout to report on the atrocity, said: "The bodies were about ten yards from the road. I saw 40 to 45, mostly old men and all Chamorros. Another scout and I saw 19 bodies completely decapitated."

Other reports said some of the victims were children of from 6 to 12 years. The marines had been warned the Japanese had expressed the intention of beheading natives they arrested who were on the "blacklist" as friends of the Americans.

He denounced as traitors "those who criticise negatively in times such as these," and demanded riddance of "those who favor discord."

"There is still quite some time before these (Presidential) elections are held," he said, "and as a consequence any political unrest is premature, will disturb public order and likewise hurt the nation's production.

Appeal To All Good Patriots

"Therefore, I make a special appeal to all good patriots not to alter conditions, because I have faith in our people and because our most essential mission at this time is to work, for only by working can we produce more and only by producing more can we keep down prices, and a country in which living costs have risen, such as in ours, what the people want are not electoral lists, but bread and corn and work, as well as an honest administration."

The Government, he said, "is not unaware of the increase of privations and sacrifices."

He told the opening of the second period of the 39th Congress that special attention must be given to a program of education and industrialization.

"Seldom has a country had so much to do in so little time," he said. "But we shall do it, for by so doing we guarantee our existence, and by doing it quickly we shall avoid that personal ambition shall cloud our perspective."

Work for all, he said, is "the best security against an undemocratic regime."

"This means letting down the bars imposed by capitalism in those countries which predominately produce prime materials and those countries which predominately produce manufactured articles.

"Those countries, such as ours, which fall into the first category must transform their traditional structure and if this is not done quickly, we shall continue to be at the mercy of a system which makes a vast proportion of the world a field of exploitation for the benefit of the expansion of the other portion."

ousted as president of the Chamber of Deputies today after replying to President Manuel Avila Camacho's annual message in a manner considered "anti-revolutionary" by some of his colleagues.

During a tumultuous meeting that followed the regular opening Congressional session, Senators and Deputies severely criticized Ahumada's address, then elected Carlos A. Madrazo, Leftist deputy, to replace him as president of the chamber.

Ahumada had said in his address: "War's nothing but organized mass murder in cold blood."

In other places he referred to religious terms, which other Congressmen declared was out of place in a gathering of that kind.

Russian Envoy On Way to Tokyo

A Domei dispatch today from Tokyo said that Jacques Alexandrovitch Malik, Soviet Ambassador to Japan, had reached Manchouli, Manchuria, en route back from Russia to his post in Tokyo. The Associated Press recorded the broadcast.

Alliance Of European Latin Countries Urged

Mexico City, Sept. 1 (AP)—A post-war alliance of Latin countries in Europe, including France, Spain, Portugal and Italy, was proposed at a meeting of Spanish and French Republicans here.

"Spaniards, the hour of liberty is going to sound for you," Paul Rivet, Free French leader, told the group last night. "A great task is beginning, that of uniting the destinies of France and Spain, opening the way later for an entente with Italy and Portugal, and a subsequent understanding with the American republics.

"We are not going against anyone, because the plan is not of a military nature, nor with the idea of imperialism. Geographical proximity, racial origin, language root, similarity of customs unite us."

Indalecio Prieto, former Spanish premier, urged French cooperation in restoration of the republic in Spain.

Tokyo radio announced today that more than ten American Liberators and medium bombers yesterday attacked Japanese-held Formosa, off the east China coast, and acknowledged some damage to ground installations.

The broadcast, recorded by the Associated Press, said four of the raiders were shot down. There was no immediate report of such a raid from Allied sources.

Command Shifted

Meanwhile, appointment of Gen. Naosaburo Okabe as supreme commander of the Japanese army in North China was announced in a Domei news agency dispatch broadcast from Tokyo.

The broadcast said the War Ministry had named him to succeed Gen. Neiji Okamura, who, the announcement added, was shifted to another unspecified "important post."

Domei said Okabe had been president of the Military Staff College, a member of the Supreme War Council, chief of army technical headquarters and at one time was military attache to the Japanese Embassy in Poland.

Another broadcast Domei dispatch said Jacques Alexandrovitch Malik, Soviet Ambassador to Japan, had reached Manchouli, Manchuria, en route back from Russia to his post in Tokyo.

Germans May Flee Denmark And Norway

New York, Sept. 1 (AP)—The National Broadcasting Company's reporter, Bjorn Bjornson, speaking from Stockholm, said today that the Germans may evacuate Denmark and Norway without a fight.

Already large troop movements are reported and German language papers such as *Neus Wiener Tagblatt* are no more speaking of fortress Europe; "they have changed to fortress Germany."

Yank Kayoes Jap Plane In 7th

Washington, Sept. 1 (AP)—Using tactics of the prize ring in aerial combat—clinching and infighting—an Avenger torpedo bomber piloted by Ensign Warren C. Burgess, of Elgin, Ill., destroyed a Japanese fast medium bomber.

The navy, reporting the incident today, said that at one time Burgess literally jumped on the enemy, lowering his plane onto the Jap's wings and forcing him down to the water.

Again he nosed in for a "clinch" and chewed away at the enemy's wings with his propeller. Another time during the fantastic fight, Robert A. Bullock, of Minneapolis, turret gunner on the American plane, blazed away at the enemy with a pistol.

Waved Greetings

And Burgess enjoyed it all—at one time during the fight he pulled alongside the Japanese bomber and waved greetings to its pilot. The Jap wasn't enjoying the contest; he didn't wave back.

Here is the navy's blow-by-blow story of the engagement, fought near the Central Pacific Marianas Islands:

ROUND 1—Ensign Burgess attacked on the portside of the enemy plane, firing his wing guns. The Betty's (our flyers' name for a Jap plane) port engine began to smoke, but Burgess' guns jammed and he pulled his plane away. During this run Bullock knocked out the Betty's turret guns.

Damaged Port Wing

ROUND 2—With his guns back in commission, Burgess made a second run. His tracers showed damage to the Betty's port wing, but again the guns jammed.

ROUND 3—Burgess decided to change tactics. He put the Avenger about two feet above the Betty and began to lower slowly. This treatment soon forced the Betty to hit the water; but, instead of crashing, it took a ten-foot bounce off the waves and regained its former altitude.

ROUND 4—Retiring to one side, Burgess enabled his tail gunner, George A. Hodgins, of Los Angeles, to shoot 30 rounds of ammunition into the Betty's fuselage.

A New Technique

ROUND 5—Burgess decided to employ a new technique. He gradually overtook the Betty and tried to chew up one of its wings with his propeller. After the Avenger's propeller had come to within inches of the Betty's wing, the Jap's frantic work at the controls managed to get the Betty out of the way.

ROUND 6—Determined not to let the Betty escape before he got his guns back in commission, Burgess flew in close formation with the Betty, with only about two feet between the wing tips. He looked over at the Jap pilot and waved. The Jap was not amused, and did not wave back. At this point Bullock, unable to get his machine gun on the Jap, opened the escape hatch and emptied all six rounds of his .38 revolver into the Betty. This did not destroy the enemy plane, but Bullock later said it gave him vast personal satisfaction.

ROUND 7—Burgess got one of his wing guns in operation. He dropped a quarter of a mile behind the Betty and then began his final attack. The Betty's starboard engine suddenly flamed, and the fire spread to the wing. The blazing wing dipped against the waves and the Betty instantly did a cartwheel into the water.

End of fight.

MARSHALL AGAINST BIG PEACE ARMY

SEP 2 1944

Large Regular Force Has No Place In Democracy, General Declares

Washington, Sept. 1 (AP)—Gen. George C. Marshall has told army planners that the post-war American army must consist of the smallest possible professional organization, with citizen-reserves, because the large standing army "has no place among the institutions of a modern democratic state."

His directive, it was learned tonight, has just been issued as basic policy for all officers planning the permanent post-war army organization. It contains, however, a warning that the wartime army may be needed long after the defeat of the Axis powers, in order to help establish peacetime conditions agreed upon by the Allies.

SEP 2 1944

Quell Unrest, Mexicans Urged

Mexico City, Sept. 1 (AP)—President Manuel Avila Camacho told Congress today his Government "is observing with special attention the unrest which is being created" in advance of the 1946 national elections and called on the people to stave off political disturbance.

Avila Camacho's Critic Is Ousted

Mexico City, Sept. 1 (AP)—Congressman Herminio Ahumada was

Formosa Is Bombed By Yanks, Tokyo Says

New York, Sept. 1 (AP) The

Based On Universal Training

It contains also a statement that the policy directive is based on the assumption that Congress will approve a system of universal military training, under which "every able-bodied young American shall be trained to defend his country," remaining a member of the reserve components of the ramy for a "reasonable period" after his training is completed.

Details of the permanent organization, the directive says, cannot be determined until the nation's post-war commitments are known—they "change with the changes in weapons, modes of transportation, and international relations."

It adds, however, that the type of organization—the small professional nucleus augmented in emergencies by the citizen army—has been the American way since the foundation of the republic and "will therefore be made the basis for all plans for a post-war peace establishment."

Two Types Of Armies

The statement then discusses the two general types of military organization which a nation can choose for its permanent protective force, the large standing army and the small professional army with citizen reserves.

In the first type, the directive says, "the men of the nation are drawn into the army to serve in the lower grades. The function of the common citizen is ordinarily to be a private soldier or, at most, a non-commissioned officer in war.

"Reserve officers are drawn from the better educated classes but are generally employed in the lower grades and in subordinate capacities. Under this system, leadership in war and the control of military preparations and policy in peacetime are concentrated largely and necessarily in a special class or caste of professional soldiers.

System Of Germany, Japan

"This is the system of Germany and Japan. It produces highly efficient armies. But it is open to serious political objections. In a nation maintaining such a system, intelligent opinion as to military policy (and the international political policy associated therewith) is concentrated in a special class.

"Under such a system, the people themselves are competent to exert only a limited intelligent influence on the issue of war and peace. Under such a system, only the brawn of a people is prepared for war, there being no adequate provision for developing the latent military leadership and genius of the people as a whole. It therefore has no place among the institutions of a modern democratic state based

be cast also over the transition from the cessation of hostilities to the formal conclusion of peace.

"The threat of the sword may appear inevitable even after the conclusion of peace, in order to safeguard within legally necessary and morally justified limits the observance of just obligations and prevent attempts at new conflicts."

By special authorization of Allied authorities, electricity was furnished throughout Rome so that Romans could hear the broadcast, and the Allies also set up loudspeakers in several squares.

Warns Of Post-War Plans

Most of the Holy Father's address dwelt on the economic world to come after the end of the "tremendous tragedy," a future period when, he said, men expect far-reaching and definite betterment of economic and social conditions.

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But he warned that the promises of many statesmen, the many plans and proposals of experts and specialists had given rise in the victims of unhealthy social orders "illusory hopes of a complete rebirth of the world and to an over-enthusiastic expectation of a millenium of universal happiness."

He said such ideas offered "fertile ground for the propaganda of the most radical programs, disposes men's minds to a very understandable but unreasonable and unjustified impatience, which looks for nothing from organic reforms and puts all its hopes in unheavals and violence."

On Right To Property

Asserting that the "Christian conscience cannot admit as just a social order which either denies in principle or renders impossible or negatory in practice, the natural right to property," the Pontiff declared that neither could it accept "unlimited right over property," permitting immense riches to dominate public and private economic life.

The Pope said the state should have the right to regulate or even expropriate property where it is against the public welfare, and "where big business even today shows itself more productive there should be given the possibility of tempering the labor contract with a contract of coownership."

Recalling that in the Christmas message of 1939 the Pope expressed a desire for the creation of an international organization capable of preserving peace, the Holy Father said he hoped "the actual achievement may really correspond in the largest possible measure to the nobility of its end, which is the maintenance of tranquillity and security in the world for the benefit of all."

The Pontiff made a special appeal for millions of war prisoners and civilian internes.

"It will be an achievement of high altruism and clear-sighted justice and wise organization if these unfortunates are not kept waiting beyond the strictly necessary time, for their liberation is already too long delayed," he said.

The Pope offered no specific plans for a post-war organization. The *Osservatore Romano*, official Vatican organ, recently indorsed the principles of the Atlantic Charter, however, and called attention to the importance of the United Nations' conferences.

In developing his theme on the right of private property and the abuse of unlimited capitalism, the Pope said private property was the "cornerstone of social order."

Danger Of Tyranny

"On one [illegible]" he continued, "we see immen[illegible] riches dominating public and private economic life and often even civil life; on the other, the countless number of those who, deprived of every direct or indirect security of their own livelihood, take no further interest in the true and higher values of the spirit, abandon their aspiration to genuine freedom, and throw themselves at the feet of any political party, slaves to whoever promises them in some way bread and security; and experience shows of what tyranny, under such circumstances, human nature is capable even in our times."

The Pope said "technical progress does not determine economic life as a fatal and necessary factor," as some argue. "It has, indeed, too often yielded timidly to the demands of the rapacious, selfish plans calculated to accumulate capital indefinitely; why should it not then yield also to the necessity of maintaining and insuring private property for all, that cornerstone of social order? Even technical progress, as a social factor, should not prevail over the general good, but rather should be directed and subordinated to it.

"At the end of this war, which has upset all the activities of human life and has turned them into new channels, the problems of the future shaping of the social order will give rise to a fierce struggle between the various policies."

Few Men Over

25 Likely To Be Drafted

SEP 2 1944

Washington, Sept. 1(AP)—Selective service reported to Congress today that the armed forces, estimated at an overall 11,417,000, can be kept at full strength without changing current draft policies, barring unforseen military reverses.

This means, Col. Francis V. Keesling, Jr., informed the Senate and House Military committees, that if future induction calls remain constant, few men over 26 will be drafted during the remainde of this year.

During July, 83 per cent. of the men inducted were between 18 and 26, he said.

Includes "Separations"

While only 10,384,000 registrants had been inducted or enlisted up to August 1, Kessling reported, that total does not include non-registered enlisted men and women and registrants over 38 now in the army or the navy. It does, however, include an estimated 1,500,000 separations from service.

Total army personnel, he added, can be assumed to be "at least" its goal of 7,700,000, while the navy recently announced its strength at approximately 3,717,000.

The House Military Committee released Kessling's report without comment, but several members said privately it confirmed their suspicions that there have been inducted an estimated 2,000,000 more men than were necessary.

Figures Broken Down

Kessling gave the committees this breakdown on draft classifications as of August 1:

Class 1-C (inducted and enlisted), 10,380,000; Class 4-F (rejected), 3,798,000; Class 1-A (men being processed for or awaiting induction), 1,195,000; unclassified, 75,000; Classes 2-A and 2-B (deferred in occupations other than agriculture), 4,192,000; Classes 2-ALF and 2-BLF (occupationally deferred and not qualified for general duty), 507,000; Classes 2C and 3-C (deferred in agriculture), 1,614,000; Classes 2-C (L and F), deferred in agriculture and not qualified for general duty, 79,000; Class 3-D (hardship), 76,000; all other classes, 235,000.

FIFTH ANNIVERSARY FOR MARSHALL, TOO

Washington, Sept. 1 (A. P.).—Today is a double anniversary. Five years ago, on September 1, 1939, Germany began the second world war by invading Poland. It was on the same day that an almost unknown brigadier was jumped over more than thirty seniors to become a full general and chief of staff of the United States Army—George C. Marshall.

Today the great Army which was to master the world is disorginazed, defeated and crumbling, and the American general who has done as much as any one individual to achieve that result is still chief of staff, with victory in sight.

U. S. Wants Strong France, Hull Insists

SEP 2 1944

Washington, Sept. 1 (AP)—Secretary of State Hull today reaffirmed an American desire to see a strong France developed and to insure the right of the French people to choose their own government after the war.

Hull's statement was in reply to a news-conference question whether there would be any change in this country's relations with the provisional government of Gen. Charles de Gaulle.

Stand Reaffirmed

Hull said he did not know exactly what that question would cover, but that this country has stood for the restoration to the people of France the right to choose their own government and for the development of a strong France.

De Gaulle yesterday announced the formation of a provisional government in Paris, generally interpreted here to be a logical continuation of the French National Committee's provisional government which had been functioning in Algiers. The United States has recognized this government only in so far as it is a *de facto* administrative power in liberated French territory.

No Real Peace Feelers

Asked if any German surrender proposals had been received by the Allies in the last two weeks, Hull replied that he recalled nothing beyond peace feelers put out by German propagandists.

Of Bulgaria's Government turnover, Hull said there were so many rumors connected with the Balkans that it would be dangerous to comment until the situation were known with reasonably accuracy.

He said nothing really substantial had come from Hungary in the way of peace feelres.

French Economy Salvage Major Problem

SEP 2 1944

By Hudson Phillips

New York, Sept. 1 (AP)—The United Nations face a major repair job in rehabilitating France's economic system, the foundation of which has crumbled under the heel of Nazi occupation.

Deterioration was steady under German control after France surrendered in June, 1940. The Nazis looted everything in sight. Allied bombings also helped to cripple her war industries after Hitler's soldiers moved in.

Raw material scarcities grew progressively worse. A lack of coal, motor fuels, foodstuffs, transportation and communications helped stymie recovery.

The German Failure

New German rules on production and distribution helped but little. Authorities tried to strengthen and extend supply regulations—establishing rationing of food, wearing apparel and other commodities. They also instituted wage and price controls.

But United States Department of Commerce records and various foreign reports give this picture of France's unhappy economic state:

Industrial recovery began hesitantly shortly after France's surrender but a lack of materials soon ended that trend. Production fell off and big concerns complained they were unable to operate because of officially fixed prices.

Coal production dropped to less than half of normal needs of 6,000,000 tons a month, partly because of fewer miners and also because imports dwindled to almost nothing compared with pre-war years.

Electric power output of an estimated 20,000,000,000 kilowatt hours a year was hit by at least a 50 per cent. reduction because of a decrease in flow of water at hydro-electric stations.

It is not known whether hydro-electric development in the Alps, Juras, Pyrenees and Massif Central was completed in 1944 as scheduled. The projects contemplated an increase of more than 4,000,000,000 kilowatt hours annually and a saving of 2,700,000 tons of coal a year.

Oil Situation

A serious oil shortage cut motor car and truck circulation to a minimum. Reserves were reported at an end early in 1942.

Lubricants decreased, curtailing railway service—especially passenger travel. Drilling was tried in North Africa with some success but the invasion and occupation by the United Nations cut off this oil supply source.

Output of textiles was whittled by more than half and wool practically disappeared except for mixtures in cloth made for German occupation authorities.

Steel production, first affected by the coal shortage, later was hit by Allied bombings. Automobile output continued for a while but tire plants gradually closed when rubber stocks were exhausted.

Agriculture was handicapped by dwindling supplies of fertilizers, draft animals, machinery fuels and adverse crop weather. Many farmers and farm workers remained prisoners of war.

Gloomy Figures

Although crops of cereals, sugar beets, potatoes and wine grapes increased sporadically during Nazi occupation, they scarcely supplied the low rations. A substantial food black market took its toll.

Civilians infrequently saw meat unless it was from their own farms because live-stock operations were in such bad shape.

Wholesale prices in about three years from August, 1939, increased (estimated): bread cereals, 35 per cent.; meat, 30-60; milk, 60; butter, 155; eggs. 160. Industrial—Coal, 15; cement, 41; pig iron and magnesium, 40; copper and lead, 50; rub[illegible]

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ber, 300; raw textiles, 100, and gas, 180.

Exports and imports decreased to half the amounts of 1938 in only one year of German occupation. They now are probably only a small fraction of 31,000,000,000 francs of exports and 46,000,000,000 of imports in the year before the start of European hostilities.

Jock Whitney's Capture By Germans Confirmed

Washington, Sept. 1 (AP)—A War Department spokesman said tonight that Col. John Hay (Jock) Whitney had been captured by the Germans but was unable to give any details.

Whitney, a horse-racing and polo enthusiast, and from one of the nation's wealthiest families, had been reported unofficially as having been taken prisoner while riding in a jeep with other officers in what was thought to be friendly territory.

He is the husband of the former Betsy Cushing, who was the first wife of James Roosevelt, the President's eldest son.

Destroyer Pierce Launched At New York

SEP 2 1944

New York, Sept. 1 (AP)—The U. S. S. Pierce, 2,200-ton heavyweight destroyer, was launched today at Bethlehem Steel Company's Staten Island shipyard.

The destroyer, the 88th built by Bethlehem since Pearl Harbor, was named for the late Lieut. Com. John Reeves Pierce, USN, who commanded the submarine Argonaut when she was sunk in the Pacific two years ago.

CIO Disclaims Part In Ten Resignations In PEC

SEP 2 1944

Woonsocket, R. I., Sept. 1 (AP)—Albert G. Cliston, Rhode Island representative for the CIO and its Political Action Committee, said today that the CIO was not "involved in the resignation of ten of the 21 members of the Industrial Trade Union's Political Education Committee."

An Associated Press story on the resignations, after nine left the trade-union group on August 30, erroneously stated they were quitting the "Political Action Committee," conveying a possible impression that the CIO might be involved. A tenth member resigned yesterday.

Set-Up Described

Union leaders explained that in the past, various Rhode Island labor groups have united in "common objectives for the welfare of workers," notably backing Rhode Island's cash insurance benefit law, and have been represented in some cases unofficially, by a setup known as the Union Labor Political Action Committee for these purposes.

This included representatives of ITU and CIO unions and the rail brotherhoods. It does not, however, Cliston said, take the place in Rhode Island of the CIO's PAC, a State committee of 12 members affiliated with the national CIO program.

None of ten members resigning from the trade unions PEC in Woonsocket, Cliston said, was a CIO uinons. The trade union is, however, a part of the Labor PAC.

Remarks By Both Sides

The resigning men issued a statement saying they considered the PEC policy "detrimental to the best interest of labor" and asserting that "after careful deliberations we have come to the conclusion that we would benefit by leaving politics alone." Those remaining on the committee replied that it "had never endeavored to influence the vote of labor and was not backing the Democratic Party."

Foreign Gold, Silver Sales Are Advocated

Washington, Sept. 1 (AP)—A Congressional move to lift restrictions against export of gold and silver, so that producers may cash in on current high foreign markets, was initiated jointly today by Senator Scrugham (D., Nev.) and Representative Engle (D., Cal.).

They introduced companion bills in Senate and House to set aside statutory and executive barriers to permit sales of newly mined metals anywhere abroad. The legislation would apply only to gold and silver produced in the United States, its territories and possessions, after enactment of the measure.

The bills assert that on the Bombay market, South African gold is selling at $58 an ounce and silver, lend-leased by the United States Treasury to India, at from $1 to $1.09 an ounce.

Text of Pope Pius' Radio Address, Marking Anniversary of World War II

SEP 2 1944

The text of the message broadcast by Pope Pius XII, as reported by the Federal Communications Commission:

Today, at the end of the fifth year of the war, humanity, while turning its eyes to look at the road of tears and blood left behind in deep distress during this dark period of history, stands aghast at the abyss of misery into which the spirit of violence and domination of force have thrown it.

Without, however, letting itself be discouraged by memory of the past, humanity is anxiously seeking the causes of such a terrible disaster, both spiritual and material, and is determined to take measures against a repetition in different forms of this tremendous tragedy.

Before so many ruins many honest spirits rise again, as if waking up from a troubled dream, anxious to find, even in fields that up to now have been separated and distant, collaborators united in the effort and struggle for the great work of reconstruction of a world that has been shattered in its foundations and torn apart. There is certainly nothing more natural, nothing more timely, nothing more urgent, even when the most indispensable precautions have been taken.

For all those who glory in the name of Christian and profess the religion of Christ and live strictly abiding by His laws, this willingness and readiness of spirit to work in unity and in true fraternal solidarity do not mean only the fulfillment of moral obligations to perform civic duties but also to raise us to the dignity of obeying the basic principles of our conscience, supported and led by the love of God and our neighbors and strengthened by the warning indications of the present time and the very intensity of our effort, aiming at the salvation of peoples.

History in a Grave Hour

History is passing through a grave hour, decisive for all humanity. An old world lies in ruins. To see a new world arise from these ruins—a healthier world, better directed and legally more in harmony with the needs of human nature—is the craving of martyred peoples.

Who will be the architects? Who will draw up the basic plans for new institutions? Who will be the thinkers who will give it its definitive form?

To the sad and lamentable mistakes of the past other mistakes, not less deplorable, may perhaps follow and the world may swing forever from one extreme to the other. Or perhaps the pendulum will stop, thanks to the action of wise leaders of the peoples, at directives and solutions of problems that do not oppose Divine Law and human and, above all, Christian conscience.

On the answer to this question depends the destiny of Christian civilization in Europe and all over the world, a civilization that, far from casting a shade over or harming all the peculiar and greatly varied forms of civilized life, is one in which every people can show their own character, is one with them and revives the highest principles, moral laws written by the Lord in the hearts of men, natural law deriving from God, the fundamental rights and inviolable dignity of the individual.

In order to bend man's will to its principle it infuses into all human beings and into entire peoples those superior energies that no human power is able to confer and, like the power of nature's forces, protects from the poisonous germs that threaten the moral order and oppose its harmony.

Thus Christian civilization does not suppress or weaken racial elements in the most varied cultures but brings them into harmony in essential purposes, creating in this way that broad union of ideas and moral standards that constitute the firmest foundations of true peace, social justice and fraternal charity between all members of the great human family

Period of Confusing Contrasts

The last few centuries have witnessed one of those confusing periods full of contrasts that fill history. On one side the very foundations of Christian civilization were undermined; on the other, one saw that civilization differed among all people.

Europe and other continents are still living in varying degrees by the vital forces, principles and values of Christian ideology. Some people go so far as to forget this precious legacy, to neglect it and even to repudiate it. But the fact of the hereditary succession remains. A son may well repudiate his mother. He does not cease, however, to be biologically and spiritually bound to her.

All these children who have left and forgotten the paternal home must always feel, sometimes unconsciously, in the very voice of their blood, the echo of that Christian legacy that often, in their purposes and in their actions, prevents them from being entirely tempted and led by false values that they voluntarily or involuntarily accept.

Wisdom, devotion, courage, inventive genius, a feeling of fraternal love will finally determine the extent to which Christian ideology will succeed in maintaining and supporting the gigantic work of the reorganization of social, economic and international life on a plane defined by Christian morality and civilization.

Accordingly, we address to all our sons and daughters in this vast world and also to those who, although not belonging to the church, feel themselves bound to us in this hour of perhaps irrevocable decisions, an urgent appeal to cooperate in weighing the extraordinary gravity of the moment and to consider, above and beyond all such cooperation with other various ideological tendencies and social forces that may perhaps be suggested by purely contingent motives, that fidelity to the legacy of Christian civilization and its powerful work against all atheistic and anti-Christian currents is a master key that cannot be sacrificed for any temporary advantages or any shifting combinations.

Seeks Sympathetic Welcome

This invitation, which we trust will find a sympathetic welcome from millions of souls through the world, aims chiefly at achieving loyal and effective collaboration in all those fields in which the creation of a more just juridical order is demanded by the very idea of Christiahity. This is especially true of all those formidable problems that are related to the organization of an economic and social order more in harmony with the eternal law of God and more in keeping with human dignity.

Christian thought insists in this new order on the raising of the proletariat, and the achievement of this in a firm and generous way appears to every true follower of Christ not only as an earthly progress but also as fulfillment of a moral obligation.

After bitter years of want, restrictions and, especially, of anxious uncertainty, mankind awaits at the end of the war a profound and final improvement of its conditions.

Promises of statesmen and many suggestions and proposals of scientists and technicians have given rise, in the victims of an unhealthy social and economic order, to a senseless hope of a millenium of universal happiness. This feeling offers a fertile ground for propaganda for a most radical program and prepares minds to an understandable but unreasonable and unjustifiable impatience that does not expect anything from organic reform and everything from subversion and violence.

Confronted with these extreme tendencies, the Christian who earnestly meditates upon the needs and misfortunes of the time remains faithful to those standards that experience, balanced reason and Christian and social ethics indicate as the foundation and principles of any just reform.

Principle of Pope Leo XIII

Leo XIII, in his encyclical "Rerum Novarum," laid down the principle that any legitimate economic and social order should rest on the indisputable foundation of the right to private property. The Church has always acknowledged the natural right to property and the handing of this.

It is not less true that private property is a natural fruit of labor, a product of intense activity of man, acquired through his energetic determination to ensure and develop with his own strength his own existence and that of his family and to create for himself and his own an existence of just freedom, not only economic but also political, cultural and religious.

Christian conscience cannot admit as right a social order that denies the principle or renders impossible and useless in practice the natural right to ownership of commodities and means of production. Nor can it accept systems that acknowledge the right to private ownership according to an altogether false conception and that are opposed to a true and healthy social order. Therefore, whenever capitalism bases itself upon such erroneous conceptions and arrogates unlimited right to property without any subordination to the common good the church has condemned it as contrary to the rights of man.

Indeed, we see an ever-increasing mass of workers come up against those effective concentrations of economic wealth, often hidden under anonymous forms that succeed in evading their social duties, thereby preventing the worker from building up his own effective property. We see small and medium property owners compelled to wage a defensive struggle increasingly arduous and without hope of success.

On the one hand we see vast wealth dominate private and public economy and often civic life. On the other we see innumerable multitudes of those who, deprived of any direct or indirect security in their lives, take no further interest in the values of spirit, abandon their aspirations toward true freedom and blindly serve any political party, slaves of anyone who can somehow promise them bread and security. Experience has shown how much tyranny mankind is capable of under such conditions, even in the present times.

By defending private ownership the church, therefore, also pursues a lofty ethical-social aim. She does not intend to protect in principle the rich and the plutocrat against the poor. On the contrary, ever since its origins the church has always protected the poor and the weak against the tyranny of the powerful and has always championed the just claims of workers against any injustice.

Impulse in Private Property

The aim of the church is to render the institution of private ownership such as it should be in accordance with the plans of Divine wisdom and the dictates of nature: one of the elements of the social order, a necessary premise of human initiative, an impulse to labor for the advantage of the temporary and transcendental aims of the goal, the prize of freedom and dignity of man, who was created to the image of God and to whom was assigned, ever since the beginning, domination over matter.

If a worker is deprived of hope to acquire some personal property, what other natural stimulus can be offered him that will inspire him to hard work, labor, saving and sobriety today, when so many nations and men have lost everything and all they have left is their capacity for work?

Do we, perhaps, intend to perpetuate economic conditions of wartime, whereby in certain countries the State controls all means of production and provides for everybody and everything at the cost of severe discipline? Or are we to submit to the dictatorship of a political group that, as a ruling class, will control the means of production but will lack bread and therefore the will to

work of individuals?

Future social and economic-policy organizing activity of the State, of local bodies, of professional organizations will not be able to achieve their lofty aims in continuing the fruitfulness of the social life and normal returns of a national economy unless they respect and protect the vital function of private property in its personal and total value.

State May Correct Evils

When distribution of property is an obstacle to this end, which is not necessarily an outcome of private inheritance, the State should in the common interest intervene, regulate its activities or issue a decree of expropriation with suitable indemnity.

Similarly, small and medium holdings in agriculture, the arts, trade and industry must be guaranteed and supported. Cooperative unions must provide them with the advantages of big business. In large concerns, which still are most productive, the possibility must be afforded of harmonizing the labor contract with the social contract.

Nor should the suggestion be put forward that technical progress is toward the establishment of gigantic concerns and organizations that must inevitably cause the collapse of a social system based upon the private ownership of individuals.

No, technical progress will not necessarily and inevitably determine economic life. Too often it has yielded timidly to egoistic exigencies and calculations greedy to increase capital indefinitely. Why, therefore, should it not bow before the necessity of maintaining and insuring private property for all as a cornerstore of the social order? Even technical progress regarded as a social fact must not prevail over the general good, but must be governed by it and be subordinate to it.

At the end of this war, which has overwhelmed all activities of human life and directed them into other channels, the problem of the future aspect of the social order will be a subject of keen strife between various tendencies. In this struggle the Christian social idea has the arduous but noble task of bringing forward and demonstrating to those who follow other doctrines in theory and in practice that in this sphere, so important to the peaceful development of human relationships, the postulates of true equity and Christian principles can be closely joined, guaranteeing salvation and well-being to all who can give up their prejudices and passions and listen to the preaching of truth.

We are confident that our faithful children throughout the Catholic world, filled with the Christian social idea, will contribute, even at the cost of considerable renunciations, in the progress toward that social justice for which all true disciples of Christ must hunger and thirst.

Appeal for Help for Italy

A call to all Christians for vigilance and promptitude to face the immense duties that now seem to be approaching must not make us lose sight of the heavy troubles of the present. No one will be surprised if, although our love embraces equally all the peoples of the earth, our solicitude in this respect and at this time draws us particularly toward Italy and Rome.

Direct military operations, which raged over a large part of Italian soil, are now far away from the Eternal City. But direct and indirect consequences of the conflict have far from ceased.

The city that Mary, sacred to the Roman people, mother of divine love, protected in the hour of danger no longer echoes to the roar of battle. But the struggle against misery, hunger, unemployment and economic discomfort in this part of Italy has reached such a point that, especially with the approach of winter, it demands a prompt and effective remedy.

No one is ignorant of the fact that in great wars hard necessities of a military nature take precedence over all other considerations. On the other hand, anyone who does not allow himself to be led by particular policies, but devotes himself to the imperious necessity of satisfying essential civilian needs, will acknowledge and recognize the harmful influence and damage that systematic requisitioning and export or destruction of valuable means of transport have caused to supplies of foodstuffs in sufficient quantities and at reasonable prices.

Everyone will also understand that this abnormal state of affairs, aggravated by equally large-scale destruction, requisitioning and destruction of powerful means of production, has produced a paralysis in economic life of which the material and spiritual repercussions on the people grow more serious and evident every day.

Cooperation Is Necessary

So much evil will not be remedied by sterile accusations, but by sincere and generous collaboration of all who hold responsibility and authority and can serve the interests of the country. Is it not perhaps desirable that for the public good there should be cooperation between all upright, honest, forthright and experienced people immune from all taint of crime and real abuse, even if in the past they found themselves in another political camp? Would not such an action open the way to a union of souls?

No people plunged into a material and moral abyss can lift themselves up by their own efforts and their own power. On the other hand, no people rightly jealous of their own honor would wait for their revival to come solely from the efforts of others and not at the same time from the effort of their own will and energies.

Certainly, knowing as we do the deep misery into which vast areas of Italy have fallen, we remind those whose countries have ample resources and abundant food harvests of their obligation not to hold them back for the sake of greater profits from those who are starving, mindful of the terrible punishments that the eternal judge reserves for those who have no pity for their suffering brethren.

We also urge those peoples whose economic capacities have not been seriously damaged by the war to extend to the people of Italy, within possible limits and without prejudice to what is due to other equally needy nations, that assistance which is most required, especially in the early stages of their rebirth.

We freely acknowledge what has already been done and we know what is still further planned in this respect by the Allied powers, just as we willingly recognize the efforts made by the Italian authorities. No one more than ourselves, whose apostolic mission affords every opportunity of knowing the sorrows and miseries of the oppressed, feels deeper gratitude toward all those who in Italy and abroad have cooperated and are still cooperating in this noble work.

Handicapped by Lack of Ships

Unfortunately, we have been unable to obtain the use of ships for the transport of food and the repatriation of refugees. We are nevertheless confident that we will soon have other means of bringing succor to many unfortunate people. And just as in the past, and certainly in the future, we feel deepest gratitude to all those who try to bridge the gap between the slenderness of the available resources and the immeasurable extent of our urgent needs.

In this reciprocal helpfulness between the peoples, already begun during the war and despite the limitations that this entails, we discern an awakening of generosity that is not less wise from the political than it is noble from the human point of view. I feel that in the heat of battle and the passionate clash of opposing interests this generosity may weaken, but will not be extinguished, as it has its roots in nature itself and in the Christian conception of life, and it can come to full flower immediately the sword has finished its bitter task.

We have certainly no more ardent desire than that the day should soon come when, the roar of battle having died away, peace, security and prosperity would be restored to that large part of tortured humanity that has reached the limits of its moral and material strength.

Innumerable people are longing for that day, just as the shipwrecked long for the morning star; nevertheless, many already feel that transition from the violence of the storm to the great calm of peace may still be painful and bitter. They realize that the passage from cessation of hostilities to the establishment of a normal way of life may entail hidden and even more serious difficulties for all citizens. It is therefore all the more urgent that a feeling of solidarity should rise between the peoples so that the world should be healed more quickly and lastingly.

Need for a World Body

In our Christmas speech of 1939 we already expressed a hope for the creation of international organizations that, avoiding the omissions and deficiencies of the past, would be really capable of preserving peace in accordance with the principles of justice and equity in the face of all external danger.

Now in the light of such terrible experience, when the attention of statesmen and peoples is centered on the possibility of setting up a new universal organization for peace, we willingly express our sympathy and hope that concrete realization of this ideal will correspond in the widest possible measure to the nobility of the aim, the maintenance of security and peace throughout the world for the benefit of all.

No one perhaps invokes the end of the conflict and rebirth of the spirit of concord between nations as much as millions of prisoners of war and civilian internees, compelled by war to eat the bitter bread of captivity and forced labor in foreign lands. Grief for the sorrows of mothers, wives and children and for the long separation from all people and things they love destroys and consumes them and fills them with a sense of isolation and abandonment that only those who can penetrate the deep anguish of their hearts can measure.

Since this war, with all that necessarily or arbitrarily arises from it, has led to the most gigantic and tragic migration of peoples known to history, it will be a work of noble humanity, clear-sighted justice and administrative wisdom if these unfortunates are not kept waiting beyond the strictly necessary time for their liberation, already far too long delayed.

Force May Be Required

Such a solution naturally would not exclude certain, perhaps indispensable, precautions, but it would be the first ray of sunshine in the blackness of the night, a symbolic herald of a new era in which all nations that love peace—great and small, strong and wear, victors and vanquished—will share no less in the rights and duties than in the benefits of true civilization.

The sword can—and indeed at times must open the road to peace. The shadow of the sword may be cast over the transition from the cessation of hostilities to the formal conclusion of peace. The threat of the sword may loom inevitably within juridically necessary and morally justifiable limits even after the conclusion of peace, to safeguard the observance of rightful obligations and prevent a temptation to conflict.

But the soul of a peace worthy of the name and purifying the spirit of the solution is justice, which impartially measures out to everyone what is due and takes from all their just due—justice, which does not give everything to everyone but gives love to all and wrong to no one; justice, which is worthy of truth and the mother of healthy freedom and assured greatness.

SEP 2 1944

LONDON--INSERT AFTER 5TH GRAPH MIGHT LEAD RUSSIAN ENDING XIX

SUCCESSES" IN ROMANIA. (Hercher)

BUT THE MIDNIGHT COMMUNIQUE SAID THE RUSSIANS HAD CAPTURED A

DOMINATING HEIGHT IN A LIGHTNING THRUST AGAINST THE GERMANS NEAR

PRAGA, WARSAW'S EASTERN SUBURB, AND HELD IT AGAINST A COUNTERATTACK

WHICH COST THE GERMANS TWO INFANTRY COMPANIES. THE SOVIET TROOPS

THURSDAY HAD BEEN REPORTED WITHIN NINE MILES OF PRAGA.

"HUNDREDS OF DEAD GERMANS REMAIN ON THE FIELDS" IN ROHANIA,

THE SUPPLEMENT SAID OF THE SLASHING ADVANCE THROUGH THAT COUNTRY.

IN ONE SECTOR 2,000 MORE GERMANS WERE CAPTURED, IT ADDED.

THE NAZI X X X 10TH GRAPH.

FAS4PEW

SEP 2 1944

30. 24— 18445

LONDON, SATURDAY, SEPT.2-(AP)-BRITISH MOSQUITO

PLANES ATTACKED THE NORTHWESTERN GERMAN PORT OF BREMEN DURING THE

NIGHT, IT WAS ANNOUNCED TODAY.

SEP 2 1944

-APL 00650 RPS 1257A

LONDON, SEPT 1-(AP)-PREMIER STANISLAW MIKOLAJCZYK OF THE POLISH GOVERNMENT IN LONDON CALLED UPON PREMIER STALIN, PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT AND PRIME MINISTER CHURCHILL TODAY FOR AID TO THE POLES FIGHTING GERMANS FOR THE LIBERATION OF WARSAW.

ADDRESSING HIS COMPATRIOTS IN WARSAW BY RADIO FROM LONDON ON THE FIFTH ANNIVERSARY OF THE NAZIS INVASION OF POLAND, THE PREMIER SAID, "YOU MAY BE SURE THAT THE POLISH GOVERNMENT WILL NOT CAPITULATE.

"YOU HAVE A RIGHT TO ASSISTANCE. NO ONE MAY DIMINISH THE VALUE OF YOUR EFFORTS UNDERTAKEN WITH THE PUREST INTENTIONS. YOU DID NOT GET THE HELP DUE YOU, DESPITE ALL THE DEVOTION OF BRITISH, SOUTH AFRICAN AND POLISH AIRMEN. LATELY THE LATTER WERE THE ONLY ONES WHO HELPED YOU.

"WE WILL DO ALL WE CAN TO OBTAIN HELP FOR YOU."

TO STALIN, ROOSEVELT AND CHURCHILL HE SAID:

"WARSAW IS WAITING, THE WHOLE POLISH NATION IS WAITING, THE OPINION OF THE WORLD IS WAITING. DO ALL YOU CAN TO PROVIDE MEANS FOR FURTHER FIGHTING AND TO LIBERATE THIS CITY AND POPULATION."

WLADYSLAW RACZKIEWICZ, POLISH PRESIDENT, ALSO BROADCAST THE LONDON GOVERNMENT'S ATTITUDE TOWARD THE 1935 CONSTITUTION, TO WHICH MOSCOW HAS EXPRESSED OBJECTIONS.

"A NEW CONSTITUTION CAN BE INTRODUCED ONLY BY THE NATION THROUGH REPRESENTATIVES CHOSEN IN FREE ELECTIONS EXPRESSING THE FREE WILL OF THE PEOPLE UNHAMPERED BY ANY FOREIGN OCCUPATION," HE SAID, AND PROMISED ELECTIONS WOULD BE HELD.

THE NATIONAL COMMITTEE OF LIBERATION, ENDORSED BY RUSSIA, HAS BEEN INSISTING ON A RETURN TO THE 1921 POLISH CONSTITUTION.

DY1207AEW

LONDON, SEPT.1-(AP)-PILOTS OF TWO RECONNAISSANCE PLANES REPORTED LATE TODAY THAT THEY HAD SEEN WHITE FLAGS OVER THE LITTLE ISLAND OF CEZEMBRE AT THE ENTRANCE TO THE ST.MALO HARBOR, BUT SUPREME ALLIED HEADQUARTERS HAD NO REPORT TONIGHT OF SURRENDER.

THE GERMAN-HELD ISLE, A BASE FOR HEAVY BATTERIES DOMINATING THE HARBOR, HAD BEEN UNDER ALLIED AIR ATTACK.

FA1053PEW

NIGHT LEAD FRENCH ROUNDUP

BY JUDSON O'QUINN

LONDON, SEPT. 1-(AP)-AMERICAN TROOPS WERE BELIEVED DRIVING INTO BELGIUM THROUGH THE TOPPLED INVASION GATEWAY OF SEDAN AND THE ARDENNES FOREST TONIGHT IN RELENTLESS PURSUIT OF BROKEN GERMAN FORCES FLEEING SO FAST THEY COULD NOT MAKE A STAND.

TO THE EAST OTHER AMERICAN COLUMNS MOVING AT AN EQUALLY SWIFT PACE WERE BACKING OTHER NAZIS UP AGAINST THE BORDERS OF GERMANY ITSELF AFTER CAPTURING THE GREAT WORLD WAR BATTLE TOWNS OF ST.MIHIEL AND VERDUN, AND IT APPEARED THE GERMANS WOULD NOT BE ABLE TO DIG IN AND FIGHT ANYWHERE SHORT OF THEIR HOMELAND.

IN THE SOUTH OF FRANCE, TOO, THE GERMANS WERE FIGHTING ONLY REARGUARD ACTIONS AS THE AMERICAN SEVENTH ARMY RESUMED ITS DRIVE NORTHWARD FROM GRENOBLE AND REACHED IN FORCE A POINT ONLY 55 MILES FROM THE SWISS FRONTIER.

OTHER UNITS DROVE FURTHER UP THE RHONE VALLEY, BOTH FORCES HEADING FOR EVENTUAL JUNCTION WITH THE ALLIED FORCES IN NORTHERN FRANCE.

BRITISH AND CANADIAN ARMIES MATCHED THE PACE OF THE AMERICANS, DRIVING NORTHWARD THROUGH THE ROBOT BOMB COAST WITH GAINS ESPECIALLY SATISFYING TO THE TROOPS MAKING THEM. THE CANADIANS CAPTURED THE COASTAL TOWN OF DIEPPE, SCENE OF THEIR BITTER INVASION TEST RAID OF 1942, AND THE BRITISH SWEPT UP MORE OF THE FLYING BOMB INSTALLATIONS FROM WHICH THE GERMANS HAVE BEEN BLASTING LONDON AND SOUTHERN ENGLAND.

(EDITORS: NIGHT LEAD NORTHERN FRANCE, SHAEF DATE, AND NIGHT LEAD SOUTHERN FRANCE, ROME DATE, MAY BE PICKED UP AS DESIRED.)

FA723PEW

WITH ROME

SEP 2 1944

LONDON, SEPT. 1-(AP)-FRENCH FORCES OF THE INTERIOR IN THE FIGHTING TOWARD VALENCE IN THE RHONE VALLEY KILLED 500 GERMANS, INCLUDING A GENERAL, AN FFI COMMUNIQUE DECLARED TODAY.

THE BULLETIN SAID THE LOIRE DEPARTMENT HAD BEEN LIBERATED BY FRENCH CAPTURE OF MONTBRISON, 37 MILES SOUTHWEST OF LYON.

GH1245PEW

LONDON, SEPT. 1-(AP)-GREAT BRITAIN'S TWO LARGELY CIRCULATED JOURNALISTIC WEEKLIES PROMINENTLY DISPLAYED APPEALS TODAY BY KENT COOPER, EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR OF THE ASSOCIATED PRESS, AND CHRISTOPHER J.CHANCELLOR, GENGERAL MANAGER OF THE BRITISH NEWS AGENCY REUTERS, FOR FREE AND UNTAINTED NEWS CHANNELS IN THE POSTWAR WORLD.

THE WORLD PRESS NEWS DEVOTED MOST OF A PAGE TO REPRODUCING MUCH OF THE TWO EXECUTIVES' ARTICLES IN THE AMERICAN MAGAZINE, FREE WORLD. NEWSPAPER WORLD DEVOTED SIMILAR SPACE TO THE VIEWS OF THE TWO MEN.

WORLD PRESS NEWS ALSO DEVOTED ITS LEADING EDITORIAL TO THE STATEMENTS OF THE TWO MEN, WHICH, IT SAID, "MERIT CAREFUL STUDY."

RECAPITULATING COOPER'S POSITION THAT NEWS AGENCIES "SHALL SERVE NO OTHER PURPOSE THAN DISSEMINATION OF TRUTHFUL AND UNBIASED NEWS" AND SHALL BE FREE OF GOVERNMENTAL CONTROL AND OUTSIDE DICTATION, THE EDITORIAL SAID, "THESE ARE ESSENTIAL PRINCIPLES."

THE MAGAZINE SAID CHANCELLOR'S STATEMENT WAS IMPORTANT BECAUSE IT NOT ONLY GIVES 100 PER CENT BACKING TO THE AMERICAN CAMPAIGN FOR COMMON WORLD COMMUNICATIONS IN RELATION TO NEWS "BUT SUPPLEMENTS THAT BY INSISTING ON THE RIGHT OF FREEDOM TO GET NEWS."

GH1210PEW

BALKAN

LONDON, SEPT. 1-(AP)-BULGARIA, NOW SUING THE WESTERN ALLIES FOR PEACE, SEALED OFF HER TURKISH FRONTIER TODAY IN AN UNEXPLAINED MOVE AS THE RED ARMY MASSED ITS MIGHT ALONG HER NORTHERN BORDERS.

A DISPATCH LAST NIGHT FROM ISTANBUL GAVE NO HINT AS TO WHETHER THE CLOSING ORDER APPLIED ONLY TO THE TURKISH SECTION OF BULGARIA'S BORDER. THE ACTION APPEARED TO IMPLY IMPENDING DEVELOPMENTS WITHIN THE COUNTRY.

ONLY YESTERDAY MOSCOW STRONGLY REBUKED THE SOFIA GOVERNMENT FOR DECLARING ITSELF A NEUTRAL AND THEN FAILING TO INTERN GERMAN ARMED FORCES REMAINING IN BULGARIAN TERRITORY.

ONE EFFECT OF THE TURKISH-BULGARIAN BORDER CLOSING, THE ISTANBUL DISPATCH SAID, WAS TO BAR FOR THE TIME BEING THE EXCHANGE OF TURKISH AND GERMAN DIPLOMATS. WHICH HAD BEEN SCHEDULED FOR TODAY AT THE

FRONTIER.
AN ANKARA DISPATCH SAID THE TURKISH FOREIGN OFFICE HAD DECIDED TO INTERN, AS OF TODAY, THE 310 NAZI DIPLOMATS AND 150 GERMAN CIVILIANS WHO WERE AWAITING EXCHANGE.
THIS DECISION WAS ANNOUNCED AFTER 100 TURKISH DIPLOMATS AND ABOUT 300 TURKISH CIVILIANS EN ROUTE FROM GERMANY HAD FAILED TO SHOW UP AT THE BORDER.
THE GERMAN DIPLOMATS WILL BE INTERNED AT THEIR EMBASSY AND CONSULATES. THE TURKISH FOREIGN OFFICE SAID GUARDS WOULD BE PLACED AND NONE OF THE GERMANS PERMITTED TO LEAVE THE GROUNDS.
EARLIER IN THE WEEK THE MOSCOW NEWSPAPER PRAVDA, ORGAN OF THE COMMUNIST PARTY, ASSERTED THAT SINCE TURKEY BROKE RELATIONS WITH GERMANY THE NAZIS HAD BEEN LEFT FREE TO CONTINUE ESPIONAGE IN TURKEY. AN ANKARA DISPATCH, HOWEVER, QUOTED OFFICIAL ALLIED SOURCES THERE AS SAYING THEY WERE SATISFIED THE VIGILENCE OF TURKISH AUTHORITIES HAD PREVENTED THE GERMANS FROM ENGAGING IN ILLEGAL ACTIVITIES.
IN MOSCOW IT WAS LEARNED AS ROMANIAN AND RUSSIAN REPRESENTATIVES BEGAN PEACE NEGOTIATIONS THAT RUSSIA, BRITAIN AND THE UNITED STATES MAY JOIN IN A DECLARATION CONCERNING ROMANIA'S CLAIMS TO NORTHERN TRANSYLVANIA, ANNEXED IN 1940 BY HUNGARY WITH HITLER'S APPROVAL.
JS328AEW

SEP 2 1944

UNDATED BELGIUM (380)
BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS
AMERICAN TROOPS DRIVING TOWARD BELGIUM ARE BEGINNING THE LIBERATION OF A KINGDOM WHICH WAS OVERWHELMED BY GERMAN STEEL IN ONLY 18 DAYS BUT WHICH FOR MORE THAN FOUR YEARS HAS ANGRILY RESISTED ITS CONQUERORS.
BELGIUM MAY BECOME A SECOND EUROPEAN KINGDOM TO BE SET FREE IN SHORT ORDER, FOR ROMANIA ALREADY IS BEING DELIVERED BY THE RUSSIANS AND BY HER OWN PEOPLE.
KING LEOPOLD III--WHO SURRENDERED MAY 28, 1940--WAS SPIRITED TO GERMANY BY HIS NAZI CAPTORS IMMEDIATELY AFTER THE INVASION OF FRANCE LAST JUNE, APPARENTLY TO AVOID ANY BELGIAN UPRISING AROUND HIM AS A SYMBOL. LEOPOLD STEADFASTLY HAS REFUSED TO COLLABORATE WITH THE GERMANS.
HITLER'S BLITZKRIEG STRUCK TRDITIONALLY-NEUTRAL BELGIUM ON MAY 10, 1940, ON THE PRETEXT THE ALLIES WERE PLANNING INVASION OF GERMANY THROUGH THE LOW COUNTRIES.
THE GERMAN AVALANCHE OF MEN AND STEEL AND BOMBS SHATTERED LITTLE BELGIUM IN 18 DAYS. FORT EBEN EMAEL WAS QUICKLY TAKEN--BY A "SECRET WEAPON" SAID THE GERMANS SEEKING TO PLANT TERROR AMONG THE ALLIES. THE WEAPON APPEARED SIMPLY TO BE PERFECT AND COMPLETE PREPARATION.
LIEGE FELL, AND BRUSSELS, AND ANTWERP. BELGIAN TROOPS AND REFUGEES CHOKING THE ROADS SUFFERED HEAVILY. THE ALLIES CAME TO BELGIUM'S AID, BUT COULD NOT HALT THE BLITZKRIEG.
ON THE 28TH, KING LEOPOLD ORDERED THE BELGIANS TO LAY DOWN THEIR ARMS. THE FRENCH AND BRITISH PEOPLE, WITH ARMIES TRAPPED ON THE COAST, DENOUNCED HIM. THE AID OF 18 BELGIAN DIVISIONS WAS LOST. DUNKERQUE FOLLOWED, AND THEN THE FALL OF FRANCE.
BUT THE JUDGMENT AND PERSPECTIVE OF TIME ALTERED THE FIRST SURGE OF BITTERNESS AND CHARGES OF TRAITOR AGAINST LEOPOLD. HE ACTED, IN THIS CONSENSUS, TO SAVE HIS MEN FROM VIRTUAL SUICIDE IN A LOST CAUSE.
IN CAPTIVITY LEOPOLD WON THE APPROVAL OF BELGIANS FOR HIS REFUSAL TO USE HIS KINGLY OFFICE IN ANY WAY TO ASSIST THE GERMANS.
LEOPOLD, WIDOWED BY THE DEATH OF QUEEN ASTRID IN A SWISS MOTOR ACCIDENT IN 1935, MARRIED A COMMONER, MARY LILIAN BAELS, DAUGHTER OF A FORMER BELGIAN CABINET MINISTER, IN SEPTEMBER, 1941, DURING HIS EXILE. SHE ESCHEWED THE TITLE OF QUEEN AND THE RIGHT OF SUCCESSION FOR ANY OFFSPRING. SHE BECAME THE PRINCESS OF RETHY. A SON WAS BORN IN JULY, 1942. LEOPOLD'S CHILDREN BY HIS FIRST MARRIAGE--PRINCESS JOSEPHINE CHARLOTTE, 16, PRINCE BAUDOIN, 13, AND ALBERT, 10, ARE ALSO BELIEVED TO HAVE BEEN TAKEN TO GERMANY AFTER STAYING WITH THEIR FATHER AT LAEKEN CASTLE, BRUSSELS.
BELGIANS UNDER NAZI RULE BEGAN A CAMPAIGN OF SABOTAGE ALMOST IMMEDIATELY. HUNDREDS HAVE BEEN SHOT FOR SUCH RESISTANCE, AND HUNDREDS OF THOUSANDS WERE DEPORTED TO WORK IN GERMANY OR OTHER NAZI HOLDINGS. LEOPOLD PROTESTED SUCH DEPORTATION.
WAITING TO AID THE ALLIES IS A STRONG UNDERGROUND BELGIAN ARMY, WITH THE MEMORY OF MAY, 1940 AND FOUR YEARS OF GERMAN DOMINATION TO SPUR THEM.
GH1121AEW

NINTH BOMBER COMMAND HEADQUARTERS, SEPT 1-(AP)-AN AMERICAN MARAUDER PILOT, WHOSE PLANE BECAME DISABLED OVER LONDON YESTERDAY, GAVE HIS LIFE TO PREVENT A CRASH IN A THICKLY POPULATED SECTION OF THE CITY.

THE PILOT, WHOSE NAME WAS WITHHELD PENDING NOTIFICATION OF HIS FAMILY, WILL BE RECOMMENDED FOR A POSTHUMOUS AWARD OF THE DISTINGUISHED SERVICE CROSS.

SEP 2 1944

RETURNING FROM A RAID ON GERMAN-HELD CECEMBRE ISLAND AT THE MOUTH OF ST.MALO HARBOR WITH ONE OF ITS TWO ENGINES SHOT OUT, THE MARAUDER WAS FLYING OVER LONDON AT 4,500 FEET WHEN THE SECOND ENGINE QUIT.

THE PILOT ORDERED THE OTHER FOUR CREWMEN TO BAIL OUT AND ATTEMPTED A CRASH LANDING AT HESTON AIRDROME. THE PLANE HIT THE RUNWAY BUT APPROACHED TOO FAST TO LAND. THE PILOT SUCCEEDED IN PULLING THE PLANE UP OVER A FACTORY AND THEN CRASHED IN A GARDEN. HE DIED A SHORT TIME LATER.

LT. ELLIOTT MOORHEAD OF SILVER SPRING, MD., SAID BEFORE HE JUMPED HE HEARD THE PILOT SAY, "I CAN'T LEAVE THE PLANE OVER A RESIDENTIAL DISTRICT, BUT DON'T WORRY, I'LL BRING HER DOWN O.J." MOORHEAD PARACHUTED ONTO A HOUSETOP UNHURT.

SGT. DALE W.MARTIN, 711 HUMMEL AVE., LEMOYNE, PA., RADIO OPERATOR, WAS DRAGGED OVER A FENCE BY THE WIND IN HIS PARACHUTE.

STAFF SGT. PERRY STEELE, 1123 G. STREET, CENTRALIA, WASH., ENGINEER GUNNER, LANDED UNINJURED NEAR AN RAF INSTALLATION AND SGT. THOMAS AMOURY, 256 EIGHTY-SEVENTH STREET, BROOKLYN, N.Y., TUMBLED FROM THE ROOF OF A FARM SHED.

KA137PEW

Aid SHAEF Eberbach xx yesterday morning.

IT WAS NOT IMMEDIATELY DISCLOSED WHERE HE WAS TAKEN PRISONER EXCEPT THAT IT WAS ON THE 21ST ARMY GROUP FRONT WHERE BRITISH AND CANADIANS ARE STABBING SWIFTLY NORTH FROM THE SEINE TO BEYOND THE SOMME.

MK635AEW

Insert

VERDUN--~~2ND ADD 2ND~~ LEAD ARGONNE (BALL) (TOP ON AYE) X X X

SEP 2 1944

BEEN THERE.

WHEN THE OCCUPATION OF VERDUN STARTED CORP.DOMENICK MATTY, MONONGAHELA, PA., AND SGT.ALFRED SCHULTZ, LOYAL, WIS., RACED TOWARD ONE OF THE MEUSE BRIDGES--BUT IT BLEW UP IN THEIR FACES.

"WE WERE DETAILED TO PROTECT BRIDGES," MATTY SAID, "BUT THAT ONE GOT AWAY."

...PETER MARTIN, NORWOOD, N.Y., GOT TO HIS ALL RIGHT AND HAD ...NG UNDER CONTROL.

"...TILLERY FIRE COMING FROM THE HILLS SLOWED US DOWN AND ...AT A CREEP INSTEAD OF A GALLOP," SAID LT. FRANK ... JR.

...OL. MARSHALL WALLACH, WARRENTON, VA., AND CAPT. ..., MINNEAPOLIS, MINN., WERE IN THE FIRST ARMORED WAVE TO ...

...AY BACK IN THE ARGONNE FOREST SGT. ALEXANDER BLOOM, ...EST OGDEN AVE., CHICAGO, AND PFC WILDER ROBERTS, ROUTE ONE,

30.24— 18447

CORTLAND, ILL., BOTH MEDI... AID MEN, SAW TWO STRANGE VEHICLES IN THEIR AMBULANCE COLUMN AND IN THE MOONLIGHT MADE THEM OUT TO BE GERMAN.

THEY NOTIFIED AN OFFICER WHO TORE DOWN THE LINE IN A JEEP AND NUDGED THEM OVER TO THE CURB IN THE BEST TRAFFIC COP MANNER. THE DRIVER, WITH A LOAD OF WOUNDED, SAID HE WAS GROGGY FROM LACK OF SLEEP AND GOT INTO THE WRONG COLUMN.

SEP 2 1944

IT WAS THE SECOND TIME THROUGH THE ARGONNE FOR LT. COL. NAPOLEON A. RACICOT, SPRINGFIELD, MASS. HE WAS A MACHINEGUNNER IN THE LAST WAR AND A HEADQUARTERS COMMANDANT IN THIS ONE.

IN THEIR SWIFT X X X ETC.

HJ908AEW

(NY) WITH THE FOURTH INFANTRY DIVISION IN FRANCE, SEPT. 1-(AP)- LIEUT. MARTIN LEDERHANDLER OF BROOKLYN SAID TODAY A MISGUIDED SIGNAL CORPS PIGEON WAS RESPONSIBLE FOR ALLOWING A PICTURE HE TOOK ON D-DAY TO FALL INTO GERMAN HANDS.

THE PHOTOGRAPH, OF AN AMERICAN LST UNLOADING VEHICLES AND TROOPS OF THE FOURTH DIVISION ONTO A BARGE, WAS PUBLISHED IN A GERMAN NEWSPAPER.

LEDERHANDLER, FORMER PHOTOGRAPHER FOR THE ASSOCIATED PRESS AND NOW COMMANDING OFFICER OF A SIGNAL CORPS PHOTOGRAPHIC DETACHMENT, SAID HE DISPATCHED THE PICTURE FOR ENGLAND BY A CARRIER PIGEON WHICH APPARENTLY WAS CAPTURED BY THE GERMANS.

THE GERMAN NEWSPAPER IN WHICH THE PHOTOGRAPH WAS PRINTED WAS FOUND AMONG ITEMS CAPTURED FROM NAZI TROOPS IN NORMANDY, THE ARMY SAID.

PS300PEW

GRENOBLE, FRANCE., AUG. 30-(DELAYED)-(AP)-MRS. MARTHA JEWELL KOEHLER, FORMERLY OF DAYTON, OHIO, AND HER DAUGHTER, MISS STEPHANIE KOEHLER, RESIDENTS OF FRANCE THE PAST 14 YEARS, SAID TODAY THEIR JOY AT SEEING FRANCE LIBERATED AND SEEING AMERICAN TROOPS WAS "WORTH FIVE YEARS OF WAR WE PUT IN HERE."

MRS. KOEHLER, WHO MOVED TO FRANCE AFTER THE DEATH OF HER HUSBAND, WAS PROPRIETRESS OF A TEA ROOM AT CANNES.

WHEN GERMANS OCCUPIED SOUTHERN FRANCE SHE WAS GIVEN 48 HOURS TO LEAVE THE COASTAL AREA SO SHE CLOSED THE TEA ROOM AND BEGAN TWO YEARS OF FORCED RESIDENCE IN A SMALL TOWN NEAR HER UNDER SURVEILLANCE OF THE GESTAPO.

"LIFE WAS NOT PLEASANT FOR AMERICANS UNDER THE PETAIN GOVERNMENT BUT WE ALWAYS KNEW THE MAQUIS WERE OUR FRIENDS," MRS. KOEHLER SAID.

MRS. KOEHLER HAS A COUSIN IN DAYTON, MISS ANNIE MCCULLY, 26 MCOWEN ST.

ASSOCIATED PRESS WAR CORRESPONDENT FOLLOW LONDON BROADCAST

BY COLLIE SMALL

SEP 2 1944

AMERICAN

UNITED PRESS REPRESENTING THE COMBINED U.S. PRESS

NINTH AIR FORCE FIGHTER BASE, FRANCE, AUG 31-(DELAYED)-(AP)- GEYSERS OF SMOKE AND FIRE TURNED THE [redacted] AIR BLACK TODAY AROUND THE TINY ISLAND OF ST. CEZEMBRE, AS AMERICAN LAND, SEA AND AIR FORCES POURED BOMBS AND SHELLS INTO THE GERMANS' ROCK GARRISON WHICH HAS KEPT THE ALLIES FROM USING ST. MALO HARBOR.

ALL DAY FIGHTER-BOMBERS, BOMBERS AND SHIP AND SHORE ARTILLERY GAVE THE NAZIS ONE OF THE HEAVIEST BOMBARDMENTS OF THE WAR IN AN EFFORT TO CLEAR THE HARBOR FOR ALLIED SHIPPING OPERATIONS.

A LONDON BROADCAST SAID FRIDAY THAT THE GERMAN GARRISON HAD SURRENDERED.

I WENT IN OVER ST. CEZEMBRE IN A FIGHTER-BOMBER--THE FIRST CORRESPONDENT TO FLY WITH ONE IN COMBAT--AND WATCHED THE SLEEK LIGHTNINGS OF THE NINTH, COMMANDED BY COL. HOWARD F. NICHOLS, (712 LOVETT AVE.) GRAND RAPIDS, MICH., ZOOM OVER THE FORTRESS.

IT WAS A SPECTACULAR, LOW-LEVEL ATTACK THAT SENT HUNDRED OF BOMBS AT A TIME TUMBLING INTO THE TUNNELS OF THE CAVE-LIKE FORTRESS BUILT ON ROCKY CLIFFS.

EARLIER, HEAVY AND MEDIUM BOMBERS BLASTED THE ISLAND WITH HIGH EXPLOSIVES AND AS WE ARRIVED OVER THE TARGET GREAT PLUMES OF BROWN AND BLACK SMOKE SPOUTED AND BELCHED OUT OF THE ROCKS. THE ARTILLERY POURED SHELLS FROM THE SHORE AND A WARSHIP LOBBED IN BURSTS THAT EXPLODED IN POOLS OF RED FLAME.

SEP 2 1944

OUR PLANE CIRCLED THE ISLAND SEVERAL TIMES AND THEN THE LEAD MAN STREAKED DOWN ON THE ROCKS--WITH US RIGHT BEHIND HIM. MY PILOT, CAPT. ROBERT L. RAMSEY, (4505 STANTON AVENUE) CHARLESTON, WVA., PUT OUR PLANE'S NOSE DOWN IN A DIVE THAT PUT MY HEART IN MY MOUTH. THE WHOLE WORLD TILTED ON ITS SIDE.

THEN THE BOMBS TUMBLED NEATLY FROM THE WING RACKS AND SMASHED AGAINST THE CLIFFS, BREAKING INTO THEM AS IF THEY WERE SAND. SOME OF THE BOMBS SKIPPED INTO TUNNEL MOUTHS BEFORE THEY EXPLODED AND COLUMNS OF SMOKE POURED OUT OF THE TUNNEL TOWARD THE SKY.

ONE PASS TOOK US OVER THE BIG GUN AT AN ALTITUDE OF ABOUT 20 FEET AND THE GUN LOOKED TO BE KNOCKED OUT COMPLETELY.

UNITED PRESS.

SEP 2 1944

WITH U.S. FORCES APPROACHING LYON, FRANCE, SEPT. 1-(AP)-AN AMERICAN ARMORED UNIT HEADED BY LT. ALFRED L. DYER OF PECOHA, OKLA., (UNLISTED POSTAL GUIDE) KNOCKED OUT A NAZI SELF-PROPELLED GUN, KILLED SEVEN GERMANS AND CAPTURED TWO AND SEIZED A HIGHWAY JUNCTION SOME MILES SOUTHEAST OF LYON TODAY.

MAJ. JOHN O'CONNELL OF 1235 BEDGE AVENUE, THE BRONX, N.Y., SAID LATER "WE NOW HAVE COMPLETE CONTROL OF THE ROAD BLOCK THE ENEMY PREVIOUSLY HELD AT THIS SPOT."

JR156PEW

BY EDWARD KENNEDY (540)

WITH THE MAQUIS AT VERCORS, AUG. 30-(DELAYED)-(AP)-THE FIGHT OF THE MAQUIS, A BITTER STRUGGLE OF POORLY ARMED PATRIOTS AGAINST STRONG GERMAN ARMY FORMATIONS, WILL LONG BE FAMOUS IN FRENCH HISTORY, AND IT WAS HERE IN VERCORS, A WILD REGION SOUTH OF GRENOBLE, THAT THE FIGHT WAS FIERCEST.

IT WAS IN THIS AREA OF DEEP FORESTS, MOUNTAINS AND VALLEYS THAT THE GERMANS SHORTLY BEFORE THE ALLIED LANDINGS ON THE RIVIERA HAD TWO AND A HALF DIVISIONS TIED UP FIGHTING THE MAQUIS. THEY LEFT A TRAIL OF BURNED AND BOMBED VILLAGES BUT FAILED DISMALLY IN THEIR ANNOUNCED PURPOSE OF EXTERMINATING THESE PATRIOTS.

FOR EACH PATRIOT THE GERMANS PUT TO DEATH--OFTEN BY TORTURE--THERE WERE 10 OTHERS TO FIRE UPON THEM, BLOW UP BRIDGES BEHIND THEM OR STEAL THEIR SUPPLIES WHEN THEY LEAST EXPECTED IT.

MAQUIS FIGHTERS HAVE HELD SOME AREAS HERE FOR THE PAST TWO YEARS AND NO GERMAN HAS DARED TO PENETRATE THEM. OTHER AREAS HAVE BEEN GERMAN BY DAY BUT AT NIGHT CONTROL RETURNED TO THE PATRIOTS.

IT WAS NOT UNTIL THE LANDINGS IN NORMANDY JUNE 6, HOWEVER, THAT THE MAQUIS FORCES, SPLENDIDLY ORGANIZED AND GREATLY ENLARGED, WENT INTO A FULL OFFENSIVE AGAINST THE GERMANS.

BY THE TIME THE AMERICANS ARRIVED THEY HELD VIRTUALLY ALL OF VERCORS, WERE MAINTAINING ORDER AND ALREADY WERE AT WORK REPAIRING WAR DAMAGE.

THE STORY OF THE MAQUIS AND THEIR HARDSHIPS WOULD BE HARD TO EQUAL.

WITH A LARGE PART OF FRANCE'S MEN OF MILITARY AGE HELD IN GERMANY, BOYS AND OLD MEN ARE NUMEROUS IN THE MAQUIS UNITS WHICH ARE COMPACT GROUPS OF 20 TO 30 FIGHTERS AND VERY MANEUVERABLE.

ONE POTATO OFTEN WAS A DAY'S RATION. AT TIMES THE FRENCHMEN IN ARID AREAS LICKED THE DEW FROM LEAVES EACH MORNING FOR WATER. MANY WORE ONLY A RAGGED SHIRT AND TROUSERS AND THEIR SHOES WERE ALMOST WORN OUT.

THEIR MAIN WEAPON IS A STEN GUN, A BRITISH-MADE LIGHTWEIGHT MACHINE PISTOL PARACHUTED TO THEM BY THE THOUSANDS. ONE ADVANTAGE OF THIS GUN IS THAT GERMANS HAVE AMMUNITION WHICH FITS IT.

IN THE 300-MILE TRIP I MADE IN ADVANCE OF THE AMERICAN TROOPS TO THE SWISS FRONTIER AND BACK, WE FOUND THE MAQUIS IN CONTROL EVERYWHERE WITH GOOD INTELLIGENCE ON THE ENEMY AND EAGER TO ASSIST US IN ANY WAY.

A95

THE ADMIRATION OF THE AMERICANS FOR THE MAQUIS IS FULLY RECIPROCATED BY THE FRENCH FIGHTERS.

IT WOULD BE GOING TOO FAR TO SAY EVERY MAN WEARING A MAQUIS ARM BAND AT PRESENT IS A PATRIOT. SOME DID NOTHING UNTIL THE ELEVENTH HOUR AND THEN JUMPED INTO THE MOVEMENT, CONFINING THEIR ACTIVITIES TO WAVING FLAGS. THERE ALSO ARE MANY REGULAR ARMY OFFICERS WHO WERE LUKEWARM TOWARD THE MAQUIS MOVEMENT BUT WHO NOW HAVE JOINED IT AND CLAIM THE RIGHT TO COMMAND ITS OPERATIONS BY REASON OF THEIR TRAINING.

THE MAQUIS UNDOUBTEDLY WILL BE IMPORTANT POLITICALLY IN POSTWAR FRANCE.

IT BECOMES MORE AND MORE APPARENT THAT STORIES OF GERMAN ATROCITIES IN FIGHTING THE MAQUIS ARE ALL TOO TRUE.

THE LATEST PROOF IS DISCOVERY OF 48 BODIES IN AN AREA NORTH OF GRENOBLE. AFTER EXECUTING THE PATRIOTS THE GERMANS BURIED THEM IN TWO BIG BOMB CRATERS.

A VISIT TO GESTAPO HEADQUARTERS AT GRENOBLE DISCLOSED TORTURE CELLS ON THE TOP FLOOR. THERE WERE MANY FULLY PROVEN CASES OF TORTURING MAQUIS MEMBERS TO DEATH IN THE VERCORS. THERE IS ONE STORY THE GERMANS CRUCIFIED TWO 14-YEAR-OLD BOYS BY NAILING THEM TO A BARN DOOR BUT THIS STILL IS UNCONFIRMED. THERE ARE OTHER CASES OF TORTURE, HOWEVER, OF WHICH THERE IS NO DOUBT.

UX/FA914PEW

SEP 2 1944

AMERICAN SOLDIERS HAVE HIGH ADMIRATION FOR THE MAQUIS.

LT.COL. PRESTON MURPHY, FORT COLLINS, COLO., VETERAN OF THE SICILIAN AND ITALIAN CAMPAIGNS, SAID "THEY WILL DO ANYTHING. ALL THEY ASK IS A LITTLE ARTILLERY SUPPORT TO MATCH THE GERMANS. WE HARDLY NEED ANY INFANTRY HERE IN FRANCE--THE MAQUIS SUPPLIES THAT."

CAPT. MORTIMER GARBER, 2152 51ST ST., BROOKLYN, N.Y., ALSO A VETERAN OF NORTH AFRICA, SICILY AND ITALY, REMARKED "DON'T THINK OUR BOYS DIDN'T SENSE THE DIFFERENCE HERE IN FRANCE ON THE FIRST DAY.

"HERE THEY HAVE FOUND PEOPLE WILLING TO FIGHT FOR THEIR COUNTRY AND THEY RESPECT THEM FOR IT. IN ITALY WHEN THEY WENT INTO TOWN ON LEAVE THE FIRST THING THEY DID WAS TO GET DRUNK. SINCE WE'VE BEEN HERE WE HAVEN'T HAD A SINGLE MAN PICKED UP AS DRUNK."

PFC BEN STEIN, 279 OCEAN AVE., BROOKLYN, COMMENTED "THIS IS THE FIRST COUNTRY WE HAVE STRUCK SINCE LEAVING HOME THAT I GIVE A DAMN FOR. HERE I TALK TO PEOPLE, AND I FIND THE FRENCH I LEARNED AT ST.JOHN'S IN BROOKLYN IS COMING BACK TO ME."

AK123AEW

BY WES GALLAGHER (260)

WITH THE U.S.THIRD ARMY, FRANCE, SEPT. 1-(AP)-VERDUN AND ST.MIHIEL, BLOODSTAINED BATTLEGROUNDS WHICH COST HUNDREDS OF THOUSANDS OF LIVES A GENERATION AGO, FELL BEFORE LT.GEN. GEORGE S.PATTON'S RACING ARMORED AND INFANTRY COLUMNS WITH FEWER CASUALTIES THAN A GOOD SIZED PATROL ACTION COST IN THE LAST WAR.

TANNED, HARD-EYED YOUNG AMERICANS, DRIVING FORWARD IN THE VERY SALIENT WHERE THEIR FATHERS LAUNCHED THE FIRST GREAT AMERICAN OFFENSIVE OF THE FIRST WORLD WAR UNDER GEN.JOHN J.PERSHING 26 YEARS AGO THIS MONTH, FOUND LITTLE MORE THAN MEMORIES TO OPPOSE THEM AS THE ONCE MIGHTY WEHRMACHT FLED IN CONFUSION.

TANK COLUMNS WENT THROUGH THE ARGONNE FOREST AT 40 MILES AN HOUR WITH ONLY A FEW SCATTERED RIFLE SHOTS TO OPPOSE THEM.

AS THE THIRD ARMY RUSHED TOWARD GERMANY, LESS THAN 49 MILES AWAY, AND REACHED THE APPROACHES TO THE REAR OF THE MAGINOT LINE, IT APPEARED HITLER'S LAST HOPE WAS TO MAKE A STAND IN THE RUSTY SIEGFRIED LINE.

BUT IT IS DOUBTFUL IF HE CAN MAN IT BEFORE PATTON REACHES IT.

THUS FAR, GEN. DWIGHT W.EISENHOWER HAS ACCOMPLISHED A MODERN MILITARY MIRACLE BY KEEPING HIS ARMIES GOING AT TOP SPEED WITHOUT HALTING TO REGROUP AND REFIT SINCE JULY 25 WHEN THE FIRST GREAT BREAKOUT BLOW WAS STRUCK.

AS ALLIED FORCES DASH TOWARD

SEP 2 1944

GERMANY A WAVE OF OPTIMISM IS SWEEPING SOLDIERS AND OFFICERS. BETS ARE COMMON THAT THE WAR WILL BE OVER IN TWO OR THREE WEEKS. BUT OLDER HEADS CAUTION THAT HITLER IS STILL IN THE SADDLE AND MAY BE REALLY ABLE TO MAKE A LAST DITCH STAND IN GERMANY.

FA1015PEW

FIRST LEAD DIVISIONS (220)

BY WES GALLAGHER

WITH THE U.S.THIRD ARMY IN FRANCE, SEUPUKG-(AP)-HEADQUARTERS OF LT.GEN. GEORGE S.PATTON REVEALED TONIGHT THAT THE FOURTH AND SEVENTH ARMORED DIVISIONS, SUPPORTED BY FOUR CRACK INFANTRY DIVISIONS, HAVE BEEN AMONG THE SPEARHEADS DRIVING ON GERMANY.

THE INFANTRY DIVISIONS INCLUDED THE FIFTH, OF ICELAND FAME AND WHICH FOUGHT WITH BOTH THE FIRST AND THIRD ARMIES, THE THIRTY-FIFTH, THE EIGHTIETH AND THE NINETIETH.

MAJ. GEN. JOHN S.WOOD, 56, NARBERTH, PA., A SUBURB OF PHILADELPHIA, COMMANDER OF THE FOURTH ARMORED DIVISION, HAS BEEN AWARDED THE DISTINGUISHED SERVICE CROSS FOR HEROISM AT COUTANCES.

THE "LUCKY" SEVENTH ARMORED DIVISION, OFTEN WITH UNITS OF THE FIFTH INFANTRY DIVISION RIDING INTO BATTLE ON ITS TANKS AND FOLLOWED BY THE 90TH AS CONFEPI K

FIFTH INFANTRY DIVISION RIDING INTO BATTLE ON ITS TANKS AND FOLLOWED BY THE 90TH AS CONSOLIDATING TROOPS. TOOK CHARTRES

GATEWAY TO PARIS.

THE FOURTH ARMORED DIVISION WHICH SMASHED DOWN THE WEST COAST OF THE CHERBOURG PENINSULA INTO BRITTANY TO TAKE NANTES AND HEM IN GERMAN GARRISONS AT THE PORTS OF ST.NAZAIRE AND LORIENT, TURNED NORTH AND SWEPT THROUGH SENS, TROYES, AND MONTARGIS, FOLLOWED BY THE 35TH DIVISION.

THE 80TH DIVISION HAS BEEN WIDELY USED ON ALMOST EVERY SECTOR SINCE THE BREAKTHROUGH, DOING TOUGH, DIRTY MOP-UP WORK ALL THE WAY FROM THE BREST PENINSULA TO THE SEINE.

THE ARMORED DIVISIONS ARE ABOUT TWO YEARS OLD BUT THE INFANTRY DIVISIONS ACHIEVED FAME IN THE LAST WAR.

(NO PICKUP)

FA1006PEW

SEP 2 1944

BY WILLIAM SMITH WHITE

PLOMION, FRANCE, NEAR THE BELGIAN FRONTIER, SEPT. 1-(AP)-IN A LITTLE SCHOOL HOUSE OF THIS VILLAGE 14 FRENCH MALE CIVILIANS MURDERED BY THE GERMANS LIE TONIGHT IN A SINGLE TERRIBLE LINE.

I HAVE JUST SEEN THOSE BODIES AND THEY HAVE BEEN GROTESQUELY MUTILATED. FROM EACH THE ARMS AND LEGS HAD BEEN SEVERED AND EACH HEAD BEARS AXE WOUNDS.

RELATIVES OF THOSE SLAIN -- IT OCCURRED YESTERDAY AFTERNOON BEFORE THE GERMAN GARRISON OF 200 FLED FROM THIS TOWN EASTWARD INTO BELGIUM -- STAND BEFORE THE SCHOOL AND WEEP.

THE TOWN IS HALF IN ASHES -- BURNED BY THE NAZIS.

FA753PEW

BY GLADWIN HILL (240)

PARIS, SEPT. 1-(AP)-IN FIGHTING TRIM AND, DESPITE HIS 50 YEARS, TIPPING THE SCALES AT THE SAME 168 POUNDS AT WHICH HE FOUGHT JACK DEMPSEY IN 1921, DAPPER GEORGES CARPENTIER WAS PREPARING TODAY FOR A COMEBACK AS A PARIS NIGHTCLUB HOST.

WHEN FRANCE FELL CARPENTIER WAS FIGHTING HIS SECOND WAR IN THE FRENCH AIRFORCE AS A SERGEANT PHYSICAL INSTRUCTOR.

THE GERMANS TOOK OVER HIS FAMOUS NIGHT CLUB IN THE ASTORIA HOTEL AND SINCE THEN HE HAS BEEN HOSTING IN THE LIDO BAR ON THE CHAMPS ELYSEES, SUPPORTING HIS WIFE, DAUGHTER, PARENTS AND BROTHERS. THE LIDO CLOSED DURING LIBERATION HOSTILITIES AND CARPENTIER HOPES TO REOPEN HIS OWN PLACE SOON.

"I COULD HAVE HAD MILLIONS IF I'D WANTED TO WORK FOR THE GERMANS, BUT I'D RATHER BE THE WAY I AM -- BROKE," HE LAUGHED DURING AN INTERVIEW.

HE SAID THE GERMANS DIDN'T BOTHER HIM MUCH EXCEPT TO FORCE HIM TO MAKE ONE TRIP TO GERMANY TO REFEREE FRENCH FIGHTERS ENTERTAINING FRENCH WAR PRISONERS AND DEPORTED FRENCH WORKERS.

THE FORMER WORLD LIGHT HEAVYWEIGHT CHAMPION SPOKE IN HUSKY TONES BECAUSE OF AN OPERATION THREE MONTHS AGO FOR REMOVAL OF A CYST FROM HIS VOCAL CORDS, BUT HE IS REGAINING HIS VOICE.

HIS LAST FIGHT WAS IN 1927 IN CALIFORNIA "AGAINST A FELLOW, I THINK, NAMED BURKE FROM PHILADELPHIA." HE LEFT THE UNITED STATES TWO DAYS BEFORE REPEAL IN 1933, WHEN HE LAST SAW HIS FRIEND JACK DEMPSEY.

CARPENTIER IS ANXIOUS TO GET A LOOK AT JOE LOUIS, "BUT I DON'T THINK I'D LIKE TO FIGHT HIM," HE SAID.

GH432PEW

Add Vatican City Pope XX various policies."

STRUGGLE BETWEEN THE VARIOUS POLICIES. IN THIS STRUGGLE THE CHRISTIAN SOCIAL IDEA HAS THE ARDUOUS BUT NOBLE MISSION OF BRINGING FORWARD, AND DEMONSTRATING THEORETICALLY AND IN PRACTICE

TO THE FOLLOWERS OF OTHER SCHOOLS, THAT IN THIS FIELD, SO IMPORTANT FOR THE PEACEFUL DEVELOPMENT OF RELATIONS BETWEEN MEN, THE POSTULATES OF TRUE EQUITY AND THE PRINCIPLES OF CHRISTIANITY CAN BE UNITED IN CLOSE WEDLOCK AND BRING FORTH SECURITY AND PROSPERITY FOR ALL THOSE WHO CAN LAY ASIDE PREJUDICE AND PASSION AND GIVE EAR TO THE TEACHING OF TRUTH."

FA923PEW

VATICAN CITY--SECOND ADD POPE X X X BE BETTERED.

THE POPE ASKED THAT THE FUTURE WORLD ORGANIZATION BUILT ON THE RUINS OF THE WAR BE FOUNDED ON THE PRINCIPLE OF CHRISTIANITY.

THE CHRISTIAN IDEA REGARDS AS ESSENTIAL THE BETTERMENT OF THE PROLETARIAN AS A FUNDAMENTAL MORAL OBLIGATION, HE SAID.

AGAINST THE EXTREME TENDENCIES OF THE ECONOMIC ROBLEMS OF THE SEP 2 1944 WORLD, A CHRISTIAN PLACES A SOUND CHRISTIAN METHOD AS THE ONLY WAY TO SOLVE SUCH PROBLEMS, HE CONTINUED. THE CHURCH IS AGAINST EXHORBITANT CAPITALISM WHICH VIOLATES THE RIGHTS OF OTHERS AND CONCEALS CAPITAL UNDER ANONYMOUS FORMS, HE SAID.

AT THE SAME TIME THE POPE SAID THE INSTITUTION OF PRIVATE PROPERTY SHOULD BE HANDLED ACCORDING TO DIVINE WISDOM AND THE LAWS OF NATURE. IF YOU TAKE FROM THE WORKING MAN HIS ASPIRATIONS TO ACCUMULATE PROPERTY OF HIS OWN YOU CUT HIM OFF FROM ONE OF THE ESSENTIAL ASPIRATIONS OF MAN, HE STATED.

THE POPE SAID THAT THE CHURCH'S SOLICITUDE WAS DIRECTED ESPECIALLY NOW TOWARD ROME AND ITALY.. THE RESULTS OF THE WAR IN ITALY HAVE PROVOKED SUCH AN ABNORMAL SITUATION THAT DANGEROUS TENDENCIES ARE MANIFESTING THEMSELVES, HE DECLARED.

THEN HE CALLED UPON THOSE NATIONS WHICH WERE NOT DAMAGED BY THE WAR TO PLACE AT ITALY'S DISPOSAL RESOURCES AND MATERIALS NECESSARY FOR HER REBIRTH.

HE ALSO APPEALED TO THE RESIDENTS OF REGIONS OF SURPLUS IN ITALY NOT TO WITHHOLD GOODS FOR ROFIT WHILE PEOPLARE ARE IN WANT.

30.24—— 18451

SEP 2 1944

BY NOLAND NORGAARD

ROME, SEPT. 1-(AP)-WILLIAM P. LITTON, SHAW, MISS., FAMED LIGHTNING FIGHTER GROUP COMMANDER, WAS DOUBLY HAPPY TODAY WHEN HE LANDED IN ITALY AFTER BEING EVACUATED FROM ROMANIA WITH MORE THAN 1,100 OTHER AMERICAN FLIERS FREED FROM ROMANIAN PRISON CAMPS.

ONLY WHEN HE STEPPED OUT OF THE PLANE DID LITTON LEARN HE HAD BEEN PROMOTED FROM LIEUTENANT COLONEL TO FULL COLONEL SINCE HE WAS SHOT DOWN A FEW WEEKS AGO.

COL. LITTON IS ONE OF THE MOST DECORATED FLIERS IN THE MEDITERRANEAN THEATER. HE WEARS THE LEGION OF MERIT, THE SILVER STAR WITH AN OAK LEAF CLUSTER, THE DISTINGUISHED FLYING CROSS AND THE AIR MEDAL WITH NINE CLUSTERS.

HE LED THE DARING LOW LEVEL FIGHTER BOMBER ATTACK ON THE ROMANO AMERICANO REFINERY AT PLOESTI JUNE 10.

LITTON'S FAMILY LIVES AT 623 WEST MULBERRY AVE., SAN ANTONIO, TEX.

THE MEDITERRANEAN ALLIED AIR FORCE ALSO ANNOUNCED THAT AMONG THE FREED FLIERS REACHING ITALY WERE:

LT. ROBERT BUCKWALTER, 1459 LOCUST ST., PASADENA, CALIF.; TECH. SGT. ROBERT J. MCOON, 2510 RIVERSIDE DRIVE, HOUSTON, TEX.; LT. MARVIN LORBER, 70 BRUNSWICK BLVD., BUFFALO, N.Y.; STAFF SGT. JOHN E. CAGHAN, 966 MADISON AVE., PATERSON, N.J.; STAFF SGT. EDWARD J. HEIN, 5304 SOUTH ARTESIAN AVE., CHICAGO, ILL., AND STAFF SGT. RUFUS W. MARSHALL

mcdonell, 1703 SOUTH EIGHTH ST., ABILENE, TEX.

UX1005PEW

U.S. 15TH AIR FORCE HEADQUARTERS, ITALY, SEPT. 1-(AP)

AMONG AMERICAN FLIERS EVACUATED FROM ROMANIA WERE:

SECOND LT. JOE R. MOORE, PARMA, IDAHO.

LT. PATRICK MEEHAN, 6907 NORTH WISTER ST., PHILADELPHIA

SECOND LT. GLENN MENSINGER, ZION GROVE, PA.

FLIGHT OFFICER MIKE T. MINASIAN, 22710 JOHN R ST., HAZEL PARK, MICH.

SECOND LT.THEODORE HASTINGS, 15 WASHINGTON PL., WALLINGTON, N.J.

STAFF SGT.JAMES A.SHAUGHNESSY, 308 PARK DR., WATERTOWN, N.Y.

SGT.LEROY M.HAUG, 1343 NEWPORT AVE., CHICAGO

TECH.SGT.JAMES BORLAND, RFD 3, HIGH POINT, N.C.

SEP 2 1944

SGT. ROBERT A. PETERSON, 3601 HILLGER AVE., DETROIT

TECH.SGT. PAUL V. MESSINA, 151 PALMER ST., WATERTOWN, N.Y.

STAFF SGT. EDWARD FLAHERTY, 399 CONEY ISLAND AVE., BROOKLYN

STAFF SGT. CHARLES L. SNYDER, 121 BARTLETT ST., ROCHESTER, N.Y.

SECOND LT.KEITH R. WINDER, 17709 CRESTLAND RD., CLEVELAND

SECOND LT.LEO BOLLEI, 13135 MCDOUGALL AVE., DETROIT

SECOND LT. JOHN NOSAL, RFD 1, PITTSTOWN, N.J.

TECH SGT.WILBURN W. SEAL, 217 THIRTEENTH ST., COLEMAN, TEX.

TECH. SGT. EDWARD BUFFINGTON, ANDERSON, TEX.

STAFF SGT. JOSEPH CUTRONE, 1756 JEROME AVE., BRONX, N.Y.

FLIGHT OFFICER SIDNEY FISHER, 122 PHILIPS ST., ALBANY, N.Y.

STAFF SGT.JACK HANEY, 315 HOLTON AVE., YAKIMA, WASH.

SGT.CLARENCE UNDERWOOD, RFD 15 KNOXVILLE, TENN.

STAFF SGT. HARRY L. BROWN, BRIMFIELD, MASS.

TECH.SGT. DONALD L. ESCHBACH, 12245 ABINGTON ST., DETROIT

STAFF SGT. RICHARD RUNYON, MASON CITY, NEB.

STAFF SGT. RICHARD SCHWARZ, 4504 MISSISSIPPI ST., SAN DIEGO, CALIF.

SECOND LT. GERALD A. BRIGGS, 809 WEST THIRD ST., EUGENE, ORE.

TECH SGT. FRED ENGEL, 1925 OAKWOOD, SAGINAW, MICH.

SECOND LT. CHARLES M. PAGLIERI, 60 HUDSON ST., LITTLE FALLS, N.J.

TECH.SGT. VERNE E. SHINE, GASTONIA, N.C.

SECOND LT. WALTER PETROKOVICH, 6 STERRITT ST., HOULTON, MAINE.

FULLER EARL NESLON, 305 MAIN ST., AVONDALE ESTATES, GA.

SECOND LT. WILLIAM B. ELEY, 1307 ARMISTEAD BRIDGE RD., NORFOLK, VA.

LT. WILLIAM F. KARLOVITZ, 18 NORTH HARDING AVE., CHICAGO.

CAPT. FLOYD I. ROBINSON, 1417 NORTH LASALLE STREET, INDIANAPOLIS.

LT. GEORGE A. BRAUT, MEADVILLE, PA.

SEP 2 1944

FLIGHT OFFICER GEORGE S. KLINE, 403 SIXTH STREET, NEW CUMBERLAND, PA.

TECH.SGT.PAUL V. MESSINA, 151 PALMER STREET, WATERTOWN, N.Y.

STAFF SGT.ROBERT A.PETERSON, 3601 HILGER AVE., DETROIT.

UTAFF SGT.JAMES A. SHAUGHNESY, 308 PARK DRIVE, WATERTOWN, N.Y.

LT.MARVIN LORBER, FORMER BUFFALO COURIER EXPRESS REPORTER, 70 BRUNSWICK BOULEVARD, BUFFALO, N.Y.

SGT.EWALD SEMMLER, AKELEY, MINN.

UX1038PEW

U.S. 15TH AIR FORCE HEADQUARTERS, ITALY, SEP 1-(AP)-ONE OF THE FIRST AMERICAN PILOTS TO FALL VICTIM TO FLAK OVER PLOESTI AND ONE OF THE FIRST TO BE LIBERATED WAS MAJ. WILLIAM H. YEAGER, JR., OF HEBBRONVILLE, TEX., WHOSE LIBERATOR WAS SHOT DOWN DURING THE FAMOUS LOW-LEVEL RAID AUG. 1, 1943. SEP 2 1944

YEAGER OCCUPIED HIMSELF DURING INTERNMENT WITH ORGANIZATION OF THE INTEREES INTO A MILITARY ORGANIZATION. AN "ESCAPE COMMITTEE" WAS THE MOST IMPORTANT UNIT UNDER HIS COMMAND.

30.24 — 18453

X THE FIRST THING HE DID WAS TO MAKE FRIENDS WITH THE DAUGHTER OF A ROMANIAN COLONEL, WHO SLIPPED HIM A RADIO WHICH ENABLED HIM TO GET BRITISH NEWS BROADCASTS EVERY NIGHT.

UX1029PEW

U.S. 15TH AIR FORCE HEADQUARTERS, ITALY, SEP. 1-(AP)-WHEN THE ROMANIANS CAPITULATED AUG. 23 THE FIRST THING THE AMERICAN FLIERS HELD PRISONER DID WAS TO CUT DOWN THE BARBED WIRE AROUND THEIR SCHOOL-HOUSE PRISON AND RUN UP A U.S.FLAG.

X THE FLAG WAS BROUGHT BACK TO ITALY TODAY BY CAPT.FLOYD I. ROBINSON OF 1417 NORTH LASALLE ST., INDIANAPOLIS, WHO SAID HE HAD RECEIVED IT IN THE FIRST PLACE IN A RED CROSS PACKAGE.

UX1040PEW SEP 2 1944

BY NOLAND NORGAARD

ROME, SEPT. 1-(AP)-WILLIAM P. LITTON, SHAW, MISS., FAMED LIGHTNING FIGHTER GROUP COMMANDER, WAS DOUBLY HAPPY TODAY WHEN HE LANDED IN ITALY AFTER BEING EVACUATED FROM ROMANIA WITH MORE THAN 1,100 OTHER AMERICAN FLIERS FREED FROM ROMANIAN PRISON CAMPS. DUP DUP

ONLY WHEN HE STEPPED OUT OF THE PLANE DID LITTON LEARN HE HAD BEEN PROMOTED FROM LIEUTENANT COLONEL TO FULL COLONEL SINCE HE WAS SHOT DOWN A FEW WEEKS AGO.

COL. LITTON IS ONE OF THE MOST DECORATED FLIERS IN THE MEDITERANEAN THEATER. HE WEARS THE LEGION OF MERIT, THE SILVER STAR WITH AN OAK LEAF CLUSTER, THE DISTINGUISHED FLYING CROSS AND THE AIR MEDAL WITH NINE CLUSTERS.

HE LED THE DARING LOW LEVEL FIGHTER BOMBER ATTACK ON THE ROMANO AMERICANO REFINERY AT PLOESTI JUNE 10.

LITTON'S FAMILY LIVES AT 623 WEST MULBERRY AVE., SAN ANTONIO, TEX.

DUP

THE MEDITERRANEAN ALLIED AIR FORCE ALSO ANNOUNCED THAT AMONG THE FREED FLIERS REACHING ITALY WERE: SEP 2 1944

LT. ROBERT BUCKWALTER, 1489 LOCUST ST., PASADENA, CALIF.; TECH. SGT. ROBERT J. MCOON, 2510 RIVERSIDE DRIVE, HOUSTON, TEX.; LT. MARVIN LORBER, 70 BRUNSWICK BLVD., BUFFALO, N.Y.; STAFF SGT. JOHN E. GAGHAN, 968 MADISON AVE., PATERSON, N.J.; STAFF SGT. EDWARD J. HEIN, 5304 SOUTH ARTESIAN AVE., CHICAGO, ILL., AND STAFF SGT. RUFUS W. MARSHALL, 1703 SOUTH EIGHTH ST., ABILENE, TEX.

UX1005PEW

FLIERS

BY NOLAND NORGAARD

ROME, SEPT. 1-(AP)-THE JOB OF DELIBERATELY LANDING TWO FLYING FORTRESSES IN A FIELD NEAR BUCHAREST WHERE THEY HAD BEEN MET A COMPARATIVELY SHORT TIME AGO BY TERRIFIC FLAK WAS ONE OF THE TOUGHEST ASSIGNMENTS TWO VETERANS CREWS HAVE YET CARRIED OUT. X SEP 2 1944

THE FORTRESSES PILOTED BY MAJ. ALLEN W. SCHROEDER, 611 NORTH LINCOLN, ST., ABERDEEN, S.D., AND CAPT. E.C. KARNES, 8404 NAYLOR AVE., KXM LOS ANGELES, LANDED AT XM BUCHAREST AUG. 29 WHEN ONLY ROMANIAN FORCES WERE HOLDING THE CAPITAL AGAINST THE GERMANS.

THE PLANES WERE LOADED WITH SIGNAL EQUIPMENT, MEDICAL SUPPLIES AND A SPECIAL PARTY WHOSE DUTY WAS TO MAKE PREPARATIONS FOR THE MASS AERIAL EVACUATION OF ~~XXER~~ MORE THAN 1,100 AMERICAN FLIERS JUST FREED FROM ROMANIAN PRISON CAMPS.

"WHEN WE LET DOWN WE THOUGHT OF PUTTING ON OUR FLAK SUITS BUT DECIDED IF ANYONE WANTED TO SHOOT AT US FROM 2,000 FEET THE SHELLS WOULD GO CLEAN THROUGH US," SAID LT. JOHN J. HEADRICK, 318 ETERRACE AVE., ALBUQUERQUE, N.M., BOMBARDIER ON KARNES' PLANE.

FLIGHT SURGEON CAPT. EDGAR O. HUGHES, 505 HAMILTON ST., WASHINGTON, ILL., WENT IN WITH THE PARTY TO ~~XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX~~ CARE FOR WOUNDED AVIATORS.

SEP 2 1944

OTHER CREWMEN ON THE FIRST TWOAMERICAN WAR PLANES TO MAKE SCHEDULED LANDINGS IN ROMANIA WERE:

CAPT. MARSHALL HANSON, LUDINGTON, MICH.; LT. WILLIAM S. LORRZ, 21305 39TH AVE., BAYSIDE, LONG ISLAND; LT. DONALD S. SIBLEY, 65 CATHERINE ST., CORNELL, N.Y.; LT. CHARLES JAFFERS, JR., 156 WEST MAIN, ELKTON, ~~N~~ MD.; TECH. SGT. FRED MATIAS, 111 GANSEVORT AVE., ROME, N.Y.; TECH SGT. BENJAMIN ..DIA, 6508 SOUTH MAY ST., CHICAGO, ILL.; LT. STANLEY C. MILLNER, 934 GREENWOOD AVE., TRENTON, N.J.

SGT. HARRY N. ~~MM~~ MARONPOT, ~~K~~ 170 SADDLE RIVER ROAD, FAIRLAWN, N.J.; TECH. SGT. T.J. WRIGHT, 559 NORTH PARKSIDE AVE., CHICAGO, ILL.; STAFF SGT. ROY C. FOWLER, ROUTE 1, MONTROSE, COLO.; STAFF SGT. CHARLES C. METTNER, 6206 GRANDVILLE AVE., DETROIT, MICH.; STAFF SGT. ALCE CORTEZ, JR., PORT ARTHUR, TEX.; TECH SGT. WILLIAM H. ASPENGREN, 1838 CAPITOL AVE., DES MOINES, IA.; STAFF SGT. HOWARD C. BROWN, 022 HOOVER AVE., HAMILTON, OHIO; STAFF SGT. LEO H. DROUIN, LADD HILL, N.C.; STAFF SGT. RUDOLPH J. CUGININ, 49 RAILROAD AVE., WESTERLY, R.I.

"OPERATION REUNION" WAS THE ~~AIR FORCE'~~S APPROPRIATE NAME FOR THE SECRET EVACUATION OF THE ~~MORE THAN KKK~~ 1,100 FLIERS FROM ROMANIA, AN OPERATIONS WHICH COST THE 15TH AIR FORCE ONE MUSTANG FIGHTER PLANE.

ONE MUSTANG FIGHTER
~~THE MUSTANG~~ WAS LOST THURSDAY IN A BRUSH WITH FOUR ENEMY FIGHTERS ~~XXXXXX~~ IN RETALIATION LT. JOHN VOL, BOSHEN, OHIO, KNOCKED DOWN TWO NAZI ~~XXXXXXXX~~ JUNKERS TRANSPORTS WHICH TRIED TO REPEL HIS ATTACKS WITH TOMMYGUN VOLLEYS FROM THE WINDOWS. THEY WERE HIS 10TH

30.24— 18455

AND 11TH KILLS.

LED BY MAJ. V. WORFORD, 1212 SOUTH 6TH ST., CHICKASHA, OKLA., SEP 2 1944

THE MUSTANGS ESCORTING THE FORTRESSES ON THE AVACUATION JOB APPROACHE BUCHAREST WARILY WHEN THEY SAW FORMATIONS OF MESSERSCHMITTS AND FOCKEWULFS. THEY TURNED OUT TO BE ROMANIAN FLOWN FIGHTERS WHICH PATROLLED OVER THE FIELD WHR WHERE THE FORMER PRISONERS WERE TO BARD BOARD THE FORGRESSES.

THE MAAF ANNOUNCED AN ESTIMATE THAT 50 PER CENT OF THE 2,432 AMERIC AN FLIERS MISSING FROM OPERATIONS AGAINST PLOESTI NOW HAD BEEN RETURNED TO ALLIED HANDS BY ONE MEANS OR ANOTHER. APR NORGAARDS 02246 RGB 1115P

CAIR( )RST ADD SUR...NDER XXX WERE INTERNED.

INDICATIONS WERE THAT GERMAN FORCES IN GREECE WERE BEING THINNED IN A RESHUFFLE TO COVER RAILWAYS INTO THE OCCUPIED KINGDOM. THIS WAS ONE RESULT OF BULGARIA'S ARMISTICE TALKS. THE GERMANS APPARENTLY WERE DRAWING TROOPS UP TO LINES WHICH WOULD BE THREATENED BY BULGARIA'S WITHDRAWAL.

REPORTS INDICATED BULGAR TROOPS WERE EVACUATING SERBIA AND NORTHERN GREECE BUT NO WITHDRAWALS HAVE YET BEEN REPORTED FROM MACEDONIA AND THRACE.

CHG1144PEW

MOSCOW, SEPT. 1-(AP)-CAROL THE SECOND, "THE KING OF ILL OMEN," IS INDULGING IN IMPOSSIBLE DREAMS IF HE STILL PLANS ON RETURNING TO ROMANIA AND REPLACING HIS SON, MIHAI, ON THE THRONE FOR A SECOND TIME, ROMANIAN ARMISTICE DELEGATES HERE SAID TODAY.

"CAROL IS THROUGH IN THE KING BUSINESS FOREVER," SNAPPED GEORGE POPP, SECRETARY GENERAL OF THE NATIONAL PEASANT PARTY, LARGEST POLITICAL ORGANIZATION IN ROMANIA.

BOTH MILITARY AND POLITICAL MEMBERS OF THE DELEGATION DESCRIBED MIHAI'S POPULARITY AS AT A HIGH PEAK AND DECLARED HIS ENERGY AND COURAGE IN BREAKING WITH GERMANY WERE A GUARANTEE OF THE FUTURE STABILITY OF HIS RULE.

OF THE FORMER KING, NOW LIVING IN MEXICO, LT.COL. SON FOCSANEANU OF THE GENERAL STAFF, SAID: "THE PEOPLE OF ROMANIA REMEMBER HIM AS HAVING PLUNGED THE NATION INTO A DICTATORSHIP AND HAVING WRECKED ROMANO-SOVIET RELATIONS."

THE ARMISTICE NEGOTIATIONS BETWEEN RUSSIA AND ROMANIA ARE EXPECTED TO RUN INTO NEXT WEEK. THREE ADDITIONAL ROMANIAN OFFICIALS ARE ENROUTE HERE FROM BUCHAREST.

FA1127PEW

BY DANIEL DE LUCE (100)

MOSCOW, SATURDAY, SEPT. 2-(AP)-THE RED ARMY FACED BULGARIA TODAY FROM THE BLACK SEA TO THE DANUBE FERRY CROSSING BETWEEN GIURGIU AND RUSE, 140 MILES INLAND, WHILE PRO-ALLIED RIOTERS WERE REPORTED FIGHTING THE POLICE IN THE STREETS OF SOFIA, DEMANDING A BULGARIAN DECLARATION OF WAR AGAINST GERMANY.

RUSSIAN ARMORED COLUMNS YESTERDAY ROLLED INTO GIURGIU, SECURING THE TERMINUS OF THE PLOESTI PIPELINE THERE, AND WERE ONLY 155 MILES NORTHEAST OF SOFIA, AND WITHIN 150 MILES OF YUGOSLAVIA.

THE TENSEST MOMENT OF THE WAR HAD STRUCK FOR BULGARIA.

FA1229PEW

BULGARIAN (180)

BY RICHARD G.MASSOCK

SEP 2 1944

CAIRO, SEPT. 1-(AP)-RESIGNATION OF THE BULGARIAN GOVERNMENT OF PREMIER IVAN BAGRIANOV, ANNOUNCED AS TWO PEACE DELEGATES FROM SOFIA WERE HOLDING PRELIMINARY TALKS WITH ALLIED REPRESENTATIVES, CAUSED A SUSPENSION OF ARMISTICE CONVERSATIONS TODAY.

SINCE NO ARMISTICE AGREEMENT COULD BE VALID WITHOUT THE BACKING OF THE GOVERNMENT IN POWER, IT WAS CONSIDERED WISE TO BREAK OFF EVEN PRELIMINARY DISCUSSIONS. IT WAS CONSIDERED LIKELY THAT THE SAME DELEGATES WOULD BE EMPOWERED TO CONTINUE THE NEGOTIATIONS AFTER THE FORMATION OF A NEW GOVERNMENT.

THE TWO-MAN BULGARIAN DELEGATION WAS HEADED BY STOICHO MOSHANOV, FORMER PRESIDENT OF THE SOBRANJE (PARLIAMENT), AND COLONEL ZHELEZKOV, FORMER MILITARY ATTACHE AT ANKARA.

THE INITIAL TALKS WERE HELD PRIVATELY "SOMEWHERE IN CAIRO." PRESENT WERE C.E.STEEL, COUNSELOR OF THE BRITISH MINISTRY OF STATE, AND WALWORTH BARBER, SECOND SECRETARY OF THE AMERICAN EMBASSY TO THE GREEK GOVERNMENT.

FINAL TALKS AWAIT THE RETURN OF LINCOLN MACVEAGH, AMBASSADOR TO THE EXILED GREEK AND YUGOSLAV GOVERNMENTS.

)-THE NE... ...IA CHARGED TODAY THAT NAZI SYMPATHIZERS ... N COUNTR... ...ED "ANY EFFECTIVE AND RELIABLE ORGANIZATION FOR POSTWAR SECURITY BASED ON THE COOPERATION OF BRITAIN, U.S.S.R. AND THE UNITED STATES WITH THE HYPOCRITICAL ALLEGATION THAT THIS THREATENED THE SOVEREIGNTY OF SMALL POWERS."

"ONE MIGHT OBJECT THAT THIS HAPPENS TO E THE PINION OF

"ONE MIGHT OBJECT THAT THIS HAPPENS TO BE THE OPINION OF PEOPLE WHO HAVE NOTHING TO DO WITH FASCISM," SAID THE ARTICLE. "BUT THIS DOES NOT MATTER. MANY PACIFISTS BEFORE THE WAR CLEARED THE WAY FOR GERMAN AGGRESSION.

""SECRET AND SEMISECRET FRIENDS OF HITLER IN THE WESTERN COUNTRIES ARE WORKING TO AVERT THE POLITICAL DEFEAT OF HITLERISM, PROTECT THE INSPIRERS OF WAR AND SAVE THEM PUNISHMENT. THE CANCER OF HITLERISM WILL BE REMOVED THROUGH THE COMMON EFFORTS OF THE U.S.S.R., THE U.S.A. AND BRITAIN."

N620PEW

NIGHT LEAD CHINESE

CHUNGKING, SEPT. 1-(AP)--CHINESE FORCES TODAY CUT ENEMY COMMUNICATIONS BETWEEN SIANGTAN AND HENGVANG ON THE SIANG RIVER, FOR THE JAPANESE THE ENEMY'S MAIN SUPPLY LINE IN HUNAN PROVINCE, THE CHINESE HIGH COMMAND ANNOUNCED.

MEANWHILE, HOWEVER, THE INVADERS LAUNCHED A NEW OFFENSIVE TO ENTRAP OR DISPERSE CHINESE TROOPS THREATENING THE KEY CITY OF HENGVANG FROM THE SOUTHWEST AND THE HIGH COMMAND INDICATED THE DRIVE HAD MADE CONSIDERABLE PROGRESS.

SOUTH OF CHANGSHA, THE DISTRICT'S CHIEF CITY, THE JAPANESE HAVE NINE DIVISIONS, SIX OF WHICH HAVE BEEN SENT TO THE WEST SIDE OF THE SIANG RIVER. ALTHOUGH THEIR COMMUNICATIONS HAD BEEN CUT ON THE SIANG SEP 2 1944 THE ENEMY STILL CONTROLED OVERLAND COMMUNICATIONS WITH FORCES FIGHTING IN THE HENGVANG AREA.

LARGE JAPANESE FORCES SLICING SOUTHWEST OF LEIVANG PUSHED TO WITHIN SIX MILES OF CHANGNING. THIS TOWN, 37 MILES SOUTH OF HENGVANG, COULD BE USED BY THE ENEMY AS A BASE TO STRIKE TOWARD THE HUNAN-KWANGSI RAILWAY AND CONVERGE WITH TROOPS FROM THE NORTH TO TRAP THE CHINESE FORCES ASTRIDE THE RAILWAY.

THE HIGH COMMAND SAID CHINESE HAD ROUTED THE INVADERS FROM POINTS SOUTH OF ANJEN, EAST OF HENGVANG, AND 75 MILES NORTHEAST THEY WERE ATTACKING LILING. HEAVY FIGHTING ALSO WAS REPORTED EAST OF YUNGFENG, 45 MILES NORTHWEST OF HENGVANG. SEP 2 1944

THE JAPANESE HAVE BEEN THRUST BACK FROM ORIGINAL POSITIONS IN THEIR DRIVE NORTHWARD FROM THE LUICHOW PENINSULA IN KWANGTUNG--A DRIVE WHICH ONCE APPEARED AIMED AGAINST THE SOUTH CHINA DEFENSE SYSTEM.

IN CHEKIANG, A COMMUNIQUE SAID THE ENEMY HAD CAPTURED LISHUI--A STRING POINT WHICH THEY FALSELY IMAGINED WAS A SITE FOR A NEW AIR BASE FROM WHICH TO BOMB JAPAN. THEY SLICED FIVE MILES FARTHER SOUTHWARD, USING 10,000 MEN FOR THE THRUST AND HOLDING 20,000 MORE IN RESERVE.

FIGHTING CONTINUED ON THE ICHANG-KINGSHAN STRETCH OF HIGHWAY TO HANKOW IN HUPE PROVINCE. MAJ. GEN C. C. TSENG, AN ARMY SPOKESMAN, SAID THE STRENGTH OF JAPANESE FORTIFICATIONS AROUND THE YANGTZE PORT OF ICHANG AND THE CHINESE LACK OF HEAVY ARMAMENT ON THE PART OF THE CHINESE MADE CAPTURE OF THE CITY ALMOST IMPOSSIBLE.

IN SOUTH HONAN PROVINCE, THE JAPANESE WERE CONTINUING

30.24 — 18457

[redacted]GTAB WESTWARD FROM THE PEIPING-HANKOW RAILWAY WITH THE [redacted] APPARENT INTENTION OF SAFEGUARDING THEIR HOLD ON THIS IMPORTANT LINE.

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[redacted]PROWLING OVER THE HENGYANG-YANGTZE RIVER SECTOR, WARPLANES OF MAJ. GEN. CLAIRE L. CHENNAULT'S AMERICAN-CHINESE WING DESTROYED 90 ENEMY TRUCKS, DAMAGED THREE LARGE BOATS, A 200-FOOT GUNBOAT AND A FLOATING DOCK AND BOMBED THE HENGYANG AIRFIELD.

MOOSAS-1910-1700-1600--CC--5:05P

KANDY, CEYLON, SEPT 1-(AP)-JAPANESE TROOPS WERE CLEAED TODAY FROM THE WEST BANK OF THE CHINDWIN RIVER NORTH OF TONHE AND ENEMY RESISTANCE COLLAPSED ON THE KABAW VALLEY TRACK LEADING TOWARD THANGDUT.

A CLEANUP WAS PROGRESSING ON THE TAMU-SITTAUNG TRACK WITH THE ENEMY OUSTED FROM ANOTHER POSITION. TANK-SUPPORTED INFANTRY ENGAGED ENEMY REARGUARDS 30 MILES NORTH OF TIDDIM, A SOUTHEAST ASIA COMMAND COMMUNIQUE SAID.

BZ853AEW

BY FRED HAMPSON

A SOUTHWEST PACIFIC AIRBASE,SEPT.1-(AP)-SECOND LT.LEONARD T.DUVALL OF MORGAN CITY, LA., WILL REJOIN HIS AERIAL SQUADRON THIS WEEK AFTER RECOVERING FROM AN AIR CRASH, FOUR DAYS' CAPTIVITY BY THE JAPANESE AND TWO ESCAPES FROM THEM.

DUVALL SPENT MORE THAN A MONTH IN MEDICAL TREATMENT AND REST, RECOVERING FROM HIS ORDEAL. HE IS CO-PILOT OF A MEDIUM BOMBER.

HIS PLANE CRASHED JULY 16 DURING A RAID ON JAPANESE POSITIONS NEAR SARMI, DUTCH NEW GUINEA. IT SMASHED DOWN ABOUT 200 FEET FROM THE BEACH.

DUVALL AND THE SERIOUSLY INJURED PILOT WERE CAPTURED BY THE JAPANESE. TWO OTHER CREWMEN WERE KILLED.

THE PILOTS WERE TAKEN TO A JAPANESE BIVOUAC, BENEATH WHICH DUVALL BELIEVED WAS A NIPPONESE COMMAND SHACK. HE WORKED LOOSE AND ESCAPED LATE THAT NIGHT.

THE LIEUTENANT DUCKED INTO THE JUNGLE AND REACHED THE COAST THREE MILES AWAY. HE ELUDED SEVERAL GROUPS OF JAPANESE BUT WAS RECAPTURED FINALLY THE FOLLOWING NIGHT.

HIS CAPTORS KNOCKED HIM UNCONSCIOUS, TRUSSED HIM UP AND THREW HIM FACE DOWN IN A PIT. THEN THEY COVERED HIM WITH PALM FRONDS.

AGAIN, DUVALL MANAGED TO LOOSEN THE THONGS ABOUT HIS FEET AND CRAWL AWAY INTO THE JUNGLE. ON A JAPANESE SUPPLY TRAIL HE FOUND A BROKEN LIGHT GLOBE TO FREE HIS BOUND HANDS.

THE JAPANESE HAD TAKEN ALL HIS CLOTHING. FOR THREE DAYS AND NIGHTS HE WANDERED NAKED UP THE COAST, FREQUENTLY DARTING INTO THE JUNGLE AND ITS SWAMPS TO AVOID JAPANESE PARTIES.

ONCE HE PASSED THROUGH A JAPANESE VILLAGE WHEN IT WAS BEING STRAFED BY ALLIED PLANES. THE NIPPONESE STAYED IN THEIR FOX-HOLES AND DID NOT SEE HIM.

DUVALL STOLE SOME OF THE ENEMY'S CLOTHING, BUT IT WAS TOO TIGHT FOR HIM. HE DISCARDED IT. ON THE FOURTH DAY, JULY 20, HE MET AN AMERICAN INFANTRY PATROL WHICH CARRIED HIM TO SAFETY.

EA852PPW NM

(ADVANCE FOR AMS OF SUNDAY, SEPT.3)

(ADVANCE) U.S. PACIFIC FLEET HEADQUARTERS, PEARL HARBOR, SEPT.2-(AP)-FOUR TORPEDO PILOTS OF AIR GROUP 28 HAVE BEEN AWARDED NAVY CROSSES FOR SCORING A DOZEN BOMB HITS ON A JAPANESE AIRCRAFT CARRIER.

IN CEREMONIES ABOARD THEIR INDEPENDENCE CLASS CARRIER, LT.RONALD P.GIFT, USN, HARLETTE,MICH.; LT. (JR) PAUL G.PENNOYER, JR., USNR, LOCUST VALLEY,L.I., N.Y.; ENS.ROBERT W.BURNETT, USNR, OAKLAND,CALIF.; AND ENS.THOMAS G.DREIS, USNR, CHICAGO, RECEIVED AWARDS SECOND ONLY TO THE CONGRESSIONAL MEDAL OF HONOR AS A COMBAT DECORATION.

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THE FOUR AIRMEN PILOTED NAVY AVENGER TORPEDO BOMBERS IN A SUCCESSFUL GLIDE BOMBING ATTACK ON A MEDIUM SIZED JAPANESE AIRCRAFT CARRIER DURING THE JUNE 19 ATTACK ON THE ENEMY FLEET. AT LEAST A DOZEN BOMBS EXPLODED DIRECTLY ON THE JAPANESE CARRIER'S FLIGHT DECK STARTING FIRES THAT RAGED FROM STEM TO STERN.

THE SHIP HAS SINCE BEEN CLASSED AS "PROBABLY SUNK."

EIGHT AIRCREWMEN WHO PARTICIPATED IN THE ATTACK HAVE BEEN AWARDED DISTINGUISHED FLYING CROSSES. THEY INCLUDE ALLEN J.ROGERS, AOM 1/C, OAKIS, MINN.; DAVIS F.RILEY, AOM 2/C, (2450 EAST GRAND AVENUE,) DES MOINES, IOWA

AOM 1/C, OAKIS, MINN.; DAVIS F.RILEY, AOM 2/C, (2450

EAST GRAND AVENUE,) DES MOINES, IOWA.

THE GOLD STAR IN LIEU OF A SECOND DISTINGUISHED FLYING CROSS AND AN AIR MEDAL AND GOLD STAR WERE PRESENTED TO LIEUT.CMDR.ROGER WILLIAM MEHLE, USN, OF (135 BEACH 139TH (CORRECT) STREET), BELL HARBOR, L.I., N.Y., AND CINCINNATI,O. MEHLE, A FIGHTER PILOT, IS COMMANDER OF AIR GROUP 26 AND HAS DESTROYED 10 JAPANESE PLANES IN AERIAL COMBAT.

LIEUT.DONALD C.CLEMENTS, USNR, ((111 MICHIGAN AVENUE), EVANSTON, ILL., A FIGHTER PILOT WHO SHOT DOWN THREE PLANES DURING THE JAPANESE ATTACK ON JUNE 15, WAS AWARDED A DISTINGUISHED FLYING CROSS.

AN AIR MEDAL WAS GIVEN TO ANOTHER FIGHTER PILOT, LIEUT. DANIEL U.KOSTER, USNR, 2919 N.MURRAY AVENUE, MILWAUKEE, WIS.

(END ADVANCE FOR AMS OF SUNDAY,SEPT.3--SENT SEPT.1)

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Add Avila Mexico City Rule Camacho XX portion.

THE PRESIDENT CALLED FOR A SPEEDUP IN AGRICULTURE, MINING AND PRODUCTION, AND IMPROVEMENT IN RAILWAY AND PORT FACILITIES "SO THAT PRODUCTION AND ADEQUATE TRANSPORTATION MAY GO HAND IN HAND."

REVIEWING THE PAST YEAR, AVILA CAMACHO SAID "STRICT VIGILANCE" HAD BEEN MAINTAINED OVER CITIZENS AND FOREIGNERS SYMPATHETIC TO THE AXIS AND THAT "TRANQUILLITY EXISTS THROUGHOUT NATIONAL TERRITORY."

"OUR RELATIONS WITH THE U.S. HAVE BEEN MAINTAINED ON A CORDIAL BASIS. X X X MEXICO REFRAINED FROM INTERFERING AND KEPT ALOOF FROM ANY INTERNAL DISTURBANCES WHICH OCCURRED IN SISTER REPUBLICS."

"DURING THESE DIFFICULT MOMENTS," HE SAID, "I REALIZE THAT OUR EFFORTS TO OVERCOME THE MANY OBSTACLES IN OUR PATH HAVE BEEN SUCCESSFUL BECAUSE OF THE CONFIDENCE OF THE PEOPLE, BY THE SERENITY OF THEIR SPIRIT, AND BY THEIR FERVENT AND STEADFAST PATRIOTISM. DIFFICULT YEARS LIE AHEAD FOR ALL THE PEOPLES OF THE WORLD. X X "

EM509PCW

MEXICO CITY--FIRST ADD AHUMADA (Ago) THAT KIND,

THE CONGRESSIONAL GROUP ALSO VOTED TO OUST AHUMADA, NATIVE OF SONORA AND FORMER RESIDENT OF NOGALES,ARIZ., FROM THE PARTY OF THE MEXICAN REVOLUTION, OF WHICH HE AND NEARLY ALL HIS FELLOW CONGRESSMEN ARE MEMBERS.

MADRAZO, WHO MOVED THAT HE BE DEPOSED, EXPRESSED OBJECTION TO THIS STATEMENT IN AHUMADA'S SPEECH:

"WHILE RESPECT OF THE CITIZEN'S VOTE IS NOT A REALITY AMONG US; WHILE THE ELECTORAL FUNCTION IS NOT PURIFIED; WHILE THE ACTUATION OF A SINGLE PARTY CONTINUES TO BE A DECISIVE FACTOR IN THAT FUNCTION ...DEMOCRACY CANNOT BE REALIZED IN MEXICO."

THE SONORA CONGRESSMAN SAID "THE TRAGEDY OF MEXICAN DEMOCRACY" IS DUE TO "GOING BACKWARD IN POLITICAL MATTERS" WHILE MAKING SOCIAL ADVANCES.

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AHUMADA ALSO SAID: "IN POLITICS THERE ARE NO MIRAGES. IN THE DIVINE ORDER THERE ARE, AND EVEN IN THAT ORDER, ALTHOUGH THE ANGELS OF JACOB'S LADDER HAVE WINGS, THEY DO NOT FLY, BUT GO UP AND DOWN IN ORDERLY MANNER FROM STEP TO STEP."

AT ANOTHER POINT HE ASKED FOR "EQUALITY OF GUARANTEES FOR ALL WITHOUT DISTINCTION OF POLITICAL OR RELIGIOUS BELIEFS."

CONGRESSMAN LEONARDO FLORES RETALIATED: "THIS CONGRESS IS THE PRODUCT OF A DEMOCRATIC FIGHT AND IS MADE UP OF MEN WHO BELIEVE IN GOD AND WHO DO NOT BELIEVE IN HIM. WITH WHAT RIGHT IS THIS GENTLEMAN TALKING IN THE NAME OF GOD?"

CONGRESSMAN LEON GARCIA PROPOSED THAT AHUMADA'S SPEECH BE EXPUNGED FROM THE CONGRESSIONAL RECORDS, BUT THE SUGGESTION DID NOT COME TO A VOTE.

DV11PCW NM

30. 24— 18459

WITH NIGHT LEAD PRESIDENT

BY JOHN EVANS

MEXICO CITY,SEPT.1-(AP)-PRESIDENT AVILA CAMACHO'S APPEAL FOR NATIONAL CALM BEFORE CONGRESS GAVE EMPHASIS TO THE ORDERLINESS THAT HAS COME INTO MEXICAN POLITICAL LIFE.

THE JOINT CHAMBER OF DEPUTIES AND SENATORS SYMBOLIZED REORGANIZED MEXICO WITH ITS OUTWARD DIGNITY PUNCTURED FREQUENTLY BY LATIN ENTHUSIASM AS THE PRESIDENT MADE HIS POINTS. WHATEVER OPPOSITION THERE MAY BE TO HIS POLICIES, THERE WAS EVIDENTLY ONLY APPROVAL OF HIM AS A MAN AND THE PROGRESSIVE STEPS HE ADVOCATED.

WEARING BLACK, LIKE THE PRESIDENT, SENATORS AND DEPUTIES LISTENED WITH SERIOUS ATTENTION IN THEIR HIGH-BACKED GOLD-RIMMED CHAIRS TO THE 20,000 WORD ADDRESS OF WHICH THE MIDDLE AND HISTORICAL TWO-THIRDS WERE READ BY THE PRESIDENT'S SECRETARY WHILE THE PRESIDENT RESTED.

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WITH NO PRETENSIONS TO ORATORY, THE PRESIDENT READ THE IMPORTANT BEGINNING AND END OF HIS ANNUAL MESSAGE IN AN EVEN UNEMOTIONAL VOICE, OBVIOUSLY MUCH RELIEVED WHEN HE FINISHED, AND BEAMING AT THE ENTHUSIASM OF THE FINAL APPLAUSE.

IN THE TAN COLORED HIGH, DOMED ROUND CHAMBER THERE WERE RELATIVELY FEW UNIFORMS FOR A MEXICAN ASSEMBLY, AND ONLY A FEW SCORE WOMEN.

CONGRESS ITSELF GAVE A PICTURE OF SERIOUS AND COMPARATIVELY YOUTHFUL STRENGTH. THE LEAN, DARK MEN SEEMED TO AVERAGE AROUND FORTY, WITH NO FAT MEN, NO BEARDS, FEW MUSTACHES AND ONLY A COUPLE OF DOZEN BALD HEADS.

THE PRESIDENT WITH HIS GUARD OF PALACE OFFICERS AND SECRET SERVICE MEN CAME DOWN THE AISLE FROM THE ENTRANCE TO THE ROSTRUM AT A FAST PACE AND HE WENT OUT THE SAME WAY. WITH THE RECOLLECTION OF THE APRIL ATTEMPT ON THE PRESIDENT'S LIFE, THE MILITARY AND POLICE GUARDED WELL THE LINE OF MARCH AND ALL THOSE UNKNOWN TO THE GUARDS AT THE DOORS WERE SEARCHED QUICKLY BU THOROUGHLY FOR WEAPONS.

BV915PCW

SEP 2 1944

BY THEODORE A.EDIGER

MEXICO CITY, SEPT. 1-(AP)-PRESIDENT MANUEL AVILA CAMACHO APPEALED TODAY TO THE NATION TO AVERT POLITICAL UNREST AND TO WORK TOGETHER IN ERASING ILLITERACY AND INCREASING PRODUCTION.

THE PRESIDENT, IN HIS ANNUAL MESSAGE TO CONGRESS, SAID: "UNITED WE DEFEND MEXICO, DISUNITED WE EXPOSE HER. MAY THOSE WHO FAVOR DISCORD LEAVE US."

THE CHIEF EXECUTIVE ADDED: "DIFFICULT YEARS LIE AHEAD FOR ALL THE PEOPLES OF THE WORLD. TOTALITARIAN DESIRES OF DOMINATION THROUGH TECHNICAL MEANS HAVE CONVERTED THEMSELVES INTO SYSTEMATIC AGGRESSORS, BUT TODAY THEY ARE ON THE DEFENSIVE, ARE FIGHTING WITHOUT HOPE."

WARNING OF "INCCEASE OF PRIVATIONS AND SACRIFICES" AS A RESULT OF THE WAR, GENERAL AVILA CAMACHO ASKED THE COUNTRY TO WORK HARD TO OVERCOME THEM. BUILDING OF HIGHWAYS, HOSPITALS, DAMS, SCHOOLS AND SANITATION SYSTEMS WILL CONTINUE, HE SAID.

"THE GOVERNMENT IS OBSERVING WITH SPECIAL ATTENTION THE UNREST WHICH IS BEING CREATED BECAUSE OF THE (PRESIDENTIAL) ELECTIONS TO TAKE PLACE IN 1946," HE SAID. "THERE IS STILL QUITE SOME TIME BEFORE THESE ELECTIONS ARE HELD, AND CONSEQUENTLY ANY POLITICAL UNREST IS PREMATURE....AND WILL HURT THE NATION'S PRODUCTION."

INDUSTRIALIZATION WAS CITED AS THE PRIME OBJECTIVE OF THE NATION, "AND IN ORDER TO ARRIVE AT IT WE MUST FOLLOW A PLAN OF ADEQUATE EDUCATION."

THE PRESIDENT SAID, "THE PEOPLES OF THE UNITED NATIONS REALIZE THAT THE DEMOCRACY TO BE FOUNDED ON A FIRM FOUNDATION AND A PEACE WHICH WILL BE LASTING MUST HAVE GUARANTEES. THE BEST SECURITY AGAINST AN UNDEMOCRATIC REGIME IS TO GIVE THE FACILITY TO ALL MEN TO WORK AT WHAT THEY WISH TO DO."

HE COMMENTED THAT "TRANQUILITY EXISTS THROUGHOUT THE NATIONAL TERRITORY," AND THAT "MEXICO REFRAINED FROM INTERFERING, AND KEPT ALOOF FROM ANY INTERNAL DISTURBANCES THAT OCCURRED IN SISTER REPUBLICS."

MEXICO CITY, SEPT.1-(AP)-EARLY SETT[illegible] BRITISH AND DUTCH CLAIMS FOR THE 1938 EXPROPRIATIO[illegible] OF OIL PROPERTIES BY THE MEXICAN GOVERNMENT WAS PREDICTED TODAY BY PRESIDENT MANUEL AVILA CAMACHO.

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THE CHIEF EXECUTIVE TOLD THE OPENING SESSION OF CONGRESS: "I FEEL SURE THAT DURING THE COURSE OF THE NEXT MONTHS WE SHALL REACH WITH THE GOVERNMENTS OF GREAT BRITAIN AND NETHERLANDS AN AGREEMENT RESPECTING THE BRITISH AND DUTCH INTERESTS IN THE PETROLEUM INDUSTRY OF MEXICO THAT WERE AFFECTED BY THE EXPROPRIATION DECREE OF MARCH 18, 1938."

BRITISH INTERESTS, NEARLY THREE TIMES AS AGREAT AS THOSE OF THE U.S. OIL COMPANIES EXPROPRIATED, PREVIOUSLY HAD REJECTED MEXICO'S TERMS. THE UNITED STATES SETTLEMENT, EFFECTED IN 1943, CALLS FOR PAYMENT OF $23,995,991 TO THE COMPANIES.

334PCW NN

PMS BUDGET (500)

VICTORY MARCH (NEW)

BY CARL C.CRANMER

ASSOCIATED PRESS STAFF WRITER

SEP 2 1944

GEN.DWIGHT D.EISENHOWER'S ARMIES HAVE SET A UNIQUE RECORD IN THE FIELD OF MILITARY OPERATIONS--THE VIRTUAL LIBERATION OF FRANCE FROM A BEACHHEAD.

THEY HAVE ALMOST, BUT NOT QUITE, EQUALLED THE RECORD OF ADOLF HITLER, WHO IN 1940 COMPLETED THE CONQUEST OF FRANCE IN 37 DAYS.

SINCE THE ST.LO BREAKTHROUGH BY LT.GEN.OMAR N.BRADLEY'S AMERICAN FORCES ON JULY 25, THE ALLIES IN 37 DAYS HAVE ALMOST OVERRUN FRANCE, BUT THEY HAVE NOT YET SWEPT HOLLAND, BELGIUM AND LUXEMBOURG INTO THEIR BAG AS HITLER DID IN HIS FAMOUS BLITZKRIEG.

PROBABLY THE MOST ASTOUNDING THING TO THE GERMANS, THE FEATURE WHICH PERHAPS HAS UPSET THEIR CALCULATIONS MORE THAN ANYTHING ELSE, IS THE FACT THAT ALLIED SPEARHEADS HAVE DRIVEN FROM NORMANDY, TAKEN PARIS AND PUSHED ALMOST TO THE GERMAN FRONTIER ITSELF FROM A BEACHHEAD.

THERE IS YET NO INDICATION THAT ANY GREAT AMOUNT OF SUPPLIES FOR EISENHOWER'S ARMIES ARE COMING THROUGH PORTS. CHERBOURG IS THE ONLY LARGE PORT HELD BY THE ALLIES, AND DEMOLITIONS TO THE HARBOR WORKS THERE WERE EXTENSIVE.

MARVELOUS ENGINEERING DEVELOPMENTS AND SUPPLY MANAGEMENT HAVE MADE POSSIBLE THE POWERING OF THE GREAT DRIVES IN PROGRESS TODAY. IT IS A FEAT WHICH HITLER, WHO ORDERED HIS GARRISONS TO BUTTON THEMSELVES UP IN THE PORTS OF LE HAVRE, BREST, ST.NAZAIRE AND LORIENT, APPARENTLY THOUGHT IMPOSSIBLE.

30 24 — 18461

THIS IS THE GREAT CONTRAST IN THE 1940 BATTLE OF FRANCE AND THE 1944 BATTLE. FOR IN 1940 ADOLF HITLER HAD HIS LAND BASES CLOSE TO THE FRONTIER, HIS TROOPS IN THEIR ASSIGNED POSITIONS, HIS MOUNTAINS OF SUPPLIES CLOSE TO THE FRONT.

WHEN HE GAVE THE WORD ON MAY 10, HE HIT THE ALLIES WITH TERRIFIC POWER ALL AT ONCE. ALLIED LINES WERE SHATTERED AND ALL WAS OVER BY JUNE 17.

THE ALLIES HAVE BEEN IN FRANCE 88 DAYS, COUNTING TODAY, BUT 51 DAYS OF THAT TIME WERE SPENT IN THE TIME-CONSUMING PROCESS OF WINNING, WIDENING AND BUILDING UP THEIR BRIDGEHEAD FOR THE OFFENSIVE.

BEGINNING AT ST.LO AMERICAN ARMORED COLUMNS HAVE NOT YET EQUALLED THE SPEED OF THE NAZI SPEARHEADS IN 1940.

IN 11 DAYS THE GERMAN PANZERS SPEARED 190 MILES FROM THE GERMAN BORDER TO ABBEVILLE ON THE CHANNEL, AN AVERAGE OF MORE THAN 17 MILES A DAY.

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THE AMERICANS HAVE TRAVELED A MUCH MORE CIRCUITOUS ROUTE IN ARRI[VING] AT SEDAN, NOT FAR FROM THE GERMAN STARTING POINT.

STARTING AT ST.LO THEY HAVE SWUNG THROUGH AN ARC OF 450 MILES--AVRANCHES, NANTES, CHARTRES, PARIS--IN 37 DAYS, AN AVERAGE OF MORE THAN 12 MILES A DAY.

BUT THEIR SPEED HAS BEEN PICKING UP AS GERMAN DEMORALIZATION GROWS, AND THE LAST FEW DAYS THEY HAVE BEEN GOING FASTER THAN THE GERMANS EVER DID. THE BRITISH, IN REACHING AMIENS, ROLLED 60 MILES IN TWO DAYS.

THE ROUTES OF THE CONTENDING ARMIES ARE VERY SIMILAR. IN 1940, HITLER STRUCK THROUGH LUXEMBOURG AND THE ARDENNES ON THE NORTHERN FRENCH BORDER, PUSHING ON TO ABBEVILLE ON THE CHANNEL WHILE HIS ARMIES IN BELGIUM AND THE NETHERLANDS ENGAGED AND HELD A LARGE PART OF THE ALLIED FORCE IN THE NORTH. THE RESULT WAS THAT THE BRITISH WERE TRAPPED AND HAD TO BE EVACUATED FROM DUNKERQUE.

IN 1944 THE ALLIES STRUCK FURTHER SOUTH, ENGAGED THE BULK OF THE GERMAN FORCES AROUND CAEN AND THE LOWER SEINE, WHILE BRADLEY'S 12TH AMERICAN ARMY GROUP SWEPT TO THE EAST AND FASHIONED A SUCCESSION OF TRAPS.

A BREAKTHROUGH AT SEDAN MAY OPEN THE WAY INTO GERMANY.

JS305AEW SEP 2 1944

UNDATED DIEPPE (150)

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

DIEPPE, ON THE ROCKY COAST OF NORMANDY 65 MILES ACROSS THE CHANNEL FROM NEW HAVEN, ENGLAND, IS THE SPOT WHERE THE ALLIES LEARNED BITTERLY THE LESSONS THAT HELPED MAKE POSSIBLE THE NORMANDY INVASION LAST JUNE 6.

TODAY THE CANADIANS HAVE COME BACK TO DIEPPE--A BIT OF FRANCE THAT WILL BE FOREVER CANADA.

IN A "RECONNAISSANCE IN FORCE" 5,000 CANADIANS, WITH SOME BRITISH TROOPS AND A FEW AMERICAN RANGERS, LANDED AT DIEPPE AT DAWN AUG. 19, 1942. THEY HELD SLENDER BEACHHEADS FOR NINE BLAZING HOURS BEFORE WITHDRAWING.

THE CANADIANS SUFFERED 3,372 CASUALTIES OF WHICH ~~913~~ 710 WERE KILLED IN THE BATTLE AGAINST WELL-FORTIFIED CLIFFS UNDER GERMAN FIRE IN BROAD DAYLIGHT, 608 WOUNDED AND 2,066 MISSING OR PRISONERS TWENTY-EIGHT TANKS GOT ASHORE BUT IN MOST INSTANCES WERE LEFT USELESS ON THE BEACHES.

THE DIEPPE RAID SHOWED THE ALLIES THE VITAL IMPORTANCE OF

Corrected by C.P. Sept 1, 1944

COMPLETE SURPRISE IN AMPHIBIOUS OPERATIONS, WHICH THE DIEPPE ATTACK LACKED. A CHANCE ENCOUNTER WITH A GERMAN PATROL BOAT GAVE THE ENEMY A CHANCE TO MAKE READY FOR THE ATTACK.

EJ22APEW

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

THE TOKYO RADIO ANNOUNCED TODAY THAT MORE THAN 10 AMERICAN LIBERATORS AND MEDIUM BOMBERS YESTERDAY ATTACKED JAPANESE-HELD FORMOSA OFF THE EAST CHINA COAST AND ACKNOWLEDGED SOME DAMAGE TO GROUND INSTALLATIONS.

THE BROADCAST, RECORDED BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS, SAID FOUR OF THE RAIDERS WERE SHOT DOWN. THERE WAS NO IMMEDIATE REPORT OF SUCH A RAID FROM ALLIED SOURCES.

M441AEW SEP 2 1944

EUROPEAN WAR FLASHBACK

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

SEPT. 2, 1918--AMERICAN TROOPS REACHED THE EMBANKMENTS OF THE BETHUNE-SOISSONS RAILWAY BY CUTTING THEIR WAY THROUGH ACRES OF BARBED WIRE. ENGLISH, SCOTTISH AND CANADIAN FORCES, AIDED BY TANKS, PUSHED BACK THE GERMAN DEFENSIVE SYSTEM KNOWN AS THE DROCOURT-QUEANT "SWITCH" OF THE HINDENBURG LINE ON A SIX MILE FRONT.

SEPT. 2, 1940--GERMAN AIRCRAFT WERE SIGHTED OVER LONDON AND AT LEAST EIGHT OTHER BRITISH CITIES AS THE NAZIS SENT PERHAPS 700 PLANES AGAINST BRITAIN. THE RAF BOMBED MUNICH AND TARGETS IN ITALY, THE NETHERLANDS AND FRANCE.

N524PEW

UNDATED ITALIAN BORDER

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

THE BRITISH RADIO SAID TODAY THAT SWISS CORRESPONDENTS HAD REPORTED THAT AMERICAN TROOPS AFTER THE CAPTURE OF NICE CROSSED THE ITALIAN BORDER AND "EFFECTED A JUNCTION WITH ITALIAN PATRIOTS."

THE BBC-GERMAN LANGUAGE BROADCAST WAS RECORDED IN NEW YORK BY THE OFFICE OF WAR INFORMATION.

(EDITORS: MAY BE BRACKETED IN ROME SOUTHERN FRANCE BUDGET IF DESIRED.)

BZZEQAEW

NEW YORK, SEPT 1-(AP)-CAPT.LUDWIG SERTORIOUS, GERMAN MILITARY COMMENTATOR, SAID IN A BROADCAST TODAY THAT THE "WHOLE RIGHT WING OF THE EIGHTH BRITISH ARMY" IN ITALY WAS ATTACKING BETWEEN THE ADRIATIC AND THE MAIN RIDGE OF THE APPENNINES IN A "SERIOUS ATTEMPT TO FORCE ACCESS TO THE PO PLAIN."

DN1131AEW SEP 2 1944

THE ROAD TO BERLIN

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

1--RUSSIAN FRONT 322 MILES (FROM EASTERN SUBURBS OF WARSAW)
2--NORTHERN FRANCE 410 MILES (FROM SEDAN)
3--SOUTHERN FRANCE 595 MILES (FROM VOIRON)
4--ITALIAN FRONT 590 MILES (FROM PESARO)

GH424PEW

NEW YORK, SEPT 1-(AP)-CAPT.LUDWIG SERTORIOUS, GERMAN MILITARY COMMENTATOR, SAID IN A BROADCAST TODAY THAT THE "WHOLE RIGHT WING OF THE EIGHTH BRITISH ARMY" IN ITALY WAS ATTACKING BETWEEN THE ADRIATIC AND THE MAIN RIDGE OF THE APPENNINES IN A "SERIOUS ATTEMPT TO FORCE ACCESS TO THE PO PLAIN."

DN1131AEW

A5WX (AMS-PMS)

(250)

WASHINGTON,SEPT.1-(AP)-ARRANGEMENTS HAVE BEEN MADE FOR A JAPANESE SHIP TO ENTER A SOVIET PORT NEAR VLADIVOSTOK TO TAKE ON 1,500 TONS OF ACCUMULATED RELIEF SUPPLIES FOR AMERICAN AND OTHER ALLIED PRISONERS OF WAR AND CIVILIAN INTERNEES HELD BY JAPAN, THE STATE DEPARTMENT ANNOUNCED TODAY.

THE UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT HAS AGREED TO PAY ALL COSTS CONNECTED WITH THE TRANSPORTATION OF THESE SUPPLIES TO JAPAN AND HAS TOLD THE JAPANESE GOVERNMENT IT WOULD BE WILLING TO RECIPROCATE IN DISTRIBUTING RELIEF SUPPLIES SENT BY JAPAN FOR JAPANESE NATIONALS IN UNITED STATES CUSTODY.

IT IS UNDERSTOOD THE PRESENT ARRANGEMENT APPLIES ONLY TO THE ONE BOAT, WHICH IS BEING GUARANTEED SAFE CONDUCT, BUT THAT THE JAPANESE GOVERNMENT IS BEING URGED TO ACCEPT FURTHER SHIPMENTS OVERLAND THROUGH THE

SOVIET UNION AND KOREA OR MANCHURIA IN CASE IT SHOULD REFUSE TO UTILIZE THE PORT NEAR VLADIVOSTOK IN THE FUTURE.

"THE UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT FOR ITS PART HAS URGED THE JAPANESE GOVERNMENT TO USE THIS MEANS BY WHICH WE CAN MAKE REGULAR AND CONTINUOUS SHIPMENTS OF SUPPLEMENTAL FOOD STUFFS, MEDICINES, AND CLOTHING. IT IS HOPED THAT AS A RESULT OF THESE DEVELOPMENTS SUPPLIES THAT HAVE BEEN SO LONG AWAITING ONWARD SHIPMENT FROM SOVIET TERRITORY WILL SOON REACH THOSE FOR WHOM INTENDED," THE STATE DEPARTMENT SAID.

EARLY THIS SUMMER THE SOVIET GOVERNMENT NAMED A PORT NEAR VLADIVOSTOK WHERE THE ACCU

(MORE) AP419PEW

EARLY THIS SUMMER THE SOVIET GOVERNMENT NAMED A PORT NEAR VLADIVOSTOK WHERE THE ACCUMULATED SUPPLIES COULD BE PICKED UP BY A JAPA

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ESE

SHIP. HOWEVER THE JAPANESE GOVERNMENT, WHILE GENERALLY AGREEABLE, IMPOSED CERTAIN CONDITIONS AND IT IS UNDERSTOOD THAT THESE CONDITIONS HAVE BEEN AGREED TO.

FR423PEW

DIEPPE (350)

SEP 2 1944

BROADCASTS

NEW YORK, SEPT. 1--CBS CORRESPONDENT BILL DOWNS BROADCAST TODAY:

"I WAS WITH THE CANADIAN TROOPS WHO ENTERED DIEPPE SOON AFTER NOON TODAY. THEY HAD ADVANCED OVER FIFTEEN MILES LAST NIGHT.

"THEY TOOK THE CITY WITHOUT A STRUGGLE.

"THERE WERE ONLY A FEW GERMAN SNIPERS SCATTERED THROUGHOUT THE PORT. A NUMBER OF PRISONERS HAVE BEEN TAKEN IN THE AREA, BUT THERE HAS BEEN NO EXACT TOTAL RELEASED. I SAW ABOUT 100 OF THEM AS I DROVE INTO DIEPPE.

"THE SAME CANADIAN UNITS WHICH PARTICIPATED IN THE ILL-FATED DIEPPE RAID TWO YEARS AGO WERE SELECTED TO TAKE DIEPPE. THE MEN WERE CHARGED WITH AVENGING THEIR COMRADES KILLED IN THE DIEPPE ACTION, AND THE LATER GERMAN ACTIONS WHICH RESULTED IN A NUMBER OF CANADIAN PRISONERS TAKEN AT DIEPPE BEING PUT INTO CHAINS.

"THIS WAS MORE A DAY OF GLORY THAN A DAY OF VENGENANCE, BECAUSE THERE SIMPLY WERE NOT ENOUGH GERMANS AROUND TO DEFEND THE CITY.

"IN THE CAPTURE OF DIEPPE, THE CANADIAN ARMY HAS ACHIEVED ONE OF THE DECISIVE STRATEGIC GOALS OF THIS CAMPAIGN. THEY WERE THE FIRST TROOPS TO REACH THE ENGLISH CHANNEL NORTH OF THE SEINE. THEY'VE ALREADY CAPTURED A NUMBER OF FLYING BOMB SITES IN THE DIEPPE AREA. THEY HAVE ISOLATED LE HAVRE, AND THE GERMAN TROOPS AND BOMB INSTALLATIONS IN THAT REGION. AND NOW THEY ARE ESTABLISHED IN A POSITION TO CLEAR THE CHANNEL COAST OF FRANCE AND THE LOW COUNTRIES IN ONE CLEAN SWEEP.

"ENTERING THE CITY, A LARGE CROWD MADE A FUNNEL FOR THE ENTERING TROOPS. WE THOUGHT AT FIRST THE CROWD WANTED TO STOP US. BUT THEN WE SAW THE REASON FOR THE LANE THEY MADE IN THE CENTER OF THE ROAD. IN THE MIDDLE OF THE STREET WAS A HUGE SWASTIKA FLAG, AND THE CROWD FORCED EVERY CANADIAN VEHICLE ENTERING THE TOWN TO DRIVE OVER THAT FLAG. IT WAS THEIR DEMONSTRATION OF CONTEMPT FOR THE NAZIS.

"A LARGE OIL DUMP IN THE NORTH PART OF THE TOWN WAS BURNING WHEN WE ENTERED AT NOON TODAY. BUT THE TOWN IS SURPRISINGLY INTACT. THE GERMANS WERE CARRYING OUT DEMOLITION OF THE PORT WHEN THE CANADIANS APPROACHED. THEY DID NOT GET A CHANCE TO COMPLETE THE JOB. EXPLOSIONS WERE GOING OFF INTERMITTENTLY AS TIME BOMBS BLEW UP.

"I RAN INTO BILL GRAY FROM CHICAGO, OUT CICERO WAY. HE JOINED THE CANADIAN ARMY IN 1940 AND WAS ONE OF THE MEN AT DIEPPE. 'THESE PEOPLE HAVE GONE THROUGH IT,' HE SAID. 'I NEVER SAW

30.24— 18463

ANYTHING LIKE IT. BUT IF YOU THINK THEY ARE GLAD TO SEE US, JUST IMAGINE HOW HAPPY WE ARE TO BE BACK AT DIEPPE--BACK HERE, AFTER WHAT HAPPENED TWO YEARS AGO.'"

GH241PEW

UNDATED VERDUN (320)

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

THE FRENCH FORTRESS TOWN OF VERDUN, WHICH FELL TO AMERICAN TROOPS YESTERDAY, WAS THE SCENE OF SOME OF THE GREATEST BATTLES OF THE FIRST WORLD WAR, RANKING IN SECOND IMPORTANCE ONLY TO THOSE ON THE MARNE.

BECAUSE IT WAS AT THE EASTERN END OF THE TRENCH LINE IN FRANCE, IT OCCUPIED A VITAL KEY POSITION.

SEP 2 1944

EARLY IN 1916, AFTER A STALEMATE OF 12 MONTHS, THE GERMANS LAUNCHED A DETERMINED EFFORT TO TAKE VERDUN. THE FRENCH FELL BACK T PREPARED POSITIONS, AND THE GERMANS CONTINUED TO PRESS FORWARD DESPITE TERRIFIC LOSSES.

ON MARCH 22 HARCOURT WAS WON BY THE GERMANS AND A WEEK LATER MALANCOURT. YET IN SPITE OF THESE LOCAL SUCCESSES THE GERMAN DRIVE ON VERDUN ITSELF FAILED.

AFTER THE CAPTURE OF MALANCOURT THE GERMANS TURNED THEIR EFFORTS TOWARD LE MORT HOMME AND DURING MAY CAPTURED HILL 304, THE TACTICAL KEY TO THE ENTIRE VERDUN DEFENSE SYSTEM WEST OF THE MEUSE. DESPITE ALL FRENCH EFFORTS TO DISLODGE THEM, THE GERMANS HELD.

THE GERMANS OPENED A NEW DRIVE JUNE 1 FOR FORT VAUX, AND IT WAS YIELDED SIX DAYS LATER. ALL THROUGH THE MONTH THE GERMANS MADE ADVANCES, BUT AT GREAT COST. THEY TOOK

THIAUMONT AND THEN FLEURY.

THEN THE BRITISH, IN ORDER TO LESSEN THE STRAIN ON THE FRENCH,

[illegible] WERE FORCED TO

OPENED UP AN OFFENSIVE ON THE SOMME. THE GERMANS WERE FORCED TO TRANSFER MEN TO THE SOMME SECTOR AND THE VERDUN FIGHTING LESSENED.

IT WAS ON SEPT.24 THAT THE FRENCH ADVANCED ON A FOUR-MILE FRONT AND RECAPTURED DOUAUMONT AND THIAUMONT. THE LAST HOPE OF THE GERMANS TO TURN THE ALLIED LINE AT VERDUN WAS SHATTERED WITH THE RESUMPTION OF THE FRENCH OFFENSIVE.

AT THE END OF THE YEAR THE FRENCH HAD REGAINED MOST OF THE GROUND LOST. THE GERMANS SUFFERED 330,000 CASUALTIES AND THE FRENCH 350,000 IT WAS ESTIMATED.

IN AUGUST, 1917, THE FRENCH OPENED UP A NEW OFFENSIVE, WHICH REGAINED HILL 304 AMONG OTHER OBJECTIVES.

LITTLE MORE OCCURRED UNTIL THE AMERICAN TROOPS ENTERED THE PICTURE. A GREAT OFFENSIVE BY COMBINED AMERICAN AND FRENCH TROOPS WAS BEING PLANNED, BUT THE ARMISTICE OCCURRED BEFORE IT WAS LAUNCHED.

SEP 2 1944

BZ717AEW

FOUR YEARS AGO TODAY
BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

SEPT. 1, 1940--SIXTY THOUSAND U.S. NATIONAL GUARDSMEN CALLED INTO ACTIVE SERVICE FOR ONE YEAR BEGINNING SEPT. 16, 1940. TWO RIVAL CONGRESSES INDUCTED IN SEPARATE MEETINGS IN MEXICAN CAPITAL.

JS306AEW

NEW YORK, SEPT. 1-(AP)-LT. GEN. MASANORI YAMANOUCHI, COMMANDER OF A JAPANESE UNIT ON THE IMPHAL FRONT IN INDIA-BURMA, DIED AUG. 6 "ON THE BATTLEFIELD OF ILLNESS," THE TOKYO RADIO ASSERTED TODAY. FCC HEARD THE BROADCAST.

GH1226PEW

NEW YORK, SEPT. 1--RADIO ANKARA SAID TONIGHT THAT ADVANCED AMERICAN TROOPS WERE FIVE MILES FROM BELGIUM. NBC RECORDED THE MESSAGE.

GH135PEW

NEW YORK, SEPT 1--AMERICAN TROOPS HAVE ADVANCED "WELL BEYOND SEDAN", THE BRITISH RADIO SAID TODAY QUOTING BERLIN BROADCASTS. THE REPORT WAS RECORDED BY NBC.

DN1126AEW

NEW YORK--THE NBC RECORDED A BBC BROADCAST THIS MORNING SAYING REPORTS FROM ADVANCED CORRESPONDENTS IN THE VERDUN SECTOR PLACE AMERICAN FORCES ONLY 25 MILES FROM THE GERMAN BOR[illegible].

BZ749AEW

NEW YORK SEPT 1--BROADCASTING FROM FRANCE, NBC'S DAVID ANDERSON SAID TODAY THAT CANADIAN FORCES ENTERED DIEPPE AT 12:25 P.M., VIRTUALLY WITHOUT OPPOSITION.

SEP 2 1944

XB142PEW

Blank

30. 24 — 18465

AMERICAN FORCES POURING INTO BELGIUM; COLUMN REPORTED 11 MILES FROM REICH; FOE CRACKING IN ITALY; FINNS QUIT NAZIS

SEP 3 1944

SEP 3 1944

AMERICAN TROOPS TAKE TOURNAI ON ROAD TO BRUSSELS

SEP 3 1944

Speed Toward Flanders Battlefields, Enemy Evacuates Capital.

HINT GERMANY INVADED

Radio Atlantic Reports U. S. Tanks Cross Frontier at Two Places.

Berlin

SUPREME HEADQUARTERS ALLIED EXPEDITIONARY FORCE, Sunday, Sept. 3 (AP)—Two American columns rolled swiftly into Belgium yesterday, capturing the seven-way road hub of Tournai within 46 miles of the capital at Brussels, and other U. S. armored forces to the southeast rolled almost to the German frontier in a weekend of sensational gains virtually ending the battle of France.

Tournai, five miles inside the little country, was taken quickly as flimsy enemy resistance was brushed aside and the Yanks sped on toward the famous Flanders battlefields.

As the Germans fled Brussels, the war thundered nearer to the Reich and already the din of battle may be echoing in the Saar, for the Germans said strong American forces had knifed through Nazi-annexed Lorraine to within 11 miles of the border.

Belgians Cheer Yanks

Laughing, cheering Belgians, emerging from four years of Nazi captivity, met the forces of Lt. Gen. Courtney H. Hodge's First army as they streamed along the roads.

Most of the Germans had pulled out hastily last night, and the resistance the enemy put up as the American drove across the frontier was scattered quickly.

A front line dispatch from Associated Press Correspondent Don Whitehead, who entered Belgium with the advance units, mentioned two drives, one toward Mons and the other to the northwest.

Swedish railway officials said Berlin had advised the Belgian frontier was closed, another report from Sweden said all German civilians were being evacuated from districts west of the Rhine, and a German Transocean agency reporter said numerous villages "within range of the Maginot Line" were being emptied of civilians.

(Radio Atlantic, a clandestine German-language station whose location has never been disclosed, said American tanks had crossed the Reich border at two places and the German civilian population was in mass flight along jammed highways as in the days when France fell. It also said Americans had crossed into Belgium and Luxembourg.)

The Germans were reported clearing out of Belgium, Holland and Luxembourg after flooding the northern lowlands in a forlorn hope of stemming the Allied tide—and the Belgian capital of Brussels was no more than 65 miles in front of the onrushing British Second army.

Pilots raking the enemy line of retreat reported that the 15th German army was abandoning the robot bomb row along the channel coast all the way to Pas-de-Calais and beyond as British patrols popped up in the village of Pernes, 38 miles south of Dunkerque.

Reach Moselle River

Dispatches from Lt. Gen. George S. Patton's Third army driving on the Siegfried Line to the east of Verdun said American patrols were up to the Moselle river and a bag of 1,200 prisoners indicated resistance was rising.

The Germans declared that these forces had lunged to the area of Thionville, on the Moselle just 11 miles short of the Reich border and well into Lorraine, which the enemy considers part of greater Germany since its [illegible] after the fall of France.

The some German broadcast said one armored column of this force had reached Longwy, two miles south of the border of the tiny duchy of Luxembourg.

Thionville is 17 miles north of Metz, well through the old Maginot Line, and within 20 miles of the outposts of the enemy's Siegfried Line.

It was considered possible that American patrols already had speared into Luxembourg, and there was no news from Sedan, where it was believed advanced elements had crossed into Belgium on the road to Prussia.

But Lt. Gen. Courtney H. Hodges' First army west of Sedan drew up its lines along a 30-mile front from 5 to 8 miles of the border of Belgium from Hirson to Charleville. Virvins, 45 miles north of Reims, also fell in this advance.

The British Second army on the west was racing for the Belgian frontier in the hope of heading off the Germans who have been launching robot bombs against southern England.

They drove 15 miles northeast of Arras to Douai, 14 miles from Belgium and 65 miles from Brussels.

Seize Vimy Ridge

Racing through Flanders they seized Vimy Ridge, north of Arras, when the Candians won their great victory in 1917. Patrols reached Lens, 18 miles below the railway city of Lille and Armentieres, and Pernes, 38 miles south of Dunkerque and 40 miles southeast of Calais.

Enjoying a lull from the robot bombs, London felt that in view of these successes the worst of this plague was over. While the Germans still can fire from more distant launching ramps, the longer bomb run will give defenses a better chance to intercept them.

On the southeastern end of the front, the Third army was driving for the old Lorraine capital of Nancy from St. Mihiel, 32 miles to the northwest, and the Germans were reported fleeing the city.

It was along this front of the Meuse river from Verdun to St. Mihiel that the Germans claimed they were throwing in counter-attacks. Here the Americans were racing through the old Hindenburg Line where the Kaiser's armies made their last futile stand in the dying days of the First World War.

Despite the spots of German resistance, it appeared that the battle of France was over and the battle for Germany and the Lowlands was beginning. German cession of the robot bomb coast, where they have been plastering London and bucking up home morale, testified to that.

The Germans bade farewell to Belgium over the Brussels radio last night and the Luxembourg radio fell silent today as the Americans closed on the Duchy from south and west.

Behind these lines the Canadians were mopping up along the channel and fighting into the outskirts of the Atlantic port of Le Havre, where a regiment of the enemy was believed entrenched to protect the work of demolition squads.

Enter St. Valery

Knifing north along the coast from Dieppe, British elements of the Canadian army entered St. Valery, 11 miles northwest of Abbeville, and found the town deserted. Branching out, they seized three bridges over the Somme between the coast and Abbeville, sealing off any forces which may remain to the south.

The Canadians were drawn up along the Somme in strength, although the capture of Abbeville itself was not claimed.

The pace of the advance was such that fighter pilots returned to England to refuel because it was closer than their Normandy bases. Already more than 65 French airfields used by the Germans have been enveloped.

In the center north of Paris, the Americans crushed relatively strong forces in the forest of Compeigne, where Adolf Hitler drew up his armistice terms for France, and captured Montdidier, 19 miles northwest of Compeigne.

The German radio said Americans moving in to wipe out the 15,000 to 20,000 Germans holding out in the Breton port of Brest had broken into the western sector of the city.

Shaef said Lt. Gen. Gen. Ramcke, Nazi commander in the invasion of Crete, was under orders to hold Brest for four months. British heavy bombers blasted shipping in the harbor this afternoon to prevent any Germans from trying to slip away.

OTHER U. S. FORCES CLOSE TO BELGIUM

SEP 3 1944

Secret Radio Reports That Americans Have Crossed German and Belgian Borders—Maginot Line Is Seen Penetrated.

Long

Supreme Headquarters, Allied Expeditionary Force, Sept. 2 (A. P.).—While American columns of Gen. Patton's Third Army advanced toward Germany from Verdun today, others of Gen. Hodges's First Army struck within five to eight miles of Belgium on a thirty-mile front west of Sedan.

[Berlin radio declared the Verdun push was near Thionville, eleven miles from the German frontier. This would mean a gain through the old Maginot Line to within twenty miles of Saar River outposts of the Siegfried Line. Thionville is on the west bank of the Moselle River, seventeen miles above Metz.

[Berlin radio said today that American troops had entered the western part of Brest, the big Brittany port, after a heavy attack.]

[Allied tanks crossed the German border this afternoon, said Radio Atlantic, clandestine transmitter, in a broadcast heard by NBC. Radio Atlantic also declared that advanced tank units crossed the Belgian border and have reached Namur and Charleroi.

[The crossing into Germany was at two places, and tanks are reported within the Westmark and Moselland area, Radio Atlantic said. There is a mass flight of the civil population and roads are jammed just as in France during the German blitzkrieg, the broadcast added.

[A late Reuters field dispatch from France said American patrols were operating "right up to the Moselle" and within a few miles of the German frontier.]

The battle for France was ending in victory, with promise of liberation of the Low Countries, where the Germans had unleashed flood waters.

Official News Lags. SEP 3 1944

The pace of the advance, with official word lagging behind correspondents' reports, suggested the Americans were now in Belgium, perhaps already in Luxemburg, and probably would be on the Reich's borders sometime this week end.

Paralleling the Americans' northward drive, British armored columns moved fifteen miles northeast of Arras to Douai, fourteen miles from Belgium, and over Vimy Ridge to within eighteen miles of Armentieres and Lille.

Capture of Abbeville near the Somme's mouth was not yet claimed, but British and Canadian troops linked up between that town and the coast, seizing three bridges and isolating all Nazi resistance pockets to the south.

The Allies were within two miles of Le Havre, far behind the Allied spearheads.

The Nazis were fleeing from the Pas de Calais rocket-bomb coast and appeared to be withdrawing as far from Belgium and the Netherlands.

[Berlin said Americans were but two miles from the Luxemburg border.]

Prepare Retreat From Belgium.

In the last hope of a delaying defense the Germans opened flood gates in the Low Countries and apparently were preparing for a large-scale withdrawal from Belgium and perhaps much of Holland.

A Nazi commentator gave his farewell broadcast last night on the Brussels radio—a strange mixture of threats and pleading. Today the Luxemburg station, too, was silent and there were unconfirmed reports that the Nazis had evacuated Nancy.

The last of the Nazi 15th Army, the guardian force of the rocket bomb coast, was in open and outright flight from the Pas de Calais coast, abandoning sites of known and yet unknown weapons of vengeance to which Hitler turned when hope of victory failed.

Summary of Battle.

This was the position along the 250-mile battlefront:

In the eastern bulge, front dispatches reported a steady advance east of Verdun toward Metz, thirty-five miles away, said now to be within artillery range. Similar gains were made beyond St. Mihiel—scene of a great American victory twenty-six years ago this month—toward Nancy, Lorraine capital.

Other columns pushed east toward Germany from Commercy. Still others drove eighteen miles southeast of St. Dizier to Joinville, twenty-three miles above Chaumont, United States Army General Headquarters in 1918.

On the northern front, Supreme Headquarters still had no confirmation of front reports over twenty-four hours ago of a push through the Sedan gap to Belgium, but United States troops fought into the Forest of Signy twenty miles from the Belgian frontier to the west of Sedan.

Twenty-five miles to the northwest, another United States First Army column pushed through Montcornet to Vervins, forty miles above Reims and thirteen from Belgium.

Yanks Reach Compiegne.

Relatively strong enemy resistance was crushed by Americans who mopped up the Forest of Compiegne—armistice site of two wars—and reached the city of Compiegne. Montdidier to the northwest was taken.

Bapaume fell to the Allied push along the road from Amiens to Cambrai. The British stabbed out north and northwest from captured Arras, sending one tank spearhead toward Douai, fourteen miles from Belgium, and another toward Dunkirk.

Canadian troops, meanwhile, joined the British on the Somme between Abbeville and the coast, trapping a yet unestimated German force.

Allies 2 Miles from Le Havre.

Allied troops were within two miles of Le Havre, still without meeting much resistance.

The Canadians were pursuing a mass of German stragglers hitchhiking back to Germany. Many of them were without food or much transport, living off the land on the road back, said front reports.

Along the lines of German withdrawal from Nancy to the Saar frontier and across Belgium and Luxembourg to Germany, Allied fighter-bombers yesterday alone destroyed or damaged 1,400 motor transport vehicles, 140 locomotives and over 800 railway cars.

Hard-pressed Germans were turning to horses for transport and Allied airmen destroyed or damaged 250 horse-drawn vehicles yesterday. Pilots said the number of tanks seen had dropped off sharply.

The Germans still were holding out at the Brittany ports of Brest, St. Nazaire and Lorient. Their forces at Brest were estimated at 20,000 commanded by a Gen. Ramcke, with 11,000 holding on at Lorient, and nearly 10,000 at St. Nazaire.

[Enormous artillery preparation preceded the assault, Berlin said adding that German troops had been withdrawn from Armorique Point, jutting into the Brest Basin southeast of the city proper, to shorten the line.]

The Thirty-fifth, Eighteenth and Ninetieth United States Infantry divisions and the Seventh and Fourth Armored divisions are among units participating in the drive eastward upon Germany, it was revealed today.

'We Shall Come Back', Nazis Warn Belgians

SEP 3 1944

London, Sept. 2 (AP)—The Germans acknowledged the forthcoming loss of Belgium in a startling farewell broadcast last night over the Brussels radio.

Apparently preparing for flight before the Allied armies which, at the time of the broadcast, may already have crossed the border, one Nazi announcer urged the Belgians "not to show hatred against us or against those in your country who worked for us."

"I know you are friends of the British and that you are eagerly awaiting the British and American forces," said SS Leader Hans Friedrich, who next came to the microphone.

"Means To Watch You"

"Within a short while you will fill the streets of Brussels and shout: 'At last, at long last, they are here, the liberators!'

"You all will acclaim the Allied troops as they march through your streets. You all do that because you know that Britain has never lost the last battle.

"We National Socialists, however, will face any situation. We shall have means to watch you, for we shall never give up our principles.

"One day we shall come back."

Then the Brussels radio went dead.

A Berlin broadcast had reported earlier that wounded German soldiers filled Brussels streets and that "unrest and fever" was growing among the populace.

The Germans got in their last licks elsewhere too as the Allied armies swept steadily forward.

Flood Gates Opened

American fighter pilots reported the enemy was opening flood gates and permitting waters to sweep over large sections of northern gium and southern Holland—a act that will result in extensive property damage. The Germans long have boasted of plans to flood the low countries in the path of any invasion armies.

From Associated Press War Correspondent William Smith White came a story of grim brutality—of 14 French male civilians of Plomion, France, near the Belgian frontier, murdered and dismembered by the German garrison of the town before fleeing.

Along the Channel coast the Germans fired their big coastal guns last night in a sharp duel with their British counter[illegible] the opposite shore near Dover—a flurry that may be their last.

Belgians Welcome Arrival Of First American Army

SEP 3 1944

By DON WHITEHEAD

SELOIGNES, Belgium, Sept. 2—(AP) Lt. Gen. Courtney H. Hodges' First American army drove twin spearheads into Belgium today.

The American troops crossed the French-Belgium border at 11 a. m. They had captured Maubege, France, five miles from the border. To the west and armored column seized Tournai, about 45 miles from Brussels.

(Seloignes is in the Belgium province of Hainaut, of which Mons is the largest city. Maubege is on the road to Mons).

Crowds Welcome Yanks

Laughing, cheering and weeping natives decked American tanks, trucks and jeeps with garlands of flowers.

As I write this I have before me a copy of the New York Sun of May 28, 1940, with the headline "King of Belgians surrenders army" and an Associated Press story datelined Paris which said:

"The Belgian army surrendered today on orders of King Leopold, Third, leaving the armies of Great Britain and France in an ominously weaker position to resist the Nazi drive toward the English channel."

But this is 1940 in reverse.

The American are rolling northward and this time it is the Nazi legions which are in an "ominously weaker position."

The swift push of the American columns has completely disorganized the enemy.

In the past eight days Lt. Gen. Omar N. Bradley's forces have rolled forward 120 air line miles and prisoners are being taken at the rate of 2,000 to 3,000 per day.

The Germans withdrew last night and this morning from the Belgian border and our troops met only scattered resistance in the push north. Happy throngs greeted them at every crossroads.

I crossed the border with Harry Harris and Pete Carroll, Associated Press photographers, at noon and our jeep looked like a rolling flower garden after the first few miles.

Given Food, Wine

At a crossroads hamlet the Doughboys were congregated on a side road with the natives crowded about them alughing and cheering and giving the boys flowers, eggs, cognac and wine.

"This is the greatest welcome I have received since I came across," laughed Corp. Robert Rinehart, Bradford, Pa., with a garland of flowers dangling from his helmet

"There is not much doubt these people are glad to see us," said Sgt. John Marston, Boston, Mass.

The last of the Germans had pulled out just two hours before these Yanks came up the road. Then the Belgians broke out their hidden flags of black, gold and red along with homemade American emblems and flags of France and Britain.

The first column in our sector entered Belgium under the command of Lt. Col. Charles T. Fort, Winston-Salem, N. C., and was directed by Maj. Gail Brown, Sheridan, Wyo.

Driving toward the border we passed long columns of tanks, and trucks rolling through the rich green countryside with no sound of battle ahead. A chill wind swept the fields as a reminder that winter was not far distant.

The road wound through dark wet groups of trees in the forest of Michele and it was like taking a pleasure drive at home in that quiet, untouched woodland. The birds sang in the thick foliage.

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At one town a celebration was under way. All the villagers turned out to give the Doughboys a welcome and the troops were showing the natives their vehicles, guns and equipment. Among the troops were Pvt. Edward Dzubak, Charleroy, Pa.; Amos Murray, Jasper, Ala., and Corp. Louis Crapelli, Paterson, N. J.

An aged Belgian ran out of a graystone house and grabbed photographer Harris by one arm while waving a bottle of cognac with the other. His wife leaned from a window waving Belgian and American flags and yelling. At the same time she was screaming at a barking dog.

Harris was trying to take pictures, but it was no use. While he was in the clutches of the old man Carroll had to shoot all the pictures. Then the housewife ran from the house, gathered a huge bouquet of flowers, and presented them while her husband poured drinks of very old brandy.

Smothered With Flowers

In Seloignes Maj. Albert Bruchac, Elmhurst, N. Y.; Maj. Keene Wilson, Selma, Ala., and Pvt. Joseph H. Moore, Niantic, Ill., were smothered with flowers before they drove forward on a reconnaissance mission to try to get contact with the retreating enemy.

None of the villages bore many scars of war. The Germans were too hurried to do any damage except in a few places.

In two French villages just below the Belgium border, however, retreating SS (Elite Guard) troops machinegunned some civilians and set fire to houses in a rage over their retreat.

"The French people put out their flags in celebration of the arrival of the Americans too soon," one officer said. "When the last column of Germans came through town they were furious. They burned many houses and machinegunned some of the townspeople, leaving their bodies lying in the street."

Late today the American advance was still progressing and was now being carried into country through which the Germans crossed in 1940 to make their famous breakthrough at Sedan.

Nazis Not 'Letting' West Allies In

London, Sept. 2 (AP)—It is possible that American and British troops may stride into Germany as invaders before the Russians, but if they do it will not automatically prove an old and favorite theme of amateur tacticians.

This theme is that once the German leaders have accepted defeat as inevitable, they would "let the British and Americans in because they are afraid of the Russians."

The Western Allies' current spectacular sweep through northern France, combined with the German Army's stubborn stand before East Prussia and Warsaw, may seem to give fresh support to this theory, but any suggestion that the Nazis are "letting" the Americans and British in is a poor tribute to the men whose brain and brawn and bravery broke through to liberate France.

Germans Fought Savagely

The truth is that the Germans fought savagely, and for a while effectively, to bottle the Allies within the narrow Normandy bridgehead.

They lost that gamble, and with it 400,000 of the force of about 1,000,000 men they sent out to defend the west. Now they are packing up and running fast not because they want to, but because they must.

How far they will run is anyone's guess. That they will be able to stop for long much short of their own borders is doubtful. When they do stop, they will have something like 500,000 men plus perhaps 200,000 green youngsters and oldsters scraped up by the latest combout and rushed through sketchy training.

Allies May Have To Pause

Where and when and how effectively they can halt the present rout and reform into cohesive lines depends largely on how relentless and continuous the American and British pursuit can be made. One of the very highest Allied commanders reminded newsmen recently that we might have to pause some time if for no other reason than to "bring up gasoline."

There is not the slightest doubt that no matter where or when the Germans stop, the Allies will be able to smash through them when they are ready. It is no longer a question of being able to hold this front or that front for the Germans. It is only a question of how long they can stave off disaster.

Eastern Front Reinforced

It is true that the Eastern front has been reinforced recently from Norway and perhaps even from the Low Countries, and that the Germans have been fighting fiercely and with some success in the East Prussia area, and that they are holding the Russians before Warsaw.

But the Russian break-through into Romania to knock out that Hitler satellite showed that perhaps this delay in the north has not been entirely due to German powers. Red army troops still are stabbing on the borders of East Prussia and almost certainly will grind across when Stalin orders.

Germans Stronger In East

German strength in the east is four or five times the strength in the west, but the front is longer and the Nazis' enemy is stronger in numbers there, too.

If the Germans are worried about occupation forces, it probably will make little difference whether the British and Americans or the Russians enter the country first, because there is little doubt that the zones of occupation already have been agreed upon among the big three.

In addition, under Allied agreements, there can be nothing but surrender-to-one, surrender-to-all.

Leopold To Be Nazi Hostage, Belief

Washington, Sept. 2 (AP)—The German army, now fleeing across Belgium toward the Reich, probably will take Belgian King Leopold along for "bargaining purposes," Chairman Bloom (D., N. Y.), of the House Foreign Affairs Committee, said today.

"That has been the German idea all along," Bloom said. "Just as they took Petain, and they will take the King of Denmark along when the time comes.

"They'll use them for bargaining purposes with the Allies."

Voluntary Captive

King Leopold has been a self-styled "voluntary captive" of the Nazis since Belgium was overrun in 1940. He capitulated, declaring he could not see the Belgians slaughtered.

The Belgian Cabinet in exile has been the legal Government since.

Representative Vorys (R., Ohio), influential member of the House Foreign Affairs Committee, said that he spoke with some Belgian officials in Washington some months ago and they had a high opinion of Leopold.

Behavior "Exemplary"

"They seemed to feel at that time that Leopold did only what he could, and that since his behavior has been exemplary," Vorys said.

"Many times since, they told me, the Germans tried to get Leopold into the position of being a collaborator, but the underground has reported that the king turned down every opportunity."

BRITISH SMASH ENEMY DEFENSES ON ITALIAN FRONT

Allies Launch Big Offensive, Enemy Caught Off Balance.

YANKS CROSS ARNO

Germans Threatened With Encirclement, Evacuate Historic City.

ROME, Sept. 2—(AP) The American Fifth army lashed out in a new offensive today, burst across the Arno in a wide front, seized Pisa and stormed dominating heights to the east in concert with a new drive by the famed British Eighth army through a 20-mile hole in the Gothic Line.

As the whole Italian front flamed into action, the vaunted Gothic Line—which Field Marshal Gen. Albert Kesselring had ordered held for three more weeks to hold open a route of escape through the Brenner Pass—appeared crumbling on both the east and west.

Launch Flanking Move

Taking advantage of German preoccupation with the smashing offensive of the British, Canadians and Poles at the Adriatic end of the line, the Americans first launched a flanking movement across the Arno.

Threatened with encirclement, the Germans hastily evacuated historic Pisa, famed for its leaning tower. Kesselring had ordered Pisa firmly held and the Nazis there had rained artillery fire on the attacking Americans who had held the city's southern outskirts on the south side of the Arno since July 22.

The special announcement of Pisa's fall said Americans had driven four miles beyond to the Serchio river.

The twin offensives landed in the enemy camp with unexpected violence, but the Germans reacted quickly and hurled fresh troops into the struggle, which threatens to roll them back to the Po river, their last good natural defense line in northern Italy.

The door to the Po is open and the complete destruction of all German forces in Italy now becomes simply a matter of time, a spokesman declared at Gen. Sir. Alexander's Allied headquarters.

While Field Marshal Gen. Albert Kesselring's left wing crumpled before British blows along the Adriatic, the Fifth hurdled the Arno at many points along the 45 miles from Florence westward to the sea.

Negro Troops in Action

Negro troops of the 92nd U. S. division, making their first appearance in the battle line, stormed up the southeast slopes of Monte Pisano, from whose frowning heights the enemy has lobbed shells into the American lines during the long stalemate on this front.

Simultaneously, American-born Japanese in another Fifth army column swung across the river and occupied the southwestern slopes. The Pisano mass lies east and north of Pisa, western anchor of the Allied lines.

Other forces reached for the high ground north of Florence to link up with the British on the east.

This drive was no side show, but a full-scale offensive coordinated with the Eighth and designed to overrun the maze of mine fields, pillboxes and barbed wire entanglements of the mountains and spill out into the plains in the valley of the Po.

There the Americans could veer west to join their comrades in southern France, now 160 miles west across the Ligurian sea, but much farther than that by way of the tortuous mountainous route along the coast.

The Eighth, the great fighting team created by Field Marshal Sir Bernard L. Montgomery, was performing with the same dash as in the days when it was chasing the Germans out of North Africa.

Again there was the intricate maneuver of shifting the striking force from one front to another where it was not expected. Again the desert air force was out in front, shattering communication lines.

Only Montgomery himself was missing, but while he fights in France Lt. Gen. Sir Oliver Leese was sending the Eighth army ahead with all its old-time skill.

The battle began Aug. 26 after the bulk of the Eighth was transferred secretly over the Apennines to the Adriatic coast in a maneuver reminiscent of the one that broke the German lines at El Alamein.

The British struck from Pesaro on the Adriatic to 20 miles inland so unexpectedly that the Germans were caught in the act of relieving one division and unpacking mines.

Rip Gothic Defenses

The Eighth—British, Canadians, Indians and Poles—ripped and tore through the stoutest defenses. The line broke Thursday, and yesterday the army was from three to four miles deep into the belt of fortifications and still hammering the Germans back.

Not even fresh reserves and tanks halted their rush, and a spokesman said that for all practical purposes the Germans were whipped.

The Poles, who had been locked with the Germans in house-to-house fighting in Pesaro, were pressing ahead steadily despite the appearance of tanks in the opposing line.

Ten miles southwest of Pesaro, British infantry forged across the Foglia river and were engaged in a desperate struggle with enemy infantry and tanks south of Gridolfo and in the area of captured Montecchio.

To the west there also was heavy fighting for Calvo and in the mountains east of the upper Tiber river valley.

It was disclosed that Prime Minister Churchill watched the first day's battle with Alexander and Leese from an observation post near the Metauro river.

and importance in Italy.

Arno River Crossed

While the British troops broke through the bristling defenses near the Adriatic to a depth of four miles, the American Fifth Army crossed the Arno river from Florence west to the sea.

Heavy fighting raged along the front as the Germans threw in reinforcements.

Part of the spectacular American advances was accomplished by Negro troops of the 92d Infantry Division who smashed across the Arno in the face of heavy resistance and struck southeast to the slopes of the dominating Pisano Hill mass behind Pisa which has afforded the enemy excellent observation over the entire west coast sector.

Slopes Occupied

At the same time American troops of Japanese ancestry occupied the southwest slopes of the Pisano mass.

A dispatch from the front said German prisoners quoted Field Marshal Albert Kesselring as declaring that the Gothic Line would be the last stand before the Brenner Pass, and that the line had to be held for three weeks.

Both American and British forces along the Italian front were about 90 air miles away from the Po river, and about 220 miles from the Brenner Pass.

A communique said Eighth Army British, Indian, Polish and Canadian troops, sweeping forward from the Metauro river on August 26, fought their way 15 miles through difficult country "and have now broken through the enemy's elaborately prepared defenses."

Gain Held Important

"Thus," the communique added, "the last enemy-prepared defense line south of the River Po has been successfully breached."

Throughout the operations, the announcement said, "the Eighth

Gothic Line Breached On 20-Mile Front; Arno Crossed

Rome, Sept. 2 (AP)—British Eighth Army troops have broken the Nazis' vaunted Gothic Line in Italy along a 20-mile front, opening the gates to the Po Valley, Allied Headquarters announced today and a spokesman declared it was only a matter of time before complete destruction of all German forces in Italy will be accomplished.

The Gothic Line operation is the next to the last phase in the Italian campaign. The fortifications there represent the next to the last prepared German position of depth

Army has been ably supported by its old associate of past victories, the desert air force."

Without naming any towns captured, the bulletin said that in the center other Eighth Army troops had made "very important gains."

The Mediterranean Allied Air Force gave strong support to the offensive. Last night bombers hit rail yards at Bologna on the Brenner Pass line.

Foglia River Crossed

In the Allied advance, Polish and British troops crossed the Foglia river.

A secret concentration of Eighth Army forces in the Adriatic sector before the push began in rough mountain country was termed here one of the classic maneuvers of the war.

A front dispatch from Associated Press War Correspondent Lynn Heinzerling said that the Eighth transferred many divisions, thousands of guns and vehicles and tons of ammunition and equipment from central Italy to the Adriatic sector "to the complete mystification of the Germans."

Taken By Surprise

He said the attack was so heavy and unexpected that it caught the Germans still unpacking some of their mines and making a routine relief of one of their tired divisions.

"Even now the full story of the army's migration—a movement far greater than that which preceded the assault on Cassino and the Gustave Line—cannot be told," Heinzerling wrote, adding:

"One day 11,000 vehicles passed over the roads. Tank transporters, running day and night through heat and dust, traveled 60,000 miles. Planes were used to watch traffic on the roads and report jams promptly."

Churchill Sees Attack

Heinberling said that Prime Minister Winston Churchill visited the front with Lieut. Gen. Sir Oliver Leese and Gen. Sir Harold Alexander, and watched the progress of the first day's battle from an observation post near the Metauro river.

Churchill saw the troops moving in for an attack aimed directly at the richest part of Italy.

Finland Getting Out of the War, Nazis to Withdraw, Savs Premier

SEP 3 1944

LONDON, Sunday, Sept. 3—(AP) Finland is getting out of the war and the Germans have agreed to withdraw from the country, Premier Hantti Hackzell announced last night.

"We do not know what terms the Soviets will impose, but they have not demanded unconditional surrender," he said in disclosing that Russia already has been asked to grant an armistice.

Speaks on Radio

Speaking on the radio after a meeting of the Finnish parliament, Hackzell declared:

"The military and political situation made it necessary for us to try to find a solution. In April the situation was not so bad, but as a result of the Soviet offensive in June our forces had to be withdrawn."

It was in April that Finland rejected Russian peace terms as too stern. President Risto Ryti and his government resigned early in August and Finland's famous old Field Marshal Baron Carl Gustav Mannerheim became president and named Hackzell premier on Aug. 8. Ever since then, Finland has been reported seeking some way of escaping from the war.

Speaking directly to his countrymen tonight, Hackzell said "The military situation also has become worse for Germany, which now has to use all her available forces for the defense of her homeland.

"Many German forces no longer believe in victory.

"Therefore, a new phase has begun in German-Finnish relations. . . . It is not possible for Germany to give us sufficient help to stay in the war."

Hackzell said nothing about a formal Finnish break with Germany such as had been predicted in earlier Stockholm dispatches, but said former President Ryti's agreement with Germany was "no longer valid" and that Ryti was personally responsible for it.

He said Finland had approached Russia for an armistice after the first step. . . today's decision means a sacrifice to an extent which we don't yet know, but no sacrifice is too great for our country. We must stand unanimously behind Marshal Mannerheim and the government."

Stockholm dispatches said the Germans had been given until Sept. 15 to clear out of Finland and that this withdrawal and a break in relations with Germany were prerequisites demanded by Russia for any peace negotiations.

Hackzell's speech indicated the Germans had agreed to withdraw or were withdrawing voluntarily to defend the Reich.

Stockholm said there was no indication as yet whether the Germans were leaving Finland or if force would be necessary.

Later a Helsinki dispatch which passed through the stringent Finnish censorship to Stockholm said "Finland broke completely with Nazi Germany tonight as the first step toward withdrawal from the disastrous war with Russia, amid indications that seven or so German divisions would quit northern Finland immediately."

Because Finland has a chance to get out of the war without unconditional surrender she has accepted Russian terms and informed Germany that the latter must withdraw her troops "within 14 days," the Premier declared.

Finland, he related, established contact with Russia Aug. 25 in Stockholm and on Aug. 29 she obtained the Russian conditions for receiving a Finnish armistice delegation at Moscow.

Terms were submitted "in the name of Britain and the Soviet with the approval of the United States," Hackzell said.

In addition to withdrawal of the Germans, the Russians demanded a diplomatic break with Berlin.

The Finnish parliament which met twice today in secret session to approve the government's proposals "decided to appeal to Germany to do this (evacuate) and hoped Germany will accept the conditions because it will really be an advantage to themselves," Hackzell continued.

He expressed the hope Finland and Germany "would continue on a footing of ancient brothers-in-arms."

Claims Better Terms

Hackzell described the conditions as "better than those presented before because they would not mean unconditional surrender and gave an opportunity which could not be passed."

Developments in the Baltics and in Finland itself when the Russians drove to Viipuri he knew as "impelling reasons" for making peace. Former President Risto Ryti's signature pact with Joachim Von Ribbentrop he declared illegal because it did not have Parliament's approval and therefore the Mannerheim government was not bound.

Germany was so informed, he continued, adding that "Germany has not given the help it promised (under the Ryti pact) and the troops which arrived already are in the process of being withdrawn."

The Germans still have about seven divisions in the far north under General Rendulic, who succeeded the late Col. Gen. Eduard Dietl. They primarily are guarding the Petsamo nickel mines.

Hackzell closed his speech with a reference to "our great neighbor in the East" and expressed a hope Russia will believe "our people are filled with an honest will for peace."

FINNISH EXIT NEAR

1944

Stockholm, Sept. 2 (A. P.).—All signs pointed today to a quick withdrawal of Finland from the war with Russia.

The government of Field Marshal Baron Carl Gustaf Mannerheim, now President of Finland, was reliably reported to have taken a decision to break completely with Germany.

The newspaper Aftonbladet said that the Finnish Parliament, meeting in a special session this afternoon, will ask sanction of such a decision. A source usually well informed on Finnish questions said: "It seems likely that the break with Germany will be declared by tomorrow."

With the Finns ordering all Baltic shipping into Finnish or Swedish ports, it seemed obvious that a momentous step was indicated. One rumor said that the Russians have demanded forceful measures by the Finnish armies to drive the Nazis from the country prior to receiving a peace delegation in Moscow.

U.S. SEVENTH ARMY DRIVES ON LYON

Capture Rhone Valley Town of Vienne, Meet Little Resistance.

ROME, Sept. 2 — (AP) Hard-driving American Seventh army troops drove on Lyon tonight after capturing the Rhone valley town of Vienne, 14 miles to the south.

Earlier Lt. Gen. Alexander M. Patch's Americans had thrust quickly through the village of Beaurepaire, 30 miles south of Lyon.

The official announcement of the latest gains declared "action has been linked largely to enemy defense of road blocks and patrol clashes."

Nowhere in southern France was any German unit still attempting a determined stand, and even the rearguards were losing heart as the threat of being cut off from escape to the Reich grew steadily with the advance of other American forces towards the German and Swiss frontiers.

On the west side of the Rhone river French columns continued mopping-up operations and passed Montfaucon and Torunon, both more than 40 miles below Lyon.

Earlier observation had shown that the enemy was digging some defensive positions around Lyon, presumably in the hope of slowing the American pursuit. Swiftness of the advance, however, might cause the Germans to relinquish Lyon without a real fight for that principal Rhone valley city and famous silk center.

During the day it was announced that prisoners taken by the Seventh army now exceeded 55,000, and that in their eastern fanningout maneuver along the Mediterranean they had occupied Contes, eight miles northeast of Nice.

Movement of the Americans in the area north of Grenoble, from which they could bypass Lyon and get astride the German northward escape routes, remained officially vague. The morning communique said only that some American elements were "beyond Voiron," which is 43 miles southeast of Lyon, but mentioned no distances.

Allies Closing Steadily In On Lyon

SEP 3 1944

New York, Sept. 2—American troops striking east of Nice in southern France are already 7½ miles inside Italy, and have captured Ventimiglia, a British radio broadcast heard by CBS said today.

Rome, Sept. 2 (AP)—Despite scattered rains that hampered progress in some areas, American and French columns of the Seventh Army were closing in steadily today on the great French city of Lyon, where the retreating Germans were reported feverishly digging rearguard positions in an attempt to slow their pursuers.

Lieut. Gen. Alexander M. Patch's headquarters said heavy motor movements continued on the roads north and northwest of the city, as the Nazi command sought to escape from the jaws of an Allied trap closing in from both the north and south.

An Allied headquarters announcement said the count of prisoners taken since the landing in southern France exceeds 55,000, of which French troops captured 35,000, including 15,000 at Marseille and 10,000 at Toulon.

Allies Enter Contes

On the eastern edge of the invasion front Allied troops have entered Contes, eight miles northeast of the captured Riviera resort town of Nice.

Official sources were vague in describing movements of Patch's striking forces in the area north of Grenoble, from which thrusts could be made to by-pass Lyon on the east and get astride of routes along which the Nazis are trying to escape with what is left of their battered 19th Army.

The communique said only that some American elements are "beyond Voiron," which is 43 miles southeast of Lyon.

French Occupy Charmes

American columns on the east side of the Rhone river made a few contacts with enemy rearguards yesterday between Tournon, 47 miles south of Lyon, and Bourge de Peage, but only patrol clashes were reported.

On the west side of the Rhone French forces advancing rapidly against virtually no enemy resistance have occupied Charmes, 14 miles south of Tournon, and St. Agreve, 22 miles west of Tournon.

Advance Allied elements in and east of the Rhone Valley are finding increasing difficulties in pursuing the Germans because of lengthened supply lines, a statement from Allied headquarters said.

Silent On Alpine Activity

Troops operating in the Valence area are 150 miles from where they landed 17 days ago, while units beyond Grenoble are more than 160 miles from the beaches.

In the Alpine passes crossing the French-Italian frontier north of the Riviera "further activity has been noted," an Allied spokesman said, but its nature was not disclosed.

So far German thrusts across these passes have been in the nature of exploratory moves, possibly intended also to cause Patch to divert forces to that area from the Rhone Valley.

The naval command announced the work of opening ports—presumably Marseille and Toulon—is progressing, while the debarkation of troops and unloading of supplies is continuing smoothly.

The navy said it evacuated nearly 900 prisoners from the captured islands in Marseille harbor.

U.S. Embassy in Paris Unopened

PARIS, Sept. 2 (AP).—The American Embassy building here is still closed, with a sign on the door reading: "The building and offices of the American Embassy in Paris are under protection of the Swiss Consulate. For any matter connected therewith, please apply to the Swiss Consulate."

Nazis Report Americans In Western Part of Brest

Admit German Withdrawal 'to Shorten Line'

LONDON, Sept. 2 (AP).—The Berlin radio said today that American troops had entered the western part of Brest, the big Brittany port, after a strong attack.

"Enormous" artillery preparation preceded the assault, Berlin said, adding that German troops had been withdrawn from Armorique point, jutting into the Brest basin southeast of the city proper, to "shorten the line."

Brest, at the western tip of Brittany, has withstood a siege since the 3d Army's break-through into the Breton Peninsula a month ago. The Germans are estimated to have 20,000 troops at Brest.

PARIS HAS ACUTE SHORTAGE OF FOOD

PARIS, Sept. 2—(AP) Reviving Paris, although still partly paralyzed by war, hailed in irony the anniversary of the German invasion of Poland and received reports of the

latest Allied battle gains with the feeling that the battle of France is nearly over.

The capital, although vibrant with liberation activity, still has only a shell of its peacetime grandeur. It is still under crisis conditions in three big essentials: food, heating and transportation.

There still is no hot water in the city. The crux of the problem is coal; which comes principally from war-ridden northeastern France and on which the city depends for electricity and gas.

Emergency supplies of food continued to pour in through the facilities of the Allied armies, and there are no reports of anyone starving, but the shortage has caused many problems.

Most restaurants are still closed except for a few black market places charging $10 to $15 for a meal.

Some angry rumors are circulated that the bulk of the emergency food supplies are being grabbed on arrival by members of the French Forces of the Interior, the most powerful group at the moment, to the detriment of a large portion of the population which is not in the FFI.

There are also reports, undoubtedly true to some extent, that in the confusion of straightening out the ration system after liberation, some individuals managed to get four or five cards.

To ease the shortage, Allied military personnel are forbidden to eat in public restaurants. They are being served in messes improvised in a number of luxurious hotels where, incongruously, French waiters are serving up mundane spam, corned beef and the dehydrated products of the army's C-rations repertoire.

American Reopens Paris Chamber of Commerce

Weeks, Former President, Starts Afresh After Nazi 1941 Seizure

PARIS, Sept. 2 (AP).—The American Chamber of Commerce of Paris closed since June, 1941, reopened today under the direction of its old president, W. Roy Weeks, formerly of Jackson, Mich.

Mr. Weeks, in the paint business, has been a semi-permanent resident of Paris since 1905. He said the Germans took charge of his business and handled it through appointed administrators.

About ten days before the Americans arrived, one of the administrators, he said, "called me and said, 'You had better come and get your files.'"

"I have not had an opportunity to determine what tions the business is in, but I am confident they didn't make me any money," Mr. Weeks said.

Mr. Weeks avoided detention in a concentration camp because of the sixty-five-year age limit, but he had to report to the Gestapo once a week. He has been living at his country place near Paris.

W. C. Bullitt, As French Army Major, In Paris

Paris, Sept. 2 (AP)—William C. Bullitt, former United States Ambassador to France and now a major in the French army, visited Paris yesterday.

Bullitt is attached to the headquarters staff of the French General de Lattre de Tassigny and landed recently with French troops in Southern France.

In Paris he called on de Gaulle's Foreign Minister, Rene Massigli, and conferred with French and American military men.

Veterans to Bar Petain From Crypt at Verdun

By The Associated Press

VERDUN, France, Sept. 1 (Delayed)—An old sergeant, who was a French courier in World War I, said today that Marshal Henri-Philippe Pétain would be denied burial here among the 300,000 who died under his command.

The sergeant said the action had been taken by the French veterans' organization, more than a year ago, and that the organization decided the magnificent crypt built here for the famed defender of Verdun would remain empty forever.

"The decision was irrevocable," the sergeant said. "His conduct with Hitler settled that."

NAZI BOMBERS HAMMER VERDUN

VERDUN, France, Sept. 2 — (AP) Waves of vengeful German heavy bombers, dive bombers and fighters blasted and strafed Verdun for an hour last night setting parts of the old fortress city aflame.

It was the first heavy bounding of modern warfare for the historic bastion which had gone through this war with hardly a scar.

There were American casualties, including one war correspondent who was hit in the arm with a steel fragment which imbedded itself in his lower shoulder.

(Military regulations did not permit the immediate identification of the wounded correspondent.)

American gunners threw up a barrage which looked and sounded like a small scale edition of London's defenses.

The Germans demolished a number of business establishments and hotels, but did not damage any historic monuments. Some fires still were burning at noon today and bulldozers were clearing debris from the streets.

The bombs were scattered aimlessly and streets were strafed by planes coming in at rooftop level.

The wounded correspondent was among a group which had gone to a hotel once favored by American tourists. He was watching from a window when a 1,000-pounder demolished a building less than 50 yards away. He lost considerable blood, but army physicians said he would not lose his arm.

He owes his life to J. A. Bockhorst, New York Pool newsreel cameraman who found him, applied a tourniquet and carried him from the wrecked hotel to a temporary aid station.

I was blown from bed through a shattered door into a hall and knocked out. I came to in the lobby wearing nothing but a pair of shorts. There I skidded on the blood-splotched floor and fell, slicing part of my bare heel.

Besides Bockhorst, other American correspondents included Joseph Driscoll, New York Herald Tribune; Ed Currivan, "New York Times"; Pierre Huss, International News Service, and Ralph Morse, "Time" and "Life" photographer, all of whom escaped uninjured.

The cemetery, on high ground outside Dieppe, is beautifully taken care of by the French.

The first Canadian to enter Dieppe was a major from Montreal who left the seacoast city two years ago minus two fingers and with a bullet in his lungs. He is Major David Francis, whose father is the British security consul at Norfolk, Va.

Meets Girl Who Helped Him

"The first person I met this morning, believe it or not," he said, "was the French girl who dressed my wounds under fire during our raid two years ago.

"She didn't recognize me," he added ruefully, "until she saw my hand."

Jersey Woman in Dieppe

She and Daughter Wave U. S. Flag to Greet Canadians

DIEPPE, France, Sept. 1 (AP).—A seventy-six-year-old New Jersey-born woman, Mrs. Elizabeth Dougrey Shore, and her daughter waved the Stars and Stripes to greet Canadian troops arriving here today.

Mrs. Shore told The Associated Press she and her daughter were the only Americans in Dieppe and that the Germans had treated them with respect and waived usual registration and security procedures in their case.

She said she had been raised in Lansingburg, N. Y., and came to France after the death of her husband, Charles Shore, of Albany. Mrs. Shore moved to Dieppe forty years ago, she said, so as to enroll her daughter, who could speak only French, in an English school here.

'Traitor Parade' in Amiens

AMIENS, France, Sept. 1 (Delayed) (AP).—This city on the River Somme was completely overcome with joy tonight—but mingled with the exultation was a smouldering fury against collaborationists.

All afternoon cold-eyed young Maquis (patriot guerrillas) entered house after house and brought out shrieking girls and sullen women who struggled violently, screamed imprecations and sometimes wept hysterically. They were hoisted none too gently into Maquis trucks and carted off to the city hall to await judgment.

Men suspected of aiding the Germans came along more quietly through the jammed main street, where thousands of the city's population waited under a hot sun to see the "parade of traitors."

Germans Praise Bravery Of Allies At Dieppe

Dieppe, Sept. 1 (AP—Delayed). Even the Germans were impressed by the bravery of the Canadians, British and Americans who took part in the famous Dieppe raid two years ago.

"They ordered every man to have a coffin," said the French caretaker of the cemetery where there are 753 graves of those members of the Allied force killed in the raid. "They even said you Allies deserved to win that day."

Cemetery Well Cared For

2 CORRESPONDENTS HURT

J. F. Chester of Associated Press and Briton Injured in France

LONDON, Sept. 2 (AP)—John F. Chester, Associated Press war correspondent, and Edward Connolly, a reporter for the British Exchange Telegraph Agency, have been injured in a jeep accident while covering the advance of the British Army in France.

A report of the accident received at Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower's supreme headquarters, said Chester's injuries consisted of two broken ribs and a broken ankle.

It added that his physical condition was generally good and his injuries "nothing serious," but that he was "depressed at being incapacitated."

Exchange Telegraph said Connolly was with Chester when the accident occurred and that it was believed Connolly's injuries were not serious.

No information was obtained as to how the accident occurred.

Chester, a native of Falls Church, Va., formerly was in The Christian Science Monitor and Associated Press Bureaus in Washington and formerly was Associated Press chief of bureau at Boston. He went abroad for The Associated Press in 1943 on assignments in London, Cairo and Italy before going to France.

Correspondent-Ouster Attempt Is Deplored

New York, Sept. 2 (AP)—One of the four war correspondents ordered out of France by the Ninth Air Force, to which they were accredited, Gordon Gammack, of the Des Moines *Register and Tribune*, says it was "unfortunate" that the unit's magnificent performance in the invasion of France had been clouded by the incident.

The order, which applied to Gammack; Lee McCardell, of the Baltimore Sunpapers; Stanley Frank, of the New York *Post*, and John Groth, artist for *Parade*, was later withdrawn.

"Not For One Unit"

Declining to elaborate, Gammack said yesterday that newspapers like the Des Moines *Register and Tribune* "obviously aren't going to send men over to cover one unit exclusively."

"It was particularly unfortunate because the Ninth Air Force has been as important a factor in the current advance as anything else," he said, adding that "generally the correspondents were treated royally by all groups, and I enjoyed my contacts with members of the Ninth."

Herald Tribune Comment

In a copyrighted story dated August 21, the New York *Herald Tribune* said the banning was "apparently because their work has not measured up to standards set by publicity-minded Ninth Air Force officers in the higher ranks."

Supreme headquarters, although no reasons were given immediately for the order, on August 22 issued a statement that the withdrawal order was based on the policy "to rotate war correspondents so that all assigned to this theater will have an opportunity to cover the war."

Gammack returned by plane from overseas Tuesday.

CHUTISTS HELPED TAKE IN ALPS POSTS

With the Seventh Army at Briancon, France, Aug. 29 (Delayed) (A. P.).—The Maquis of the Briancon area, not far from the Italian frontier on Napoleon's route to Italy, had the help of four Americans in seizing several German strong points when the signal came of the southern France invasion.

The four United States soldiers who arrived by parachute some time before the invasion were Lieut. Mario H. Volpe, Trenton, N. J., an attorney and former New Jersey legislator; Lieut. Charles J. Gennerich, 90 Shelley avenue, Yonkers, N. Y.; Sergt. William T. Thompson of Detroit, and Sergt. Bernard Bernier of Hartford, Conn.

Well organized, the patriots obtained the surrender of eighty-one Germans at Fort Guillestre and took Fort Dauphin, eighteen miles south of Briancon.

Now holding a pass in this region is a mortar company of a chemical warfare branch whose command post is at 6,000 feet.

"So far we have come across none of those St. Bernard dogs carrying rum," said Sergt. Donald R. Meikrantz of Hazelton, Pa.

Maquis Now Convinced U. S. Is a Melting Pot

By The Associated Press.

SOUTHERN FRANCE, Aug. 27 (Delayed)—The maquis fighting in these hills really believe that business about America being the world's melting pot. Working with them these days in special liaison and combat capacity is a picked team of six Americans.

Pvt. Clarence St. Galias of New York City, of French extraction, speaks all the various French dialets fluently and serves more or less as the leader. His companions, geared for operation in any European country, read from left to right like this:

Pvt. Elio Mucciante, Detroit, of Italian parentage; Pvt. Charles Fedel, Chicago, of Bohemian and Italian ancestry; Pfc. Tony Kusmierz, Buffalo, N. Y., of Polish descent; Pfc. Tony Kovac, Erie, Pa., a second generation Slovak, and Pvt. Jayne Hibben, Dallas, Tex., who speaks Spanish, among other things, and is half Irish. He swears the other half is American Indian.

Six Vichyites Put to Death in Grenoble Purge

Thousands Stand in Rain to Acclaim Executions of Darnand's Militia Men

By The Associated Press

GRENOBLE, France, Sept. 2.—Six young Vichy French were executed for treason today after the first purge trial in the liberated area of southern France. Thousands of Grenoble citizens stood in a cold, wind-driven rain to watch the executions.

The six members of Joseph Darnand's militia, ranging in age from seventeen to twenty-two, were among ten who faced courts martial in Grenoble's medieval Palais of Justice only a few hours earlier. Two were sentenced to life and two received five-year terms.

Despite the downpour, a frenzy gripped the throng as the condemned were brought from police cars to a vacant lot beside a factory where less than two months ago the Gestapo executed twenty-two members of the Maquis.

Shouts and shrieks filled the air as each was led to an iron stake in front of a stone wall. Several spectators broke from the police cordon and spat in the faces of the condemned men. Guards fired shots in the air to drive the crowd back.

RED FORCES REACH BULGARIA BORDER

Soviet Troops Hurl Nazis Across Danube on 65-Mile Front.

LONDON, Sunday, Sept. 3—(AP) The Red army hurled the Germans across the Danube river on a 65-mile front southeast of Bucharest yesterday and reached the Bulgarian frontier on a winding 150-mile front extending inland from the Black sea coast to the big river port of Giurgiu, Moscow announced last night.

In a Balkan disaster surpassing that suffered by the Axis at Stalingrad, the Germans and former pro-Axis Romanians lost 418,600 men killed or captured between Aug. 20 and Aug. 31, a special Moscow communique announced. Of those captured in that period, 97,100 were Germans.

Suffer Heavy Losses

The Romanian campaign casualties brought to 1,200,486 the number of Axis troops killed or captured in the overall Summer campaign begun in the east on June 23, on the basis of Moscow announcements.

With Bulgaria and Hungary both in a critical position because of Romania's capitulation and declaration of war against Germany, Budapest reported that pro-Allied Romanian troops had smashed into Hungarian-annexed Transylvania at a point less than 150 miles from prewar Hungary.

Fighting is going on in the area northwest of Marosvasarhely (Targu-Mures) the Hungarian communique said, and also near Sfantul-Gheorghe, above Brasov, and to the east in the area of the Ghymes and Oituz passes.

Budapest admitted a penetration of several miles into Hungarian-held Transylvania, and said the Romanians were working with the Russians in the swift effort to overrun the big plateau, beyond the Carpathian mountains and far above the Danubian plains.

Moscow said the Second Ukraine army had killed 100,000 enemy troops and captured 108,400, and the Third army had killed 110,000 and captured 100,200.

In addition, great stores of booty were captured or destroyed, including 351 aircraft, 956 tanks and self-propelled guns, 5,576 guns of various caliber, 1,336 mortars, 19,105 machineguns, 46,640 trucks, 23,437 carts carrying supplies, 32,447 horses, 279 locomotives, 6,493 freight cars, 29 merchant ships, and 23 small naval craft and other vessels.

12-Day Offensive

"As a sum total of 12 days' offensive operations. The grouping of the German and Romanian troops in the south has been routed," the announcement said. "The Moldavian U.S.S.R. and the Ismail region of the Ukraine have been completely liberated and Romania has withdrawn from the war and from the alliance with Hitler Germany."

Gen. Rodion Y. Malinovsky's Second Ukraine army yesterday captured 70 towns and villages in clearing the north bank of the Danube between Oltenita and Fetesti, 80 miles east of Bucharest. The localities are all in the overrun area between the Danube and the Bucharest-Fetesti-Constanta railway.

Farther east, beyond the Danube where the river turns northward, Gen. Feodor I. Tolbukhin's Third army captured 60 localities, reaching the Bulgarian frontier, as established in 1940 when Russia gave Bulgaria a slice of Drobuja province, on a broad front between the Black Sea and the Danube.

Among the towns taken was Ostrov, just across the Danube from Calarasi, which was taken Friday by Malinovsky's forces. In this area the Russians have no river barrier such as the Danube ahead of them should they decide to cross into Bulgaria, whose 20 divisions Moscow wants thrown immediately into the war against Germany as part of the effort to crush all Nazi holdings in southeastern Europe. The pre-1940 Romanian-Hungarian border lies 30 miles beyond Ostrov.

Bulgaria was in a critical position, trying to ease out of the war with a declaration of "complete neutrality" but told by Moscow that she must declare war on Germany and fight the Axis. There were no indications yet that Red army troops had crossed into the country.

Rioting in Sofia

Moscow reports told of rioting in Sofia, the Bulgarian capital, with pro-Russians demanding war on Germany. The Bagrianov government had fallen, and a Bulgarian armistice commission in Cairo was awaiting authority to negotiate with Britain and the United States on armistice terms. Bulgaria never had declared war on Russia.

The Soviet communique did not tell of the Red army's swift westward progress toward the Yugoslav frontier, but dispatches said the Russians were within 150 miles of the frontier, driving toward a junction with Marshal Tito's partisan forces and toward the "Iron Gate" pass leading into Hungary and southern Germany.

Both Budapest and Bucharest reports agreed, moreover, that Romanian troops had penetrated into northern Transylvania, beyond the Carpathian mountains whose southern arm protects the westward drive of Malinovsky's troops.

One Romanian column was reported in a Hungarian communique to have been halted near Sfantul-Gheorge, three miles inside the Hungarian-annexed part of Transylvania, and 18 miles north of Brasov.

Admit Situation 'Critical'

The anti-Axis Romanians were attacking with the aid of Russian troops also in the Oituz and Ghimes passes to the northeast, Berlin and Budapest said. The Hungarians admitted "a critical situation" had been created because of this cracking of the Carpathian mountain wall which has therefore necessitated an enlargement of the Axis front.

Northern Transylvania was taken from Romania and given to Hungary in the Nazi-dictated Vienna award of 1940, and King Mihai's new pro-Allied government has announced its intention of retaking the huge territory.

The Soviet communique was one of the shortest issued since the big Summer offensive began June 23. It did not mention the Warsaw sector, or any other except the area below Bucharest opposite wavering Bulgaria.

A Polish statement issued here in behalf of General Bor's guerrillas figthing in Warsaw told of heavy German air and mortar bombardments which it said were killing women and children indiscriminately and destroying large parts of the Polish capital.

Bulgar Rioters Ask War On Germany

New York, Sept. 2 (AP)—The Swiss radio in a broadcast recorded by the Federal Communications Commission quoted the Romanian communique today as saying that "Romania is free of German troops."

Moscow, Sept. 2 (AP)—Bulgaria reached a turning point today as rioters in Sofia clamored for war against Germany and the Red army raced along her northern border at a rate which in a few days should bring it to the spot where Yugoslavia, Romania and Bulgaria join.

The country waited for the formation of a new government following the resignation of Premier Ivan Bagrianov, who stepped out even while his peace delegates were meeting with Americans and British representatives in Cairo.

150 Miles From Yugoslavia

Russian armor under Gen. Rodion Y. Malinovsky was probably less than 150 miles from northeast Yugoslavia, driving across the plains between the Transylvanian Alps and the Danube, apparently seeking to make contact with Marshal Tito's Yugoslav Partisans and to cut off the Germans in Bulgaria and Greece.

Red army planes kept well ahead of the tanks, getting the lay of the land and strafing scattered groups fleeing out of Romania.

In Sight Of Bulgarians

Soviet units across Bulgaria's frontiers were in full view of Bulgarians in numerous villages which spot the southern banks of the Danube. This was expected to have a big psychological effect on a people who traditionally have been pro-Russian. The swift march of the Red army likely played a big part in the fall of Bagrianov's Government.

It was apparent Moscow was watching the formation of a new government in Sofia and its first steps—which must, of course, to satisfy Russia, the United States and Britain, fight against Hitler.

So Notified

Notice to this effect already had been served on Bulgaria, and the attitude here was that no matter who was in power, the terms had not changed.

(Reports from Cairo said the resignation caused a suspension of the armistice talks, which had entered the preliminary phase. Apparently they will not be resumed until a new government is formed. A Cairo report said Bagrianov might form a Leftist government and continue the conversations.)

155 Miles From Sofia

Russian armored columns which had secured the Ploesti pipeline terminus at Giurgiu were only 155 miles northeast of Sofia. Germans in southern Yugoslavia and Greece were declared in direct peril if Bulgaria capitulates.

(Col. Gen Geza Lakatos, newly appointed Premier of Nazi-occupied Hungary, declared in a domestic broadcast over the Budapest radio that "everything will be done to use our forces" to resist Romanian attempts to regain northern Transylvania. The Romanian army has begun such operations, the British radio said in quoting a Bucharest report.)

Quiet To The North

As the fuse in the Balkan powder keg sputtered, threatening to destroy the Germans in a sudden explosion, the far-flung eastern front in Poland and the Baltic lapsed into uneasy quiet.

For the first time since Premier Stalin's tremendous summer offensive started, Soviet commanders for the most part reported only reconnaissance activity.

The Russian war bulletin said, however, that Red army forces had captured a dominating height in a lightning thrust against the Germans near Praga, Warsaw's eastern suburb, and held it against counter-attacks that cost the Germans two infantry companies.

(A big new Russian attack on Warsaw was reported by the German DNB news agency today, Reuter announced in London. It was directed along both sides of the Radzymin road northwest of the Polish capital and had tank and plane support. The Germans claimed that the drive was "checked.")

Hard Opposition Met

No one in Moscow supposed that most of the Eastern front would remain static for long, but it was an obvious fact that the Red army had crashed against a major part of the German forces, committed to a last-ditch defense of the eastern limits of the Reich.

An intensive build-up is viewed as necessary before Stalin's steamroller can get moving again.

German Troops Fleeing From Balkan Countries

New Bulgarian Government Renews Efforts to Make Peace.

LONDON, Sept. 2—(AP) Amid indications that the German armies have begun a mass flight out of the Balkans, Bulgaria today gave up her brief dreams of edging out of the war through a "neutrality" back door and resumed her efforts to make a definite peace with Britain and the United States.

American heavy bombers from Italy were busy pounding rail communications in Yugoslavia while fighters strafed Nazi transport that jammed the highways and railroads between Belgrade and Nis.

Attack Transport Routes

The Mediterranean air forces said that the routes attacked were handling enemy troops and supplies moving from Romania, Bulgaria and Greece through Yugoslavia, and that the Germans sent up some fighters to try to protect the lines of retreat.

The framework of peace for southeast Europe already was taking shape under the thunder of the American bombs and the roar of Russian guns as the Red army pressed westward through Romania.

Peace delegates from Romania, which quit Hitler ten days ago and then declared war on Germany, waited in Moscow to sign formal armistice terms with Russia.

The delegation was headed by Lucretiu Pateascanu, Communist who is minister of state in the new Romanian government. Bucharest's banners of welcome to the Red army bore the slogan: "long live Stalin."

Formal capitulation of Bulgaria, which tried vainly to dive into a "neutrality" foxhole when the Romanian bombshell burst, was held up temporarily by fall of the Bagrianov government Friday, leaving its peace delegation in Cairo without authority.

The German DNB agency, however, reported today formation of a new government under Constantine Muraviev, saying that he and his new foreign minister, Petko Stainov, were both known leftists.

Muraviev, who has a pro-Allied past, is remembered in London as was minister of the strongly pro-Allied Alexander Stambolisky cabinet of 1923. Stambolisky was killed by a military clique, and Muraviev himself narrowly escaped assassination in 1931 when he was minister of education. He was interned in 1934 for opposing the government policy.

Former Law Professor

Stainov, also an active opponent of the pro-German policy, was minister to France in 1934 and recently law professor at Sofia University.

It was not yet apparent whether this new government would be acceptable to Moscow, whose sharp press attacks on the Bulgarian attitude preceded the fall of the Bagrianov cabinet.

Bulgaria, which has been careful to steer entirely clear of Germany's war against Russia, even though she accepted Greek and Yugoslav territory from the Germans and got a slice of Romania under German pressure. Now she is looking to Moscow in her hope of getting a temperate peace with Britain and the United States.

The other German satellites also appeared on the verge of developments favorable to the Allies.

The Nazi transocean agency broadcast that Dr. Josef Tiso, president of the puppet state of Slovakia, had dismissed Gen. Ferdinand Catlos, commander of the Slovak army. No reason was given, but Slovak guerrillas and Czech patriots

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have been prosecuting uprisings in that mountainous little fragment of Czechoslovakia.

Rumors continued to circulate that Hungary was asking the Allies for an armistice. These were without confirmation, but Moscow reported that popular unrest was increasing, with many anti-German riots, arrest of 2,000 persons, numerous train wrecks and attacks on German settlers and a shakeup in the Hungarian general staff.

Hungary's dictator Admiral Nicholas Horthy was reported personally supervising a purge of "unreliable" officers as his shaky regime tried to brace itself for the ordeal of a full-scale Russian onslaught.

New York, Sept. 2—A British radio French-language broadcast reported by the OWI said tonight that Marshal Tito's Partisan troops had entered Belgrade.

TITO CAPTURES CITY OF DUBCI

London, Sept. 2 (A. P.).—A broadcast communique from Marshal Tito's Yugoslav headquarters said today Partisan troops have captured Dubci, northwest of Uzice on the Sarajevo-Nis railway, and Berane and Savnik in Montenegro.

The Morocco radio said Tito's troops were fighting in the suburbs of Belgrade, but the report lacked confirmation elsewhere.

The communique accused the Chetniks of starting a new wave of terror killings in the Belgrade area.

Zilina sector.

Setbacks Confirmed

"Reservists continue to report for service very satisfactorily," the communique said.

The German-controlled Bratislava and Vienna radios confirmed the German and Hungarian setbacks by broadcasting appeals to Slovak soldiers and civil officials to cease their revolts and "return home." The radios also thundered threats of stern reprisals and said that every drop of German blood shed in Slovakia will be avenged a thousandfold.

Revenge Promised

The Vienna radio, claiming German civilians in Slovakia had been killed by Partisans, said "every criminal who dares touch a German will pay for it dearly. Germany's revenge will be terrible."

The Czech Government in London countered these threats by reiterating that all persons fighting on Czechoslovakian territory are regular troops of a belligerent power and must be so treated.

65 NAZI AIRFIELDS TAKEN IN AUGUST

Allied Heavies Break Bombing Records During Month

Paris, Sept. 2 (AP)—Some German flying bombs landed in the Seine basin area last night, causing some damage and casualties.

[This apparently is the first serious attempt by the Germans to use against troops the bombs they have employed against London since mid-June.]

pounced on an almost continuous stream of German vessels leaving French Channel ports. The rough sea retarded the ships and made them easy targets for Allied airmen.

Germans "Used Everything"

"The Germans used everything from E-boats and R-boats to larger sized trawlers and merchant vessels converted into flak ships," the announcement said.

Four British aircraft were missing from the operation.

The biggest previous month for bomb tonnage was last July when the United States Strategic Air Forces hurled down 73,000 tons and the RAF dropped more than 64,400 tons for a total of 137,400.

The unprecedented August figure did not embrace the tonnage of other Allied air outfits including the British Second and United States Ninth Tactical Commands.

Among Captured Airfields

The captured fields include the great bases in the Paris region as well as Juvincourt, St. Dizier and Montdidier in the Laon-Amiens-Reims area which has just fallen to the Allies. In addition, more than 25 German fields in the Marseille-Toulon area in southern France have either fallen to the Allies or been made untenable to the Germans.

The recapitulation came as bad weather limited the daylight air activities.

Hampering Enemy's Retreat

Today's biggest reported operation was a strafing assault by Eighth Air Force fighters on transport in Belgium, the Netherlands and France, further hampering the German army's retreat.

One air group attacking around Knocke, Ghent, Ypres and Lille, destroyed two ammunition storage buildings, disabled three locomotives and destroyed or damaged 16 railway cars, one repair train and 48 motor vehicles and heavy gun facilities.

Royal Air Force Lancasters attacked German shipping at Brest. During Friday night R. A. F. Mosquitos hurled blockbuster bombs on Bremen and hit rail communi-

fields were now used by the Allies.

It gave this recapitulation of the work of fighter planes alone during August: 2,225 locomotives hit; 14,750 railroad cars damaged or destroyed; 1,770 trucks and other vehicles destroyed; 1,280 damaged; 767 oil cars damaged or destroyed; eighty-two tanks knocked out; ninety-four ammunition carriers hit; 270 canal barges strafed; fifty-eight bridges attacked.

Bremen Docks Get Another Big Raid

London, Sept. 2 (AP) — British Mosquitos hit the northwestern German port of Bremen last night, piling more destruction on a three-mile stretch of wreckage in docks and the commercial center of the city, it was announced today.

A force of less than 300 heavy bombers which hit Bremen August 25 devastated more than three-fourths of the Atlaswerke shipyards and 20 warehouses in the Weser dockyards, it was learned.

German transport in France and the Low Countries was torn by fighters and light bombers which operated through bad weather until nightfall yesterday.

The Day's Bag

Destroyed or damaged were more than 1,800 vehicles, 127 locomotives, 987 railroad cars, 42 barges, 9 tanks, 19 guns, 12 gunsites and 8 horse-drawn artillery pieces.

The Ninth Air Force which flew more than 24,000 sorties in August and claimed destruction of more than 10,000 transport units, including railway cars, opened September by accounting for 607 motor transport and 142 horse-drawn vehicles destroyed or damaged yesterday.

The Second Tactical Air Force also reported the destruction of 89 horse-drawn vehicles and the damaging of 30 others.

The figures represented the greatest loss of horse transport by the Germans on any day yet.

Caves Skipbombed

One of the most spectacular operations of the day was the skip-bombing of caves on Cezembre Island, off St. Malo harbor, with incendiaries. P-38 pilots went in at low level to roll their fire-bombs into the mouths of the caves where a beleaguered German garrison has been sheltering from shells of the British battleship Malaya.

Two pilots said the Germans waved white flags wildly, possibly in an effort to surrender.

Planes on missions yesterday also carried 3,000,000 leaflets to Nazis in the Abbeville pocket and in Brest, St. Nazaire and Lorient, demanding their surrender.

Mosquitos also went after rail communications in the St. Quentin and Givet sectors and on the Kaiserlautern-Saarbrucken line. Typhoons sprayed canal and Somme barges with rockets.

Munition Trains Hit

One Thunderbolt group led by Lieut. Col. David Schilling, of Traverse City, Mich., raked German ammunition trains between Aachen and Duren and blew up more than 20 freight cars northeast of Brussels which the pilots believed were carrying flying bombs.

The Eighth Air Force yesterday lost eight fighters and destroyed five planes in the air and five on the ground.

The Mosquitos also destroyed two enemy aircraft. The raid on Bremen was without loss.

—United State 15th Air Force Mustangs destroyed at least 56 grounded enemy plane in a strafing attack on the Debrecen airdrome in Hungary yesterday, boosting its total of Naz planes knocked out on the ground in the past three days to 213, it was announced today.

Led by Col. Ernest H. Beverly, Laurinburg, N. C., the Mustangs caught a great number of Merseberg 323 six-engined transports, JU-52 transports, JU-88's, ME-410's, HE-111's and ME-108's, and shot up four locomotives.

Slav Airfield Blasted

Another Mustang formation strafed an airdrome at Kecskemet, south of Budapest, with unannounced results, while 750 heavy bombers attacked the Nis Airdrome in Yugoslavia and rail facilities in northern Italy, Yugoslavia and Hungary.

Medium and light bombers attacked gun positions west of Pesaro in support of the drive against the Gothic Line in that sector, while fighter bombers and fighters smashed at other targets in the Adriatic sector.

Shipping off the west coast of Italy and in the Adriatic was attacked, as well as communications and gun positions in Yugoslavia.

Four enemy aircraft were destroyed in the air, and 12 Allied aircraft are missing.

Flyers Hit Yugoslavia

ROME, Sept. 2 (AP).—Fifteenth Air Force Liberators hammered rail communications and fighters shot up Nazi transport jamming the highways in Yugoslavia today as the German armies apparently began a mass flight out of the Balkans.

A force estimated up to 500 Liberators pounded three rail bridges and two railyards on lines which air headquarters said were "handling enemy goods and supplies moving up from Romania, Bulgaria and Greece through Yugoslavia."

The fighters strafed Nazi transport between Belgrade and Nis on the main line of the retreat, which evidently was impelled by the progress of Russian armies across Romania toward the Yugoslavia border threatening to cut off Hitler's Balkan forces.

Nazi transports strafed by Lightnings and Mustangs were reported blocking the Yugoslav escape routes from the Belgrade and Nis areas.

NEW WEAPON HITS BRITAIN

Two Explosive-Laden Pickaback Planes Do Little Harm

London, Sept. 2 (AP)—The Germans steered two explosive-packed aircraft against England last night in their first known blow at this country with a new freak terror weapon controlled by a pickaback pilot plane.

The general opinion was that this was not the highly advertised "vengeance weapon No. 2," but possibly a substitute.

Cause No Casualties

The Air and Home Security Ministries, identifying the queer machines as probably "lower components of composite aircraft," said they did little damage and caused no casualties.

The new weapon aroused no fears here, and there even was some faint hope that resort to so unwieldly and costly a device might be a tacit admission by the Germans that their "V-2" had failed as a successor to the robot bombs.

With the robot bomb-launching coast being rapidly overrun by Allied armies in France, the robot attack on London ceased for many hours.

None of the bombs fell in Britain Saturday and the last flying bomb reported was a solitary one which fell in a country district of southern England Friday afternoon.

Keep Details From Enemy

Anxious to keep details on performance of the new weapon from the Germans, the Government announcement gave no indication of the destructive force of the device, but press reports said one of the two that landed in England fell in an open field and caused a very heavy blast.

The sky monstrosity first was reported a month ago from France, where a Messerschmitt 109 fighter was seen in flight hooked on top of a twin-engined Junkers 88 bomber which had been stripped of equipment and packed with an estimated 8,000 pounds of explosive.

The two aircraft were rigged to take off together with one man in the single-engined fighter guiding the whole thing until near the target. Then he is supposed to release the unoccupied bomber and let it glide or power-crash against his objective.

Many Faults Cited

Many arguments were raised against the chances that this hybrid would prove an effective weapon. One press report said the two that struck England went only 150 miles an hour. Lack of maneuverability, lack of accuracy, manufacturing expense and general vulnerability to air and ground attack were also mentioned as points against it.

An RAF fighter shot down the Messerschmitt - Junkers combination sighted over Normandy last month, and said it made "a beautiful target."

The device seems to be an extension of the glider bomb which was used with some success against Allied shipping in the Mediterranean before successful countermeasures were evolved. That bomb, in 1,100 and 3,000-pound versions, was launched from Heinkel, Junkers or Dornier parent planes, which controlled it by radio for distances up to five miles.

Remote Control Lacking

As far as is known, the remote-control principle is not applied to the samples used last night, or, if so, it was not successful. Thus far remote control has been effective only so long as the operator could keep the controlled plane in si

In favor of the new weapon undobuted ability to carry fou

Czech Patriots Rout Nazi Unit In Slovakia

London, Sept. 2 (AP)—Czechoslovak armed forces and Partisans battling German and Hungarian troops in Slovakia routed a German column between Kosice and Presov in the Hernad Valley and scored other successes, a communique from Czech headquarters said today.

The units smashed a German motorized detachment near Zlatemoravce and beat off an attack by Hungarian armored units near Lucenec, but were hard pressed by tank-supported Germans in the

London, Sept. 2 (AP)—British-based Allied heavy bombers broke all records in August, dropping 155,775 tons of destruction on the German army, the Reich and occupied countries, supreme headquarters announced tonight, disclosing also that the sweep through northern France had put 65 German air fields in Allied hands.

The recapitulation came as British planes took advantage of the bright moonlight tonight and

cations in the St. Quent and on the Kaiserlaute brucken line.

In the last month the Strategic Air Forces report showed more than 60,000 sorties were flown and 75,000 tons of bombs dropped on the Germans, compared with 59,000 sorties and 73,000 tons in July, the previous biggest month.

The report did not say how many of the captured German

perhaps five tons of explosive compared with 2,200 pounds in the robot bombs and the saying in manpower and fuel over conventional bomber raids.

PICKABACK PLANE BOMB HITS ENGLAND

London, Sept. 2 (A. P.).—The Germans sent another secret weapon flying against England last night—apparently a makeshift application of the old pick-a-back plane idea—which caused neither casualties nor damage.

The Air Ministry and the Ministry of Home Security tentatively labeled the thing a composite aircraft and made no amplification of this brief communique:

"Last night two enemy aircraft believed to have been lower components of composite aircraft were launched against this country. These caused neither casualties nor damage."

Late last month a German composite aircraft encountered in France consisted of a Junkers-88 bomber "married" to a Messerschmitt-109 fighter in the pick-a-back fashion that had been tried out years previously. The Junkers was stripped of all armament and its nose filled with high explosive.

Fighter and bomber take off together with their total of three engines running, the Junkers being remotely controlled by the Messerschmitt pilot. At the appropriate moment the fighter pilot releases the explosive-laden Junkers to glide or fly under its own power until it crashes on its objective.

Late last month one of the pick-a-back planes was encountered off a British beachhead in Normandy. A R. A. F. pilot shot it down into the sea handily.

R. A. F. pilots declared it made a "beautiful target."

Britain was free of flying bombs overnight and until a late hour today as Allied armies pressed on toward the launching sites in the Pas de Calais area.

British Tell Wide Range Of Reverse Lend-Lease

Supplies Ranging From Paper Gas Tanks to Planes Listed

LONDON, Sept. 2 (AP).—Great Britain disclosed tonight that its contributions to the American fighting forces under reverse lend-lease range from an underground communications center for D Day to paper, jettisonable gasoline tanks for long-range aircraft and waterproofing of American tanks for Channel crossings.

"Nothing conceivably helpful was withheld," the Ministry of Production observed as it issued a report, apparently in response to persistent protests in the London press that Americans do not understand the extent of British participation in the mutual aid supply line.

The report said that at least 2,250 aircraft were provided by Britain to the American air force in Britain and overseas, and it estimated at $440,000,000 the cost of operational airfields, repair depots, equipment, storage and ordnance depots and supplies for the air force, which occupied by the end of May more than one hundred fields.

To accommodate American troops, the British requisitioned apartment buildings, offices, estates, clubs, rest centers, studios and hotels, including some of the finest in England and Scotland, the report said, adding that under lend-lease there were turned over to the Allies battle training areas necessitating evacuation of more than 3,000 persons from one area alone.

In turning over this land, the government said, it accepted liability for the compensation of the dispossessed and for damages.

5-Year British Toll Exceeds 1,091,628

By The Associated Press.

LONDON, Sept. 2.—Five years of war have cost the British Empire at least 1,091,628 casualties in dead, missing, wounded, prisoners of war and internees, it was announced today.

The figure includes 925,963 casualties in the armed forces, 33,573 in the merchant marine and 132,092 civilian air raid victims. The total will increase when lists of additional casualties for merchant seamen and civilians up to July 31 are completed.

The death and injury toll from August bombings also is not included.

Nazis Try Sneak Escape By Sea

London, Sept. 2 (AP)—The Germans are trying to sneak shipping and naval vessels by darkness out of French ports threatened by Allied armies, an Admiralty communique disclosed today, announcing three Channel engagements in which two enemy escort vessels were sunk and other ships damaged.

Several groups of enemy vessels were engaged by light British, Canadian and Dutch coastal forces, the British and Netherlands Admiralties said.

In one engagement between Boulogne and Calais, Dutch ships sank two escort vesels. The Allied vessels suffered two minor casualties in three engagements.

'Most Boring Job'

London, Sept. 2 (AP) — The "world's most boring job" is being done by the wife of a general, an unknown Tommy's wife and other women volunteers at the army comfort depot. They count the cards in every pack sent in for the troops to make sure there are 52.

Gen. Giraud Wounded By Drunken Sentry

London, Sept. 2 (AP)—Gen. Henri Giraud, formerly commander of the Fighting French army, was shot through the cheek a few days ago by a drunken Senegalese sentry outside his villa near Oran, Algeria, the *News Chronicle* reported today.

It said the bullet broke a few teeth, but did not seriously injure the general.

CLARK DECORATES WOUNDED NEGRO

Rome, Sept. 2 (A. P.).—Lieut.-Gen. Mark W. Clark personally visited a wounded Negro infantryman and awarded him a Purple Heart today as the Ninety-second Infantry Division, a Negro outfit, killed its first Germans and suffered its first battle casualties in the Fifth Army drive between Pisa and Florence.

"You men of the Ninety-second will be in on the final battle when we completely crush our enemy and bring victory to our great nation," Gen. Clark told the soldiers.

Col. Whitney Captured In Tank Attack on Jeep

Reached Farmhouse and Then Surrendered Under Fire

ROME, Sept. 2 (AP).—Colonel John Hay Whitney, Mediterranean Air Force staff officer and former well known sportsman, was captured in southern France Aug. 21 after the jeep in which he and four companions were riding was attacked by a Nazi tank, air force headquarters announced today.

Whitney and the others were "proceeding in an area believed free of the enemy when a concealed tank opened fire," the report said.

The group dived into a ditch and made their way to a farmhouse. The tank fired on the house and the Americans were forced to surrender to avoid certain death, it added.

Whitney went to England as an officer of the 8th Air Force fighter command, and was transferred to the public relations office of the 8th Air Force in February, 1943. He became a staff officer of the Mediterranean Air Force on June 12.

Flyers Freed By Romania Rejoice On Italian Soil

Rome, Sept. 2 (AP)—Italian soil provided a welcome haven today for 1,126 evacuated American airmen who were shot down and interned in Romania during the last year.

A fleet of 38 Flying Fortresses flew the round trip from an air base in southern Italy to Bucharest under arrangements made by Lieut. Col. James A. Gunn 3rd, Kelseyville, Cal.

The happy flyers, who came back after King Mihai of Romania proclaimed their liberation, represented one-third of the number shot down since the start of the offensive against the now conquered Ploesti oil regions in August, 1943.

Next Of Kin Notified

As each flyer checked in at base headquarters his name and serial number were transmitted immediately to Washington, so that the next of kin could be notified of his safety.

When King Mihai released the flyers, Gunn hurried to the Minister of War and obtained permission to try and establish communications with 15th Air Force officials in Italy.

The ace of the Romanian air force, Capt. Carl Cantacuzino, volunteered to get Gunn through.

Messerschmitt Used

An American flag was painted on the sides of a German Messerschmitt 109 and American stars on the wings. Cantacuzino removed the radio, unscrewed the side fuselage plates and Gunn squeezed in.

Gunn said lack of oxygen almost knocked him unconscious, but that the great faith he had in Cantacuzino was justified.

"I briefed him carefully so he could fly between danger areas and he came in and landed as if he lived here," Gunn declared.

First Flight In 12 Hours

Within 12 hours the first fleet of the 38 Fortresses was on its way to Romania.

Most of the men appeared in perfect physical condition. Lieut. Col. W. R. Lovelace, army Air Force surgeon who flew to Romania to examine the wounded, said there were 10 litter cases and 19 others in serious condition due to lack of proper medical attention.

All of the men agreed that the flak over Ploesti was the heaviest and most deadly in the world.

Air Officer Tells Own Story Of His Flight From Romania

[Colonel Gunn is credited with being the man largely responsible for the return of captured American airmen from Romania.]

By LIEUT. COL. JAMES A. GUNN 3d

[Written for the Associated Press]

Fifteenth Air Force Headquarters, Italy, Sept. 1 (Delayed)—I was shot down over Ploesti, the hottest target on the face of the earth, at exactly 11 o'clock on the morning of August 17. The first flack caught us and three motors were shot away.

When all the crew were safely out I jumped and I never felt such a sense of relief as I got away from the ship, which had become an inferno.

Landed In Cornfield

I landed in a cornfield and two soldiers and two farmers discovered me. I was driven to Ploesti and imprisoned there with other members of the crew.

Later we were taken to Bucharest and placed in a great three-story schoolhouse which served as a stockade for interned Americans. Prisoners lived on the second and third floors and Romanian officers occupied the ground floor. I was the ranking officer.

The night of August 23 at 10.15 we heard the King broadcast the news that Romania had changed sides. At once we held a staff meeting and decided to arm ourselves and fight it out rather than be overrun by the Germans.

Ask Return Of Sidearms

We asked the colonel in charge to give us back our sidearms, which amounted to just 20 pistols. At first he hesitated, then said he would have them in readiness and give them to us if the Germans tried to storm the schoolhouse.

We were in the center of Bucharest. Every night we put some of our forces in air-raid shelters so too many wouldn't be killed if the schoolhouse was hit.

Next morning the colonel told us he was delighted Romania was fighting on our side, opened all exits to the prison and gave us our guns. We could hear street fighting in the distance.

Bombings Anger Romanians

When the Germans began to bomb the city, the Romanians got mad. They killed many Germans, but many civilians also were killed by the German bombings, which [illegible] night.

Our people were getting jittery. No real protection was guaranteed us. On August 24 I sent two officers out to make radio contact with 15th Air Force headquarters and sent a third officer out to see what chance we had of evacuating the men to the safety of the country.

By noon of the 26th none of these officers had been heard from.

I made a request to see the Romanian Minister of War, General Racovita. I told him the men should be evacuated to the country and he agreed.

Suggests Plane Trip

I then asked the general to send me in a plane back to Italy to make arrangements to evacuate the men by air. The chief of staff took me to see Air Minister Gheorghiu who said: "It is an excellent idea. I will do it."

Next morning I was presented to a lieutenant commander and we boarded an old Italian plane which barely got off the ground.

It was pretty disheartening to return but the Air Ministry then introduced me to Capt. Carl Cantacuzino, a tall, handsome man of 30 who is Romania's ranking pilot with the astonishing number of 64 Allied aircraft to his credit.

Radio Removed

He said he would get me to Italy in his ME-109. We painted an American flag on the fuselage and white stars on the wings. After the radio equipment was removed I got into the fuselage and he screwed the plate over the side. We were ready to go.

At the field we came in at deck level, wagging our wings and hoping the attack gunners would see the stars. He came in as if he had lived there all his life.

The last thing he said before we took off was:

"Colonel, I promise you one thing—we won't be shot down. If fighters intercept us I will make a belly landing. If the Americans won't shoot us on the ground we will be all right."

Tense Moment At Field

It was a tense moment when we came onto the field. I'll never forget the sense of relief when the wheels hit the ground and we still were not shot at. People crowded around the ME-109. I heard Captain Cantacuzino say: "I have somebody here you'll be glad to see."

One of the men yelled. "Look at those GI shoes sticking out."

They removed the plate from the fuselage and I climbed out. General Twining (Maj. Gen. Nathan Twining, commander of the 15th Air Force) wasn't at the field so I went into a huddle with General Born (Brig. Gen. Charles Franklin Born) and we then went to headquarters. I told the story to Eaker and Wilson (Lieut. Gen. Ira C. Eaker, Allied air commander in the Mediterranean, and General Sir Henry Maitland Wilson, commander in chief in the Mediterranean).

Give American Plane

After that they asked me to leave the room and made the decision that resulted in evacuating all these happy kids.

As for Captain Cantacuzino—he gave up his ME-109 and we sent him home again happy in a P-51. When he got in it he yelled:

"No wonder you shoot down so many Germans in a swell ship like this."

He flew it as if he invented it.

30.24 — 18473

Naples Rebuilt Into Foremost Allied War Port

SEP 3 1944

Left in Ruins by Foe, It Now Handles 20,000 Tons of Incoming Cargo a Day

WASHINGTON, Sept. 2 (AP).—Naples, less than a year ago a ruin of sunken ships and blasted piers, now is "the foremost Allied military port in the world," handling 20,000 tons of inbound cargo a day, the War Department reports.

The speed and effectiveness of Allied reconstruction of the port in the ten months following Oct. 2, the date of occupation, the port handled $5,352,774 tons of cargo.

Meanwhile, the Allied Military Government, according to the Office of War Information, has summarized the progress of rehabilitation after the entrance of the Allies into Naples last Oct. 1 as follows:

In the first month electric power was returned, although still rationed; water supply, sewage disposal and limited phone service were restored; hospitals were rehabilitated; police and some fire-fighting equipment were functioning; banks, shops and law courts were in operation and food and fuel supplies were being re-established.

In the second month power was adequate, gas was ready to be turned on, funiculars were running and the postoffice was open.

The Office of War Information said Naples was chosen for this report because it was typical of the problems the Allies will encounter after the liberation of other European cities wrecked by the Germans.

Pope Stresses Nearness Of War's End

Vatican City, Sept. 2 (AP)—Pope Pius XII in a world broadcast last night defended the right of private property as the "cornerstone of social order" but condemned the type of capitalism which "arrogates to itself an unlimited right over property."

In his address, made on the fifth anniversary of the war's outbreak, the Pontiff also appealed for a peace founded on Christian principles but said that force might be necessary to prevent future wars. He declared all nations must collaborate in the maintenance of security.

The vanquished should share with the victors "not only rights and duties but also in the benefits of a true civilization," the Pope said. His entire address underlined the imminence of the end of the war in Europe.

Defends Property Rights

Asserting that the "Christian conscience cannot admit as just a social order which either denies in principle or renders impossible or negatory in practice the natural right to property," the Pontiff declared that neither could it accept "unlimited right over property," permitting immense riches to dominate public and private economic life.

He declared the state should have the right to regulate or even expropriate property where it is against the public welfare.

Sword Can Keep Peace

Concerning the use of force to prevent future wars, the Pope said:

"The sword can and sometimes, alas, must open the way to peace.

"The shadow of the sword may be cast also over the transition from the cessation of hostilities to the formal conclusion of peace.

"The threat of the sword may appear inevitable, even after the conclusion of peace, in order to safeguard . . . the observance of just obligations and prevent attempts at new conflicts."

Expect Definite Betterment

In the post-war period men expect far-reaching and definite betterment of economic and social conditions, the Pope declared. He said the promises of many statesmen and the many plans of experts had given rise in the victims of unhealthy social orders to "illusory hopes of a complete rebirth of the world and to an overenthusiastic expectation of a millennium of universal happiness."

He said that such ideas offered "fertile ground for the propaganda of the most radical programs, disposed men's minds to a very understandable but unreasonable and unjustified impatience, which looks for nothing from organic reforms and puts all its hopes in upheavals and violence."

The Pontiff made a special appeal in behalf of Italy and also for the millions of war prisoners and civilian internees.

DAILY

Lisbon, Sept. 2 (A. P.).—Adolf Hitler will broadcast a "sensational speech" sometime tomorrow, German diplomats said here today.

SEP 3 1944

Hitler to Speak Today: It May Be 'Sensational'

He's Expected to Reveal U. S. Entry Into Germany

LONDON, Sept. 2 (AP).—Adolf Hitler, reported by German diplomats in Lisbon today to be planning a sensational speech Sunday, probably will announce the crossing of the German frontier by Lieutenant General George S. Patton's tanks and summon the German people to battle on their "holy soil."

Hitler, who five years ago set out to conquer the world and succeeded in bestriding the Continent before the tide turned disastrously, is expected to offer his nation what Prime Minister Churchill did the Britons in their 1940 extremity—"blood, toil, tears and sweat"—and summon them as Churchill did to "fight in the hills."

There was no advance notification by Nazi press or radio services that Hitler would speak, but for security reasons there has not been any for any of his recent talks.

Stream Of Refugees Treks Across The Rhine

Basel, Switzerland, Sept. 2 (AP)—A long stream of refugees is trekking across the Rhine from Alsace-Lorraine in front of the advancing armies of Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower.

Automobiles, carts and people afoot laden with their possessions have been crossing the Petit Huningue bridge all day. Many are Germans who settled in Alsace since 1940. But a Nazi order to Alsatians in Mulhouse and other villages to pack their bags in readiness to leave struck consternation among old inhabitants as well.

Goering Under House Arrest?

Basel, Switzerland, Sept. 2 (AP)—The Geneva *Tribune* today reported a German radio announcement that Hitler had stripped Reichsmarshal Hermann Goering of his air defense command, and had entrusted that task to Nazi party chiefs.

An informant from Germany, the paper said, confirmed reports that Goering was under house arrest at his Karinhall estate.

This informant said there was no direct evidence that Goering participated in the July 20 attempt upon Hitler's life, but was suspected because many of his co-workers were involved and some of them were executed.

Nazis Flee Into Turkey

Istanbul, Sept. 2 (AP)—Nine German officers and 200 men were reported today to have fled over the Turkish frontier from Greek Thrace after Greek guerrillas seized the area. All were disarmed and interned.

GERMAN PEOPLE FEAR REVENGE OF FOREIGN LABOR

T. Hawkins

AT THE SWISS - GERMAN FRONTIER, Sept. 2—(AP) More than the fear of Allied armies or the propaganda-fed fear of Russian terror, dread of the revenge of her conscripted foreign labor is the uppermost feeling in Germany today, according to trustworthy informants from Berlin and other parts of the Reich.

Thinking Germans foresaw the danger even two years ago, but now all who work in factories feel it. Foreign workers, encouraged by the Allied Blitzkrieg in France, are openly telling Germans they can expect the worst—and that the day is not far off.

Those who have traveled in Germany in the past three weeks have noted a deep feeling of defeatism coupled with fear. The penalty for spreading defeatism is death. So-called peoples' courts pass death sentences in day-long, continuous chains. An average of 15 persons have been shot weekly in one small town outside Berlin; 60 have been shot weekly in another, the total runs into thousands and thousands.

Some Germans now believe the war possibly will be over in six weeks. None gives an explanation for such swift conclusion—he merely thinks it is ending. Secret weapon talk among Germans and foreigners trusting each other is derisive. They have no faith in such devices.

Heinrich Himmler, commander-in-chief of the German home army, is striving to keep Nazism uppermost in the minds of the people. Signs in official buildings exhort the Germans to "combat your enemy—he who does not say 'Heil Hitler!' is your enemy." The result has brought louder "Heil Hitlers" than ever among under officials.

Hitherto careless, merchants fearing denunciation now are again singing out "Heils" to customers in their village stores. There is a death penalty for failure to do so.

Soldiers returning on home leave have shown better morale than the home front. They preach that a lost war is the worse possible fate—"enjoy war, for peace will be dreadful," they say.

People in Berlin talk more and more of reports from the front of destroyed weapons and of flight from death-dealing frontlines.

German Labor Discontented

Deep discontent is apparent among German labor. Bomb damage and lack of materials for the first time have created serious unemployment in technical trades. Days frequently go by while workers await needed materials. Sometimes they are shunted into common workmen's jobs to help clear bombed cities and factories.

Workmen returning from eastern districts add to the unemployment situation. Lacking jobs and housing facilities, they frequently must live days in old railway cars awaiting assignment to camps.

Despite the Nazis' latest total mobilization drive, the Germans' famous organizing ability no longer is capable of coping with such problems, declared one informant.

The OWI reported Saturday that two travelers reaching Switzerland from Berlin had declared German military reverses had caused a split within Himmler's SS (Elite Guard), the imprisonment of some SS leaders, an increase in Gestapo executions and a tendency for jittery Nazis to take out personal pc war "insurance" by performi favors for non-Nazis.

Nelson Guest Of Molotov

Moscow, Sept. 2 (AP) — Donald Nelson, War Production Board chief, and Maj. Gen. Patrick J. Hurley, winding up a stopover in Moscow on their way to China on a mission for President Roosevelt, were guests today at a luncheon given by Foreign Commissar Vyacheslav Molotov.

Last night they saw Foreign Trade Commissar Anastas I. Mikoyan and others informally, and earlier yesterday they lunched with the Chinese Ambassador.

Greek Leftists Join Government

Cairo, Sept. 2 (AP)—Leftist forces in Greece, united in the EAM Liberation Front, finally joined the Greek Government-in-exile today after many months of differences.

Six representatives who took office under Premier George Papandreou arrived in Cairo yesterday and were sworn in today in the presence of Crown Prince Paul, who is regent in the absence of his brother, King George, in London.

Two Communists, John Talaganis and Porphy Rogennis, became Ministers of Agriculture and Labor, respectively. Other new officials include Alexander Svolos, Minister of Finance; Askoutsis, Minister of Communications; Tsirmokos, Minister of National Economy, and Angelo Anghelopoulos, Under Secretary of Finance.

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CHINESE ADVANCE IN HENGYANG AREA

CHUNGKING, Sept. 2 — (AP) The Chinese high command indicated tonight that the Japanese had made further progress in a converging movement intended to get to the rear of the Chinese forces threatening Hengyang from the southwest.

The Japanese who had been pushing southwest from that strategic railway city in Hunan province have veered westward and reached a point 22 miles southwest of Hengyang, where fighting is in progress, it was announced.

At the same time a Japanese column striking westward from points northwest of Hengyang was engaged 35 miles west and suffered considerable losses, the Chinese said.

Still another Japanese force heading towards Changning, 37 miles southwest of Hengyang, was halted six miles short of its objective and swung northwestward, also in heavy fighting, the Chinese announcement stated.

The Chinese were continuing to mop up Japanese east of Hengyang in the area south of Anjen and broke into Liling, 75 miles northeast of Hengyang, where they were engaging the Japanese in street fighting.

In Hupeh province, north of Hunan, the Japanese began a counter-attack on the highway 75 miles west of Hankow, while the Chinese recorded some small gains in the Chungsiang sector farther west.

In the Yunnan province campaign to clear the overland route across Burma to India, the Chinese continued to advance in street fighting in the Japanese stronghold of Tengchung, while the Japanese in the nearby base of Lungling were still further compressed.

Chinese Clear Vital Street In Tengchung

Chungking, Sept. 2 (AP)—Advancing against determined enemy resistance the Chinese cleared and crossed the street leading from the center of Tengchung to the northeast gate of the Japanese stronghold north of the Burma road, the Chinese High Command announced today.

Japanese defenders in the southern part of Lungling were further compressed into positions pounded by artillery and mortar fire, it was announced, and the Chinese occupied several fortified positions at Sungshan, a stronghold denying the Allies the use of the Burma road west of the Salween.

Okabe Named Jap Commander In China

Moscow, Sept. 2 (AP)—The Soviet news agency Tass reported from Tokyo today the appointment by the Japanese War Office of General Okabe as new supreme commander of Japanese troops in northern China, replacing General Okamura.

Formosa Shipping Lashed

Chungking, Sept. 2 (AP)—United States 14th Air Force Liberators struck Takao harbor in southwestern Formosa Thursday night, attacking a large concentration of ships of which a number were destroyed or damaged, Gen. Joseph W. Stilwell's headquarters announced today.

Kaitak airdrome at Hongkong and Tien Ho and White Cloud airdromes at Canton also were bombed.

AIR WAR FLAMES OVER PHILIPPINES

SEP 31944

Yanks Wipe Out 38 Jap Planes in Raid on Davao.

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS, SOUTHWEST PACIFIC, Sunday, Sept. 3—(AP) The pre-invasion air war on the Philippines flamed into heavy action for the first time as a strong force of Liberators wiped out 38 Japanese planes in a 110-ton assault on Davao Friday, while other bombers blasted Palau, Philippines defense base, with 137 tons.

Headquarters reported the attacks today.

Tokyo radio said 40 Liberators dealt the blow at the southern Philippines and one was downed, but Gen. Douglas MacArthur acknowledged the loss of two there and one at Palau.

The attackers destroyed 26 enemy fighters and 11 bombers on the ground at Davao, capital city of Mindanao island.

"In the first heavy bombing strike on the Philippines since 1942, our heavy units hit enemy airdromes in the Davao area with over 100 tons of fragmentation bombs," the communique said.

"Damage at airfields was extensive and large fires were left burning."

One of nine interceptors—a small force in opposition over such a prized target—was shot down.

"Damage at the airfields was extensive and large fires were left burning," MacArthur announced.

The heavy blow, which followed a recent series of night reconnaissance and light bombing raids on Davao, was concentrated on the southeastern sector of Mindanao, which is approximately 600 miles from Manila.

The Japanese, who had warned in Tokyo broadcasts that "enemy activity against Davao bears watching," threw up an intense barrage around the target areas.

At Palau, 600 miles east of the Philippines, large fires which could be seen for 75 miles were started at the "Japanese Singapore" by bombers during attacks Thursday and Friday.

There was no interception over that naval base but one raider was lost to anti-aircraft. Airdromes, defenses and waterfront installations were the targets. The bombs touched off big explosions.

Five Ships Blasted

Planes of the Far Eastern Air force sank or badly damaged five Japanese freighters in the Molucca sea Friday, thus starting off September with the same burst of speed maintained against enemy shipping during August.

(Aneta, Dutch news agency, in a dispatch from New Guinea, said Allied planes during August destroyed 220 Japanese ships and boats, totaling 81,050 tons, around Halmahera or in waters several hundred miles west and south of that southern guardian stone for the Philippines. The dispatch placed the total of enemy shipping hit in August in the southwest Pacific at 130,000 tons).

The Japanese, after their invasion of the Philippines, first felt the weight of American air attack on their newly won positions April 19, 1942, when Brig. Gen. Ralph Royce led a formation of Flying Fortresses and Mitchels in a raid on Luzon. Then for more than two years the Japanese in the Philippines were unmolested. Last Aug. 10, small units of American bombers from advanced bases won by MacArthur's ground forces off Dutch New Guinea found the range on Mindanao.

Bases Hit Hard, Japs Report

New York, Sept. 2 (AP)—Tokyo reported today widespread air and sea raids throughout the Pacific, on the Bonins, Marshalls, Marianas and against Davao in the southern Philippines, and nervously warned its forces in occupied areas that "enemy activity against Davao bears watching."

The raid against Davao, described by the Japanese as the heaviest yet against that Mindanao base, was carried out on Friday by 40 Liberator bombers, Tokyo said.

These reports were heard by United States Government monitors.

One Bagged, Japs Say

Domei, Japanese news agency, said one of the Liberators attacking Davao was shot down

Press and radio reports in Tokyo said Chichi Jima, Iwo Jima and Haha Jima in the Bonins were shelled and then bombed heavily on Thursday and Friday by carrier-based planes.

Tokyo said the Friday morning bombing and shelling of Chichi came after Thursday afternoon bombings of Chichi, Iwo and Haha. The report said three raiders were downed, and added that four were shot down from the 80 planes which struck in several waves at Iwo. Seven planes hit Haha, the dispatch added.

Believed Carrier Planes

"A large number of enemy planes which seem to have taken off from an enemy task force raided Ogasawara (in the Bonins) the day before yesterday," said a Tokyo broadcast to Japanese areas.

The Japanese also reported raids on southern Formosa, on Manado on Celebes, against New Guinea and New Britain objectives and in the Palau, Marianas and Marshall Island groups.

Paucity Of Pacific News 'Ominous'

Southwest Pacific Headquarters, Sept. 2 (AP)—The point of interest today in the war with Japan over vast stretches of the Pacific was the perhaps ominous paucity of Allied reports.

For the first time since August 19, Admiral Chester W. Nimitz at Pearl Harbor let a day go by yesterday without issuing a statement. Military leaders in his theater have made no secret of the fact that Guam, where organized Japanese resistance ceased last August 9, is being mushroomed into a gigantic base for the next offensive blow.

Limited Air Action

In the command area of Gen. Douglas MacArthur, busy with preparations for the next offensive thrust toward the Philippines—the last previous one was the July 30 landing at Sansapor, Dutch New Guinea—today's communique listed only limited air actions.

A single patrol plane pushed the bag of enemy ships at Dutch Celebes to nearly two score in a month's time by sinking a merchantman and damaging a second Friday night. The Catalina also blasted 30 beached barges.

CAPTURED AIRMAN ELUDED THE JAPS

A Southwest Pacific Airbase, Sept. 2 (A. P.).—Second Lieut. Leonard T. Duvall of Morgan City, La., is ready to rejoin his aerial squadron after recovering from an air crash, four days' captivity by the Japanese and two escapes from them.

Lieut. Duvall spent more than a month in medical treatment and rest, recovering from his ordeal. He is co-pilot of a medium bomber.

His plane crashed July 16 during a raid on Japanese positions near Sarmi, Dutch New Guinea. It smashed down about 200 feet from the beach. Lieut. Duvall and the seriously injured pilot were captured by the Japanese. Two other crewmen were killed.

The pilots were taken to a Japanese bivouac, beneath which Lieut. Duvall believed was a Nipponese command shack. He worked loose and escaped late that night.

The lieutenant ducked into the jungle and reached the coast three miles away. He eluded several groups of Japanese, but was recaptured finally the following night.

His captors knocked him unconscious, trussed him up and threw him face down in a pit. Then they covered him with palm fronds.

Again, Duvall managed to loosen the thongs about his feet and crawl away into the jungle. On a Japanese supply trail he found a broken light globe to free his bound hands.

The Japanese had taken all his clothing. For three days and nights he wandered naked up the coast, frequently darting into the jungle and its swamps to avoid Japanese parties.

Once he passed through a Japanese village when it was being strafed by Allied planes. The Nipponese stayed in their foxholes and did not see him.

Lieut. Duvall stole some of the enemy's clothing, but it was too tight for him. He discarded it. On the fourth day, July 20, he met an American Infantry patrol which carried him to safety.

Loss Of Mexican Post Protested By Ahumada

Mexico City, Sept. 2 (AP)—Herminio Ahumada said today his removal as president of the lower House of Congress was illegal on the grounds a quorum was not present when he was ousted and that there was no section of the constitution to justify the action.

Ahumada was removed by his colleagues yesterday after he spoke of "the tragedy of the Mexican democracy" in response to President Avila Camacho's annual message at the opening of Congress.

Carlos Madrazo, Leftist representative from Mexico City, was elevated to the chairmanship.

"I challenge my usurpers," Ahumada said, "to read carefully the speech I pronounced at the Chamber of Deputies yesterday in answer to President Avila Camacho's annual message to the Congress, and I invite public opinion to point out at which part of it I attacked the revolution, the President's policy or whether I am in disaccord with the Mexican foreign policy."

Peron Makes Speech Public

SEP 31944

Buenos Aires, Sept. 2 (AP)—Col. Juan Peron, Argentine Vice-President, released today the text of a speech he had made August 25 before members of the Stock Exchange inviting cooperation from capitalists in the work of his Department of Labor, in order to save the country from Communism and civil war.

[A report of the speech by Arnaldo Cortesi, New York *Times* correspondent, resulted in detention of the writer, who was released after spending last Sunday at police headquarters.]

Peron, in making the speech public, said it was done because of "inexact versions" attributed to him both within the country and abroad.

"Days of agitation may come," Peron told representatives of the Argentine rich. "The Argentine is a country which is not suspended in the stratosphere but rather is living a life related to others so that ideologies which are discussed here are not decided in the Argentine Republic but already are being decided in the European fields.

"That influence will be so great in the future that we will see it grow progressively until it produces decisive events which may move from shouts of *viva* this' and '*viva* that' to civil war."

Terms It In Their Hands

"It lies in our hands to bring an end to the situation before it reaches the extreme in which all Argentines will lose something, the loss being in direct ratio to what they possess.

"He who has much to lose will lose everything; he who has nothing to lose will lose nothing. And since those who have nothing are much more numerous than those who have much, the problem now has reached the stage of a crisis so grave as few can conceive."

Peron predicted that at the end of the war the American Continent would see "a contest of such powerful interests as never occurred in the history of nations this side of the equator." He said world capitalism suffered "a decisive blow" in this war and predicted "all Europe will enter the sphere of pan-Russian anti-capita."

"Capitalist countries will remain in America," he said, "but so far as concerns Argentina it is necessary to give a look around in order to see if our perimeter offers the same rosy prospects as our country had. Chile is a country which . . . has had active Communism for many years. In Bolivia the Indians in the mines appear to have contracted Communism like a plague, according to what the Bolivians say.

"Paraguay is no guarantee, unlike ourselves. Uruguay has its 'Comrade' Orlof (Soviet Minister) who now is working actively. I fear Brazil with its enormous wealth may fall in the same straits at the end of the war. Hence, I wonder what will Argentina's situation be after the war."

He said the Government's aim was to achieve union of all Argentines, to avoid internecine strife, and said that by combatting one another the Argentine people were "playing with fire."

"You know it. I know it, and the entire country knows it," Peron said. "And we are professional fighting men; we are men trained to fight. And you can be absolutely sure that if we are provoked into this fight we will go into it with determination not to lose it.

"For this reason I say that before launching the country on an adventure of this kind it is best to make an appeal to you Argentines of good will to unite, to lay aside bitterness of every kind in order to save the country, whose future fate is not as secure as many believe because internal differences, whether justified or not, may lead us to conflicts which will always be grave for the country."

ARMISTICE TERMS READY IN CASE OF

NAZI SURRENDER

SEP 31944

WASHINGTON, Sept. 2 — (AP) Allied leaders now consider it probable that Germany will fall apart piecemeal, army by army, rather than stop fighting in a single surrender, it was learned today.

Armistice terms have been fully agreed on by Russia, the United States and Britain and are ready for use in either case. Starting with unconditional surrender, they provide in effect that the defeated Reich must become a prisoner nation for an indefinite period of strict military occupation.

May Have Trial

The fate of the country after that period—there has been consideration of placing it on trial for several years—its relation to the rest of Europe and its place in an organized world may provide one of the principal topics for President Roosevelt and Prime Minister Churchill in their imminent conference. The problem is complicated by the fact that if Germany is defeated piecemeal it will end up in a state of political chaos out of which the Allies will have to build a new structure of government virtually from the ground up.

Some authorities here would not be surprised to see the collapse of Germany within its own borders get fully underway while the President and the Prime Minister are in session, at a place and time yet to be disclosed.

But in the absence of Premier Stalin arrangements for European affairs can only be tentatively laid out.

Final decisions are expected, however, on the place of British forces in the closing stages of war against Japan.

Under the circumstances seems likely that the British will have the assignment of reconquering the Singapore-Dutch Indies area. This is a sphere of primary British interest just as the Philippines-Formosa section is one of American concern.

So far as reliable informants here are able to say, there are no more important military problems for the British and American top leaders in the European theater. The job now is a technical one.

Should there grow up inside Germany an anti-Nazi force capable of surrendering the country the political question of an interim authority would be settled. Even if the

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old German military command had some power left it might be able to make a surrender and would at least be a force to deal with.

Nazis Control Country

But all evidence here is that the Nazis have a stranglehold on the country, that the German people are politically apathetic under a reign of terror, and that there is no hope for the emergence of any group capable of putting over a surrender.

Officials in position to know advised the Associated Press categorically today that no kind of German peace offer and no peace inquiries from any responsible parties in the Reich have come through. Months ago there were a frequent unofficial inquiries from German diplomats and businessmen in neutral countries but even these recently have become very infrequent.

The belief of officials here is that the Nazi leaders, already men without hope, will seek to hold the German people in line until the armies are destroyed.

If it turns out this way it is certain to leave Germany in a condition of chaos unprecedented in any large modern European state.

Security Plans May Include Isle Bases

Washington, Sept. 2 (AP)—Army-Navy plans for the use of force to preserve future peace, it was learned today, call for development of a string of American naval and air bases across the Pacific in the islands which Japan obtained under League of Nations mandate 25 years ago and fortified to start the present war.

The highest authorities have recommended to President Roosevelt, in plans basic to American proposals at the Dumbarton Oaks security conference, that these islands should be developed under United States control if more or less permanent peace is to be secured in the Pacific.

Captured This Year

The islands were wrested from the Japanese only this year.

The plans are part of a broad picture of post-war preparations which also includes plans of the army, disclosed last night, for an eventual peacetime citizen army, organized around the smallest possible professional fighting force.

Laying down that objective, Gen. George C. Marshall, chief of staff, said in a directive to his post-war planners, however, that the present wartime-size army may be needed long after the Axis nations are defeated to help establish peaceful conditions as agreed upon by the proposed world security organization.

Against Big Peacetime Army

Marshall said that a large professional army "has no place among the institutions of a modern democratic state."

The Dumbarton Oaks conferees faced a busy Labor Day week end with sessions to run through the holidays. They are about two thirds of the way through their work, the Russian phase of the talks being scheduled for completion late next week. American and British representatives then will meet with the Chinese to complete the four-power talks.

DR. GRAU STRESSES POST-WAR SECURITY

Cuba's President-Elect Urges Use of New U. S. Bases to Guard Americas

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WASHINGTON, Sept. 2 (AP)—Dr. Ramon Grau San Martin, President-elect of Cuba, declared today at a press conference that his country should continue collaborating with the United States after the war for the defense of the Americas.

He pointed out that the Cuban bases now being used by the United States for the defense of the Caribbean and the Panama Canal will return to complete possession of his country six months after the war. But, he added, Cuba should continue to extend collaboration to the United States with these bases under Cuban control.

Dr. Grau San Martin made these statements at a formal press conference in the Blair Lee House, official Government guest house, before forty-seven Washington correspondents.

Defense of Americas Stressed

Cuba's president-elect discussed numerous subjects with correspondents, ranging from international issues to purely local topics concerning his program for administering affairs on the Island Republic in the four years beginning Oct. 10.

He dwelt at length on the subject of extending the use of Cuba's military and naval bases for the future protection of the Americas in the post-war era. He spoke of them not as single units but as an integral part of a vast system that would honeycomb the Americas with impregnable defenses against any future would-be invader.

"I believe," he said, "in integrating the bases in Cuba in a general American system. All of the countries of America must establish defenses for the solidarity of the hemisphere."

The new Cuban leader, whose entire press conference was broadcast, demonstrated a clear perspective regarding the island's problems as he spoke in detail of the program he intends to put into effect after his inauguration.

The main objectives of his administration, he said, are:

1. To raise the standard of living of the Cuban people, especially the peasants who have no roads, schools, or communications with the outside world.

2. To increase agricultural production, develop irrigation and establish some kind of river control which will benefit the health of the people and tend to increase agricultural production.

The most pressing need of Cuba, Dr. Grau said, is machinery to intensify production, in order to take care of agriculture, public services and road construction. He emphasized time and again the urgency of building new roads.

A formal dinner and reception given by Ambassador Aurelio F. Concheso at the Cuban Embassy tonight ended the official visit to the capital of Dr. Grau San Martin.

Cuba's President elect and his party are scheduled to leave Washington tomorrow for New York, where they will stay several days before returning to Havana.

REVEALS FACTS OF ESPIONAGE

State Department Issues Report on Code Clerk.

Washington, Sept. 2 (A. P.).—The State Department said today that Tyler Kent, the American embassy code clerk in London who was convicted by British courts in October, 1940, of violating the British official secrets act had also compromised the whole American diplomatic code system in use at that time by making unauthorized copies of more than 1,500 secret papers.

The department issued a statement on the case because, it said, of recent inquiries and newspaper reports. The case has come up for discussion in both Congress and the British Parliament. Senator Shipstead (R.-Minn.) touched off a lively debate by reading to the Senate last June a London dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.

The dispatch quoted John McGovern, Independent Laborite member as saying that Kent and Capt. A. H. M. Ramsay, a member of Commons, were imprisoned to prevent disclosure of a reported pre-war understanding between President Roosevelt and Winston Churchill, then First Lord of the Admiralty. The understanding was described as a pledge that if Britain entered the war the United States would aid her.

Immunity Waived.

The State Department said that American diplomatic immunity for Kent was waived by Ambassador Joseph P. Kennedy after Scotland Yard informed the Ambassador that Kent was suspected of transmitting to a German agent copies or abstracts of documents useful to the enemy and prejudicial to British interests.

The question of whether the American Government will prefer additional charges against Kent for violating diplomatic secrecy will be decided after he has served his seven-year term in British prisons and again comes under the jurisdiction of American courts, the department said.

Room Is Searched.

"The search of Kent's room was conducted according to plan, an officer of the embassy being present throughout," the text of the Etate Department release revealed. "The search proved that Kent had in his possession copies of embassy material totaling more than 1,500 individual papers. He also had two newly made duplicate keys to the index bureau anl the code room of the embassy, these being unauthorized and in addition to the keys furnished him officially for his use as a code clerk He explained that he had had these keys made so that in the event he should ever be transferred from code work to another section of the embassy he would still have access to the code room. Also found in his possession were two photographic plates of embassy documents believed to have been made by confederates for the purpose of endeavoring to transmit prints thereof to Germany, and certain printed propoganda material which was prejudicial to the British conduct of the war. The police also established that some of the papers found had been transmitted to an agent of a foreign Power."

Kent's trial, the department said, was attended by the American consul-general who had helped Kent to obtain a lawyer to defend him.

FRICTION OVER INDIA AIRED

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Chandler Says Wire Called Phillips "Non Grata"

Washington, Sept. 2 (AP)—Senator Chandler (D., Ky.), replying to denials that any request had been made for the recall of Ambassador William Phillips from India, made public today what he described as an official British telegram from New Delhi to London, saying Phillips was unwelcome in India.

The Senator also gave reporters what he said was a copy of a letter from Phillips to President Roosevelt, asserting that the United States has a military stake in what happens in India and declaring "it is high time they (the British) should make an effort to improve conditions and reestablish confidence among the Indian people that their future independence is to be granted."

Chandler last Tuesday told the Senate he had been informed that Phillips' recall was asked because of criticism of British policy. The Earl of Halifax, British Ambassador, denied that the British Government had requested Phillips' withdrawal or made representations that he was *persona non grata*.

Also Makes Denial

The State Department also denied that any recall request was made by the British Government.

The State Department recently announced that Phillips is returning, for personal reasons, from London, where he has been political adviser on Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower's staff since leaving the India post, where he had been President Roosevelt's personal representative with the rank of Ambassador.

Chandler said the telegram he made public was sent by Sir Olaf Caroe, of the British Department of External Affairs, New Delhi, to the Secretary of State for India.

Partial Text Of Message

The message said in part:

"We feel strongly that the British Embassy should be supported in carrying this matter further with the State Department. . . . Views he (Phillips) has stated would make it impossible for us to do other than regard him as *persona non grata* and we could not again receive him.

"His views are not what we are entitled to expect from a professedly friendly ally. Viceroy has seen this telegram."

The letter, dated May 14, 1943, ostensibly following up an oral report to the President, asserted that assuming India is to be an important base for operations against Burma and Japan, "it would seem to be of highest importance that we should have around us a sympathetic India rather than an indifferent and possible hostile India."

Foresees Limited Assistance

"It would appear that we will have the prime responsibility in the conduct of the war against Japan," it continued. "There is no evidence that the British intend to do more than give token assistance."

Asserting "it is time for the British to act," the letter added they can do this "by a solemn declaration from the King Emperor that India will achieve her independence at a specific date after the war, and as a guarantee of good faith in this respect a provisional representative coalition government will be reestablished at the center and limited powers transferred to it."

Monty Outranks 'Ike' In Title

Washington, Sept. 2 (AP)—Sir Bernard L. Montgomery now holds a military title in the British army higher than that held in the American army by Dwight D. Eisenhower—but "Ike" remains the headman in the European theater.

The setup is like this: Montgomery is a field marshal, which would be the equivalent of a five-star rank in the American army. Eisenhower wears the four stars of a full general, but he is, by appointment of the British and American governments, the supreme commander of the Allied Expeditionary Forces.

John J. Pershing, retired, has a permanent rank higher than that of the full generals of the United States, general of the armies, a rating conferred upon him by a special act of Congress in 1919 in recognition of his World War I leadership of the AEF. In that war Pershing, like Eisenhower, was a full general. He was subordinate in the Allied setup, however, to Marshal Foch, of France, the supreme commander.

Urges Heavy Cut In Post-War Ships

New York, Sept. 2 (AP)—Vice-Admiral Emory S. Land, chairman of the Maritime Commission, recommended today a post-war cut of more than half the present American merchant marine tonnage.

Land wrote in *Sea Power*, the Navy League magazine, that the United States "will probably come out of this war with a cargo fleet of about 50,000,000 deadweight tons.

"We cannot maintain a fleet of this size in peacetime," he said, "but I am of the opinion that we can and should operate 15,000,000 to 25,000,000 tons deadweight, taking into account the services that Japanese and German merchantmen provided before this war began and which they will not have when peace comes."

WASHINGTON, Sept. 2.—The War Department announced today the names of 1,793 United States soldiers wounded in action.

COMPROMISE OVER SURPLUS

House and Senate Groups Agree on 4-man Board.

Washington, Sept. 2 (A. P.).—Senate and House conferees

wrote into surplus property disposal legislation today a provision placing responsibility for post-war sales of war goods under an administrator and a four-member policy board.

By breaking this deadlock over the procedure for disposing of upward of $100,000,000,000 of surpluses, the conferees saw prospects of a final agreement on the measure next week.

The Senate surplus property bill placed administration in the hands of an eight-member board. It thus collided head-on with House insistence on one-man control.

"Until we could agree upon controlling authority," Senator Thomas (D.-Utah) told reporters after a closed session, "it was impossible to proceed with other sections of the 77-page bill.

"Until today, you might say, we have been on page one."

Congressional conferees also sought to compose sharp differences on the extent of aid for post-war unemployed workers to be embodied in demobilization and reconversion legislation. After their meeting today, they reported "satisfactory progress" and scheduled another session Tuesday.

Board of Four Members.

As outlined by Senator Thomas and Chairman Manasco (D.-Ala.) of the House conferees, the surplus property compromise provides for setting up in the Office of War Mobilization and reconversion a surplus property board of four members.

In addition, it provides for a presidentially appointed administrator of surplus property disposal.

The board will determine all policy, but the administrator will be supreme in the execution of these policies so long as he adheres to the directives of Congress and the board.

As a safeguard against any action that would interfere with either the war or the overall reconversion program, the director of the Office of War Mobilization and Reconversion, provided for in the George demobilization bill before the other conference group, could override either the board or the administrator.

Hawkins Named As Winant Aid

Washington, Sept. 2 (A. P.).—Harry C. Hawkins, director of the State Department's Office of Economic Affairs, will be assigned to London as economic counselor to Ambassador John G. Winant, the State Department announced yesterday.

Mr. Hawkins, whose nomination as an officer in the foreign service, has been sent to the Senate, will assist Mr. Winant in dealing with economic matters of a long range character.

Bernard F. Haley, now chief of the commodities division, will succeed Mr. Hawkins.

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Add London Russian (Hercher) xxxx capital.

A BERLIN BROADCAST ALSO TOLD OF INTENSE STREET BATTLES IN THE CITY AND SAID THAT MOST OF WARSAW WAS IN RUINS. RUSSIAN TROOPS LAST WERE REPORTED ATTACKING ONLY NINE MILES NORTHEAST OF THE CITY.

"WE REPELLED FURTHER ATTACKS ON ST.JOHN'S HOSPITAL AND THE MINT IN THE CENTER OF THE CITY," THE POLISH UNDERGROUND MESSAGE SAID. "THE ENEMY RING AROUND WARSAW HAS TIGHTENED. HE IS BECOMING MORE RUTHLESS, WHILE WOMEN AND CHILDREN ARE KILLED INDISCRIMINATELY."

THE REPRESENTATIVE SAID HE HAD RECEIVED WORD FROM THE POLISH RED CROSS IN LONDON THAT ABOUT 100,000 INHABITANTS OF WARSAW, MOSTLY WOMEN, CHILDREN, AND THE AGED, HAD BEEN ASSEMBLED AT PRUSKOV CAMP, 11 MILES OUTSIDE THE CAPITAL, WERE COMPLETELY WITHOUT FOOD, AND IN A CRITICAL CONDITION.

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RELIEF WAS NOT A QUESTION OF MONEY, WHICH WAS FREELY OFFERED, THE REPRESENTATIVE SAID, BUT OF REACHING THE CAMP WITH SUPPLIES. THE AID OF AMERICAN, BRITISH, SOVIET AND GERMAN RED CROSS ORGANIZATIONS HAS BEEN ASKED, AND IN ADDITION "THE INTERNATIONAL

COMMITTEE HAS TAKEN ALL POSSIBLE STEPS TO DIRECT 12 CARLOADS OF FOOD FROM SWITZERLAND TO KRAKOW AND THENCE TO PRUSKOV CAMP WITHOUT DELAY."

N923PEW

Add London xxx heavily (Collier) target

THE FREAK TAS NOT REGARDED SERIOUSLY HERE AS A MAJOR AIR WEAPON BECAUSE IT IS SLOW AND UNWIELDY AND AN EASY TARGET.

IT WAS CONSIDERED HERE THAT THE COMPOSITE AIRCRAFT DEFINITELY COULD NOT BE THE NAZIS' THREATENED "V-2" REPRISAL WEAPON AND NOT EVEN IN THE SAME LEAGUE WITH "V-1", THE FLYING BOMB.

IT WAS NOT DISCLOSED WHERE THE TWO COMPONENTS LANDED LAST NIGHT, BUT THE LACK OF CASUALTIES AND DAMAGE INDICATED THEY MUST HAVE COME DOWN IN OPEN FIELDS.

BRITAIN WAS FREE OF FLYING BOMBS OVERNIGHT AND UNTIL A LATE HOUR TODAY AS ALLIED ARMIES PRESSED ON TOWARD THE LAUNCHING SITES IN THE PAS DE CALAIS AREA.

RQ114OAEW

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Add London Hitler (Kasischke) xx recent talks.

WHEN HE LAST SPOKE OVER THE RADIO DRAMATICALLY IN THE EARLY MORNING OF JULY 21 AFTER THE ALLEGED ATTEMPT ON HIS LIFE THE ONLY ADVANCE NOTICE WAS "ACHTUNG, ACHTUNG. THE FUEHRER WILL SPEAK IN A FEW MINUTES." SEVERAL TIMES HIS SPEECHES HAVE BEEN PRINTED IN THE PRESS ONLY AFTER THEY HAD BEEN MADE AT AN UNSTATED TIME AND PLACE.

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"HE SHOULD HAVE PLENTY TO TELL HIS FOLKS," SAID AN AUTHORITATIVE BRITISH SOURCE, "AND IF HE HURRIES, HE CAN TELL THEM PATTON'S OVER THE BORDER. HE HAD BETTER HURRY IF HE IS GOING TO CALL FOR A FIGHT IN THE HILLS."

ON THE OCCASION OF THE SIXTH ANNIVERSARY OF THE OUTBREAK OF THE WAR COL.GEN.HEINZ GUDERIAN, CHIEF OF THE GERMAN ARMY GENERAL STAFF, IN AN APPEAL TO MEMBERS OF THE HITLER YOUTH MOVEMENT SAID THAT "GIGANTIC ENEMY SUPERIOR POWER" HAD PUSHED BACK THE NAZI BATTLE LINES, BUT GERMAN SOLDIERS WERE "DETERMINED TO PREVENT THE ENEMY FROM ENTERING GERMAN SOIL."

GUDERIAN SAID THE TASK OF STOPPING THE ALLIES "WOULD BE SOLVED IF THE WHOLE GERMAN PEOPLE JOINTLY DEFENDED ITS COUNTRY."

THE NAZI ARMORED SPECIALIST CONCLUDED HIS APPEAL BY SAYING "I HOPE YOU WILL PRESERVE THE IMPETUS OF YOUTH AND THE BELIEF IN THE FUEHRER. THIS WAR IS BEING WAGED FOR YOUR GERMANY, YOUR FUTURE AND YOUR WELFARE. YOU HAVE TO FIGHT FOR GERMANY AS ALMOST EVERY GERMAN GENERATION HAS HAD TO FIGHT."

N656PEW

LONDON--FIRST ADD CHESTER XXX TO FRANCE.

SEP 31944

-DASH-

CHESTER IS 37. HIS WIFE, MARGARET CALDWELL CHESTER, NOW IS LIVING AT 15 BOW ROAD, NEWTON CENTER, MASS. THEIR CHILDREN ARE PATRICIA, 8, WILLIAM, 6 AND MARGARET, 5.

AFTER HE GRADUATED FROM CENTRAL HIGH SCHOOL, WASHINGTON,

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CHESTER ATTENDED WESLYAN UNIVERSITY, MIDDLETOWN, CONN., RECEIVING A BACHELOR OF SCIENCE DEGREE IN 1927. HE STARTED WORKING FOR THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR WHILE STILL IN COLLEGE AND AFTER GRADUATION WENT TO WORK IN THE BOSTON OFFICE OF THAT PAPER. HE JOINED THE AP IN 1929 IN WASHINGTON WHERE HE SPENT SEVEN YEARS.

CHESTER COVERED THE WHITE HOUSE DURING THE LAST TWO YEARS OF THE HOOVER ADMINISTRATION AND TRAVELED WITH HOOVER DURING THE 1932 CAMPAIGN. ON ELECTION NIGHT OF 1932 CHESTER FLASHED HOOVER'S CONCESSION OF DEFEAT NEARLY AN HOUR AHEAD OF OPPOSITION SERVICES, A STORY THAT WAS FIRST DENIED AND LATER CONFIRMED.

SB105PEW

AMS BUDGET (510)
NIGHT LEAD BATTLE ROUNDUP
BY RICHARD KASISCHKE

SEP 31944

LONDON, SEPT. 2-(AP)-AMERICAN TROOPS RACED INTO BELGIUM TONIGHT AND PUNCHED THROUGH THE OLD FRENCH MAGINOT LINE ON THE GERMAN BORDER, BEGINNING THE BATTLE FOR GERMANY'S "INNER FORTRESS." AT THE SAME TIME, GERMAN DIPLOMATS IN LISBON ANNOUNCED ADOLF HITLER WOULD MAKE A "SENSATIONAL SPEECH" SUNDAY.

(THE CLANDESTINE GERMAN-LANGUAGE RADIO ATLANTIK, IN A BROADCAST HEARD BY NBC, SAID ALLIED TANKS ALREADY HAD CROSSED THE GERMAN BORDER SATURDAY AFTERNOON, PRESUMABLY IN THE FORMER NO-MAN'S-LAND BETWEEN THE MAGINOT LINE AND THE GERMAN WESTWALL OR SIEGFRIED LINE.)

THE DRIVE INTO BELGIUM WAS IN TWO COLUMNS WHICH ALREADY WERE LESS THAN 46 MILES FROM BRUSSELS, WHENCEHTHE GERMANS WERE FLEEING. SCATTERED RESISTANCE WAS PUT UP AT THE BORDER.

IN NORTHWESTERN FRANCE BRITISH AND CANADIAN TROOPS WERE FAST ROLLING UP THE ROBOT BOMB SITES WHICH HAVE BEEN SHOWERING EXPLOSIVES ON LONDON SINCE MID-JUNE.

GERMAN TROOPS WERE REPORTED WITHDRAWING FROM THE NETHERLANDS AS WELL AS BELGIUM, FLOODING THE COUNTRY IN THEIR EFFORT TO DELAY THE ONSLAUGHT ON GERMANY'S OWN SOIL.

SOME OF THE MOST SENSATIONAL BATTLE NEWS CAME FROM BERLIN ITSELF. A BROADCAST SAID LT.GEN.PATTON'S THIRD U.S. ARMY WAS FIGHTING NEAR LONGWY--BEYOND THE MAGINOT LINE AND ONLY TWO MILES FROM THE BELGIAN AND LUXEMBOURG FRONTIERS--AND AT THIONVILLE, ONLY 11 MILES FROM GERMANY'S SAAR, SITE OF MUCH NAZI INDUSTRIAL STRENGTH.

IN THE EAST, POWERFUL SOVIET ARMIES WERE MASSED OPPOSITE GERMANY ON A 170-MILE FRONT EXTENDING FROM LITHUANIA DOWN INTO NORTHERN POLAND. THE THIRD WHITE RUSSIAN ARMY UNDER THE 37-YEAR-OLD JEWV

NORTHERN POLAND. THE THIRD WHITE RUSSIAN ARMY UNDER THE 37-YEAR-OLD JEWISH TANK EXPERT, GEN.IVAN CHERNIAKHOVSKY, ACTUALLY WAS ON THE EAST PRUSSIAN BORDER.

A27

A37

IN ITALY THE AMERICANS AND BRITISH HAD UNLEASHED A NEW OFFENSIVE, CAPTURING PISA AND POURING THROUGH A 20-MILE HOLE IN THE ENEMY'S GOTHIC LINE. NOW THE WAY TO THE PO VALLEY IN THE NORTH WAS OPEN.

GERMAN REAR GUARDS IN SOUTHERN FRANCE WERE FIGHTING DESPERATE DELAYING ACTIONS JUST SOUTH OF LYON IN AN EFFORT TO PROTECT THE FLIGHT OF THEIR MAIN FORCES TOWARD THE REICH FRONTIER, 185 MILES TO TH NORTHEAST. U.S.TROOPS UNDER LT.GEN.ALEXANDER M.PATCH WERE WITHIN A FEW MILES OF THE BIG SILK CENTER IN THEIR ADVANCE UP THE RHONE VALLEY.

NOWHERE IN FRANCE HAD THE GERMANS MADE A COHESIVE STAND, AND BERLIN ITSELF FRANKLY SAID THE NAZI ARMIES WERE TRYING TO GET "FAR BEHIND" THE WESTERN BATTLE LINES IN AN EFFORT TO PROTECT THE AVALANCHE SLIDING TOWARD THE REICH.

GERMANY'S BALKAN EDIFICE WAS ALMOST IN RUINS WITH THE DEFECTION OF ROMANIA WHERE RUSSIAN TROOPS HAVE INUNDATED THE PLAINS LEADING TOWARD HUNGARY AND SOUTHERN GERMANY AND ARE DRAWN UP ALONG THE BULGARIAN FRONTIER.

BULGARIA ITSELF WAS IN A DANGEROUS POSITION, TRYING TO WRIGGLE OUT OF THE WAR WITH A DECLARATION OF NEUTRALITY BUT TOLD FIRMLY BY MOSCOW THAT SHE MUST DECLARE WAR ON GERMANY.

HUNGARY WAS SWEPT WITH SABOTAGE AND DISAFFECTION FOR THE AXIS, REPORTS SAID, AND UNDERGROUND ARMIES WERE NOW FIGHTING IN THE OPEN IN SLOVAKIA. BOTH BUDAPEST AND BUCHAREST AGREED THAT ROMANIANS WERE ATTACKING THE HUNGARIANS IN TRANSYLVANIA.

ALLIED PILOTS SAID RECONNAISSANCE SHOWED THE GERMANS WERE TRYING TO GET OUT OF YUGOSLAVIA AND GREECE BEFORE THEY ARE TRAPPED BY THE RUSSIAN STRIDES THROUGH ROMANIA.

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FIRST LEAD ROUNDUP

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

LONDON, SEPT 2--ADOLF HITLER WILL MAKE "A SENSATIONAL SPEECH" SOMETIME SUNDAY, GERMAN DIPLOMATS IN LISBON ANNOUNCED TODAY AS ALLIED ARMIES BEAT TOWARD GERMANY ON ALL SIDES, NEARING AND PERHAPS EVEN CROSSING THE FRONTIERS OF THE REICH AND BELGIUM.

THERE WAS NO IMMEDIATE AMPLIFICATION OF THE GERMAN DIPLOMATS' STATEMENT IN NEUTRAL LISBON, NOR INDICATION OF WHAT DECISION HITLER MIGHT BROADCAST TO THE PEOPLE THIS DARKEST HOUR OF GERMAN FORTUNES IN FIVE YEARS OF WAR.

PRESSURE FROM ALLIED WAR MIGHT PILED UP ON GERMANY AT A TERRIFIC RATE. AS A NEW OFFENSIVE CRACKED THE NAZIS' GOTHIC LINE IN ITALY AND AMERICANS HAMMERED CLOSE TO THE SIEGFRIED LINE FROM VERDUN IN EASTERN FRANCE.

BERLIN ITSELF REPORTED U.S. FORCES HAD REACHED NEAR THIONVILLE, ONLY 11 MILES FROM THE GERMAN BORDER WITH FRANCE.

THE GERMANS THEMSELVES ALREADY HAD WRITTEN OFF THE BATTLE OF WESTERN EUROPE AS LOST, AND MILITARY PROPAGANDA LEADERS WERE HURRIED FORTH TO BEG THE HOMEFOLK NOT TO DESPAIR. THE GERMAN ARMIES, THEY DECLARED, STILL COULD BE REGROUPED AND REINFORCED FOR A STAND IN GERMANY.

HITLER'S VOELKISCHER BEOBACHTER SAID THE HIGH COMMAND INTENDED TO FORM A COHESIVE LINE "BEHIND -- FAR BEHIND" THE PRESENT BATTLE ZONES IN FRANCE. A BERLIN MILITARY SPOKESMAN SAID "GERMAN COUNTERMOVES WILL BE MADE FROM DEEP IN THE REAR."

A DASH TO THIONVILLE WOULD CARRY THE U.S.THIRD ARMY VIRTUALLY THROUGH THE OLD MAGINOT LINE, AND WITHIN LITTLE MORE THAN 20 MILES OF THE SAAR RIVER OUTPOSTS OF THE SIEGFRIED FORTRESS CHAIN. THE TOWN IS ON THE MOSELLE'S WEST BANK 17 MILES ABOVE METZ.

THE GERMAN RADIO ALSO DECLARED THE AMERICANS WERE WITHIN TWO MILES OF THE LUXEMBOURG BORDER.

ALLIED FRONT DISPATCHES SAID ONLY THAT GEN.GEORGE S.PATTON'S TROOPS WERE "WELL BEYOND" VERDUN.

TO THE NORTHWEST OTHER AMERICANS HAD PERHAPS ALREADY STRUCK ACROSS INTO BELGIUM. FLOOD GATES IN THE LOW COUNTRIES WERE OPENED BY GERMANS STILL IN FULL-TILT RETREAT OUT OF FRANCE.

BRITISH TROOPS CAPTURED VIMY RIDGE, BATTLEGROUND OF 1917, AND MOVED ON DOUAI AND DUNKERQUE. CANADIANS REACHED THE SOMME NEAR ABBEVILLE SPRINGING A TRAP ON GERMANS STILL ALONG THE COAST. ALLIED UNITS WERE WITHIN TWO MILES OF THE GREAT ATLANTIC PORT OF LE HAVRE.

SEP 31944

A144

THE ALLIES IN SOUTHERN FRANCE STRUCK UP THE RHONE TOWARD LYON, WHILE IN ITALY THE EIGHTH ARMY'S MASSIVE OFFENSIVE OPENED THE WAY TO THE PO VALLEY. THE EIGHTH ARMY DROVE AS DEEP AS FOUR MILES INTO THE BRISTLING GOTHIC LINE FORTIFICATIONS ON A 20-MILE FRONT, AND AN ALLIED HEADQUARTERS OFFICER DECLARED IT WAS ONLY A MATTER OF TIME BEFORE GERMAN FORCES IN ITALY WOULD BE DESTROYED.

IN SOUTHERN FRANCE THE GERMANS WERE DIGGING IN FOR REARGUARD STANDS TO COVER WITHDRAWALS ALREADY UNDERWAY FROM THE BIG RHONE VALLEY CITY OF LYON, WITH AMERICAN SPEARHEADS ABOUT 40 MILES AWAY. OTHER AMERICANS BATTLED MORE THAN 15 MILES NORTH OF GRENOBLE. ALLIED UNITS EIGHT MILES NORTHEAST OF NICE ON THE RIVIERA COAST ENTERED CONTES.

THE BAG OF NAZI PRISONERS IN SOUTHERN FRANCE TOPPED 55,000. PATTON'S THIRD ARMY STILL WAS SWEEPING UP CAPTIVES, TAKING 1,200 MORE IN 24 HOURS.

WITH FRANCE AND ITALY SLIPPING FROM HIS GRASP, HITLER WAS MENACED ON HIS BALKAN FRONT BY RUSSIAN OFFENSIVES ON THE BULGARIAN BORDER AND BY A SOVIET PUSH DIRECTED TOWARD JUNCTION WITH THE YUGOSLAV PARTISANS OF MARSHAL TITO. THE LINKING OF THE RED ARMY WITH TITO'S PARTISANS SEEMED ONLY A FEW DAYS AWAY, WITH ONLY 150 MILES TO GO.

PATTON'S THIRD ARMY IN NORTHERN FRANCE WAS DRIVING EASTWARD NOT ONLY FROM VERDUN, BUT FROM ST.MIHIEL AND COMMERCY, OVER THE LINES WHERE THE GERMAN ARMY GAVE UP THE FIGHTING IN 1918.

THE AMERICANS XXX PICKING UP 2ND GRAF SHAEF WESTERN FRANCE IF DESIRED.

R0106AEW

LONDON, SUNDAY, SEPT. 3--(AP)--A COMMUNIQUE

FROM THE HEADQUARTERS OF LT. GEN. JOSEPH PIERRE KOENIG, COMMANDER

SEP 31944

OF THE FRENCH FORCES OF THE INTERIOR, SAID TODAY THE FFI HAS LIBERATED

ANGOULEME, 75 MILES NORTHEAST OF BORDEAUX, AND ALL THE SOUTH

AREA OF THE DOUBS DEPARTMENT, WHICH ADJOINS THE NORTHWESTERN

BORDER OF SWITZERLAND.

THE COMMUNIQUE WAS BROADCAST BY THE ALGIERS Radio

30.24 — 18479

LONDON, SUNDAY, SEPT. 3-(AP)-THE GERMAN NEWS AGENCY TRANSOCEAN SAID IN A BROADCAST TODAY THAT LT.SEUFF, COMMANDER OF THE NAZI GARRISON ON THE ISLAND OF CEZEMBRE OFF ST.MALO, HAD INFORMED THE GERMAN NAVAL COMMANDER OF THE CHANNEL ISLANDS THAT HE WOULD SURRENDER.

SEP 31944

ALLIED BOMBING AND SHELLING OF THE ISLAND HAVE DESTROYED THE GARRISON'S LAST REMAINING BUNKERS AND WEAPONS, SEUFF WAS QUOTED AS SAYING.

THE BROADCAST SAID ALSO THAT COL.GEN.PAUL HAUSSER, COMMANDER OF THE GERMAN SEVENTH ARMY WHO WAS WOUNDED IN NORMANDY, WAS AWARDED THE OAK LEAVES WITH SWORDS TO THE KNIGHT'S CROSS OF THE IRON CROSS. NO CLUE TO HIS PRESENT WHEREABOUTS WAS GIVEN.

LT.SEUFF WAS AWARDED THE OAK LEAVES TO THE KNIGHT'S CROSS.

N131AEW

LONDON, SEPT. 2-(AP)-YEHUDI MENUHIN, LOS GATOS, CALIF., VIOLINIST, ARRIVED IN LONDON TODAY TO PLAY FOR TROOPS AND WAR WORKERS--BUT HE LEFT HIS VIOLIN BEHIND.

"I DID IT INTENTIONALLY," HE SAID, "SO I COULD FILL THE CASE WITH TRINKETS AND PRESENTS FOR FRIENDS HERE."

HE ARRANGED TO BORROW AN INSTRUMENT.

N1036PEW

SEP 31944

LONDON, SUNDAY, SEPT 3-(AP)-THE MINISTRY OF HOME SECURITY SAID TODAY THERE WAS NO ENEMY AIR ACTIVITY OVER BRITAIN LAST NIGHT. TWO "PIGGYBACK" PLANE MISSILES WERE SENT AGAINST ENGLAND FRIDAY NIGHT, AND THE LAST ROBOT BOMB, A SOLITARY MISSILE, FELL IN A RURAL DISTRICT OF SOUTHERN ENGLAND FRIDAY AFTERNOON.

N145AEW

PRECEDE MOSCOW DAY

LONDON, SEP 2-(AP)-RUSSIAN TROOPS HAVE COMPLETELY CLEARED THE ENI FROM A 65-MILE STRETCH ON THE NORTH BANK OF THE DANUBE SOUTHEAST OF BUCHAREST AND OPPOSITE BULGARIA, THE SOVIET COMMUNIQUE ANNOUNCED TONIGHT.

SOUTHWEST AND SOUTH OF CONSTANTA RED FORCES REACHED THE ROMANIAN-BULGARIAN FRONTIER FROM THE DANUBE TO THE BLACK SEA COAST, CAPTURING MORE THAN 60 POPULATED PLACES, SAID THE COMMUNIQUE, BROADCAST FROM MOSCOW AND RECORDED BY THE SOVIET MONITOR.

ME437PEW

Insert

SHAEF--FIRST ADD THIRD NIGHT LEAD NORTHERN FRANCE X X X FLANDERS BATTLEFIELDS. (Berlmeer)

SOME 50 MILES SOUTHEAST OF TOURNAI, THE SECOND AMERICAN COLUMN CAPTURED SELOIGNES, SIX MILES INSIDE THE BELGIAN FRONTIER AND 80 MILES SOUTHWEST OF THE BELGIAN FORTRESS CITY OF LIEGE.

ASSOCIATED PRESS CORRESPONDENT DON WHITEHEAD, WHO ENTERED BELGIUM WITH ADVANCE UNITS, FILED A DISPATCH FROM SELOIGNES IN WHICH HE MENTIONED THE OTHER AMERICAN SPEARHEAD AT TOURNAI.

AS THE GERMANS, X X X SECOND GRAPH SECOND NIGHT LEAD (DELETING 6TH GRAPH STARTING "A FRONT LINE X X X" TO THE NORTHWEST."

SEP 31944

SECOND LEAD WESTERN FRANCE

BY JAMES M.LONG

SUPREME HEADQUARTERS ALLIED EXPEDITIONARY FORCE, SEPT 2-(AP)-U.S. PATROLS ARE OPERATING "RIGHT UP TO THE MOSELLE RIVER" NEAR GERMANY, A FIELD DISPATCH DECLARED TONIGHT, AND BERLIN RADIO SAID THE AMERICAN DRIVE FROM VERDUN HAD NEARED THIONVILLE, ON THE MOSELLE, ONLY 11 MILES FROM THE REICH'S BORDER.

A THRUST TO THIONVILLE WOULD PUT THE AMERICANS THROUGH THE OLD MAGINOT LINE, AND WITHIN SOME 20 MILES OF SAAR RIVER OUTPOSTS OF THE SIEGFRIED LINE WHERE HITLER MAY TRY A STAND IN HIS HOMELAND.

TROOPS OF THE U.S. FIRST ARMY AT THE SAME TIME STRUCK WITHIN FIVE TO EIGHT MILES OF BELGIUM ON A 30-MILE FRONT WEST OF SEDAN.

THE BATTLE FOR FRANCE XXX 3RD GRAF FIRST LEAD.

SB335PEW

SEP 31944

SUPREME HEADQUARTERS ALLIED EXPEDITIONARY FORCE SEPT 2-(AP)-SUPREME HEADQUARTERS MADE PUBLIC LAST NIGHT THE NAMES OF SIX CORRESPONDENTS SUSPENDED FOR REPORTED VIOLATION OF CENSORSHIP REGULATIONS IN PARIS AND SAID THAT THE INVESTIGATION OF THEIR CASES WAS CONTINUING.

THIS STATEMENT WAS MADE ORALLY BY THE HEADQUARTERS PUBLIC RELATIONS OFFICER AT A PRESS CONFERENCE:

"WITH REFERENCE TO THE SIX CORRESPONDENTS SUSPENDED FOR ALLEGED VIOLATION OF REGULATIONS, THE FACTS THUS FAR KNOWN ARE AS FOLLOWS:

"PAUL MANNING OF THE MUTUAL BROADCASTING CORP., SEAGHAN MAYNES OF REUTERS, JAMES F.MC GLINCY OF UNITED PRESS, LARRY LESUEUR OF THE COLUMBIA BROADCASTING SYSTEM AND ROBIN DUFF AND HOWARD MARSHAL OF THE BRITISH BROADCASTING CORP.WERE REPORTED TO HAVE VIOLATED REGULATIONS IN PARIS ON THE EVENING OF AUG.25 BY PUTTING VOICE BROADCASTS ON THE AIR OVER RADIO NATIONALE DE FRANCE WITHOUT SUBMITTING TO MILITARY CENSORSHIP.

"THESE CORRESPONDENTS WERE SUSPENDED BY LT.COL.JOHN M.REDDING, SENIOR PRO (PUBLIC RELATIONS OFFICER) ON THE SPOT, UNDER WHOSE CONTROL WERE ALL CORRESPONDENTS ACCOMPANYING OUR FORCES ENTERING PARIS.

"THIS HEADQUARTERS HAS DIRECTED THAT THESE CORRESPONDENTS BE RETURNED TO LONDON IN ORDER THAT FURTHER INVESTIGATION COULD BE MADE, IN FAIRNESS TO BOTH THE CORRESPONDENTS AND EMPLOYERS CONCERNED.

"THE INVESTIGATION IS CONTINUING."

KK526AEW

Add Verdun Petain (Bill) xxx settled that."

TENS OF THOUSANDS OF THE FALLEN HEROES OF VERDUN LIE BURIED IN THE CEMETERIES ON THE SLOPES ABOUT FORT DOUAUMONT, WHILE OTHERS LIE IN THE SHELL CRATERS OF THE TORTURED EARTH OR IN THE "HALL OF DEAD" MEMORIAL WHICH STANDS AMID THE SHATTERED BATTLEMENTS OF THE FORT.

SEP 31944

AT ONE SIDE OF THE MEMORIAL PROTRUDE THE BENT AND BROKEN BAYONETS OF AN ENTIRE COMPANY BURIED ALIVE WHEN A SHELL CAVED IN A TRENCH JUST AS IT WAS GOING OVER THE TOP.

THE SERGEANT, COURIER FOR A FRENCH LIAISON OFFICER ATTACHED TO GEN.HUNTER LIGGETT IN THE FIRST WORLD WAR, SAID THE GERMANS STOLE ALL SOUVENIRS FROM DOUAUMONT MEMORIAL.

SEP 31944

HITLER VISITED VERDUN TWO YEARS AGO, HE SAID, AND ORDERED SOME TABLETS DESTROYED WHEN HE BECAME ENRAGED AT THEIR REFERENCES TO THE GERMANS, BUT THE OCCUPATION FORCES WERE SO BUSY DEALING WITH THE BALKY FRENCH THEY NEVER CARRIED OUT THE ORDER.

H740PEW

GRENOBLE--1ST ADD EXECUTIONS (A56) X X CROWD BACK.

THE YOUTHS STOOD STOLIDLY AS THEY WERE BOUND TO THE STAKES.

AS EACH WAS BOUND AN OFFICER INQUIRED WHETHER HE HAD ANYTHING TO SAY.

ALL REPLIED IN THE NEGATIVE AND DISDAINED BLINDFOLDS.

THE OFFICER QUICKLY STEPPED ASIDE AND THE FIRING SQUAD OF 20 MAQUIS DRESSED IN REGULAR FRENCH ARMY UNIFORMS LEVELLED THEIR RIFLES.

THE SHOTS BARKED OUT ABOVE THE HYSTERICAL SHRIEKS OF THE CROWD. FIVE BODIES SLUMPED TO THE GROUND BUT A 20-YEAR-OLD STILL STOOD, STARING AHEAD, HIS LIPS MOVING INAUDIBLY.

AN OFFICER ADVANCED WITH A REVOLVER FOR THE COUP DE GRACE AND MURMURED SOMETHING TO HIM.

THEN WITH ALL EYES FIXED ON HIS HEAD THE YOUTH DIED.

SOLDIERS UNTIED THE BODIES AND PLACED THEM IN WAITING COFFINS WHICH WERE THROWN INTO HEARSES.

THEN THE CITIZENS WHOSE ANGER AND VENGEANCE HAD BEEN PILING UP FOR FOUR YEARS STREAMED HOMEWARD CHATTERING EXCITEDLY.

H729PEW

SEP 31944

Add With 7th Army at Briancon xxx Hazelton, Pa

OTHERS AT THE LOFTY STATION INCLUDE SGT.GORDON E.TEGNELL, GREELEY, COLO.; SGT.MARION F.ANDREWS, 1612 32ND ST., EVERETT, WASH., AND SGT. LEO ULICZNY, 1050 KING ST., TOLEDO, OHIO.

JP1213AEW

Add Seloignes, Belgium (W) Hitchcock xxx Salon

IT WAS ANNOUNCED OFFICIALLY THAT SINCE D-DAY THE FIRST ARMY HAD TAKEN 117,908 PRISONERS.

AMERICAN ARMOR NOW THREATENS THE GERMAN FORCES MASSED IN THE PAS DE CALAIS REGION, ABOUT 100 MILES TO THE NORTHWEST, WITH ANOTHER "POCKET" SUCH AS ALLIED FORCES ENGINEERED IN THE FALAIS-ARGENTAN AREA. THE GERMANS ARE PULLING THEIR FORCES BACK TOWARD BELGIUM AND THE LOW COUNTRIES, WITH THE BRITISH PRESSING IN ON THEM FROM THE WEST.

ONE AMERICAN CORPS HEADQUARTERS JUMPED AHEAD 80 MILES YESTERDAY

30. 24— 18481

IN A MOVE TO KEEP PACE WITH THE SWIFT ADVANCE OF THE DIVISION.

"I AM TIRED OF TRAVELLING SO MUCH," SAID PVT.RAYMOND NOEL,
506 NORTH RANDOLPH ST., ~~CHAMPIEGNE~~ Champaign, ILL.

SEP 31944

DIEPPE, FRA"CE, SEPT. 2--(DELAYED)--(AP)--THE CA"ADIA"S WHO E"TERED DIEPPE TODAY WERE GREETED BY THE EAGER WAVI"G OF THE STARS A"D STRIPES BY TWO LO"ELY AMERICA" WOME" WHO WOULD LIKE THEIR COUSI"S I" LA"SI"GBURG, N. Y. NEW YORK, TO K"OW THEY ARE DOI"G VERY "ICELY, THA"KS, A"D HOW ARE THI"GS AT HOME ?

THEY ARE MRS. ELIZABETH DOUGREY SHORE, 76, A"D HER DAUGHTER, MRS. SHORE [redacted] WAS BOR" I" "EW JERSEY BUT REARED I" LA"SI"GBURG A"D MARRIED TO CHARLES SHORE OF ALBA"Y, "." Y.

AS THE O"LY AMERICA"S I" DIEPPE, THEY SAID, THEY WERE TREATED VERY RESPECTFULLY BY THE GERMA"S WHO DID "O T MAKE THEM REGISTER AND GO THROUGH OTHER SECURITY MEASURES.

MRS. SHORE HAS BEE" I" DIEPPE 40 YEARS. HER HUSBA"D DIED WHE" HE WAS YOUNG. SHE CAME ABROAD, FOU"D SHE COULD LIVE MORE CHEAPLY HERE AND SO STAYED O" I" FRA"CE. HER DAUGHTER, GROWI"G UP I" FRA"CE, COULD SPEAK O"LY FRE"CH, SO SHE WAS BROUGHT TO DIEPPE TO ENROLL I" A" E"GLISH SCHOOL. SHE HAS A "IECE I" SCHE"ECTADY, ".Y.,

"AMED BESSIE DOUGREY.

"DO YOU SUPPOSE THE ASSOCIATED PRESS COULD LET HER K"OW WE ARE HERE ?" SAID MRS. SHORE, A TI"Y LITTLE [redacted] OLD LDAY.

THE" SHE LOOKED APOLOGETICALLY AT HER FADED AMERICA" FLAG, SAYI"G, "I'M A LITTLE ASHAMED AT THE CO"DITIO" OF THIS FLAG. IT WAS THE O"LY O"E I COULD FI"D AT THE STORE THIS MOR"I"G."

AW--APL2110--APR--1034A

SEP 31944

BY ROSS MUNRO
CANADIAN PRESS WAR CORRESPONDENT
WITH ALLIED FORCES IN FRANCE, SEPT. 2-(AP)-VIMY RIDGE NEAR ARRAS HAS BEEN CAPTURED BY THE BRITISH SECOND ARMY IN NEW GREAT ADVANCES THROUGH FLANDERS.
JR712AEW

BY WES[illegible]LLEMER
WITH U.S. THIRD ARMY IN FRANCE, SEPT. 2-(AP)-AMERICAN PATROLS WERE DRIVING TODAY TOWARD THE MOSELLE RIVER, 35 MILES EAST OF NEWLY-CAPTURED VERDUN AND ABOUT 20 MILES FROM THE GERMAN FRONTIER.

PATROLS ALSO PUSHED EAST TOWARD GERMANY FROM COMMERCY TO THE SOUTH. HOW FAR THEY HAD GONE WAS NOT DISCLOSED IN EITHER CASE.

THERE WERE UNCONFIRMED REPORTS THAT THE GERMANS WERE EVACUATING NANCY.

FI[illegible]JR63[illegible]EAD CANADIANS (150)
BY ROB[illegible].WILSON

SEP 31944

WITH THE CANADIAN FIRST ARMY IN FRANCE, SEPT. 2-(AP)-BRITISH TROOPS FIGHTING WITH THE CANADIAN FIRST ARMY CAPTURED ST. VALERY ON THE COAST BELOW DIEPPE TODAY, AVENGING A 1940 DEFEAT, AS OTHER CANADIAN UNITS CONTINUED TO ENVELOP THE COASTAL AREA FROM THE SEINE EAST TO THE SOMME.

THEY WERE MEETING RESISTA[illegible]E ONLY ON T.E APPROACHES TO ABBEVILLE. CANADIAN ARMOR DROVE TO THE SOMME BELOW ABBEVILLE EARLIER.

AN INFANTRY REGIMENT OF THE 51ST HIGHLAND DIVISION TOOK ST.VALERY IT SUFFERED HEAVY CASUALTIES THERE FOUR YEARS AGO IN AN EVACUATION FROM FRANCE MADE DIFFICULT BY HIGH CLIFFS. PRISONERS WERE PARADED BY THE GERMAN COMMANDER IN A HUMILIATING SHOW.

MEANWHILE POLISH ARMOR SMASHED TO WITHIN TWO MILES SOUTHWEST OF ABBEVILLE, WITH INFANTRY PULLING UP FAST TO SECURE THE MAIN ROAD FROM ABBEVILLE TO NEUFCHATEL.

LT.-GEN.H.D.G.CRERAR'S ARMY WAS LARGELY PROBING ALMOST AT WILL IN PURSUIT OF GERMAN STRAGGLERS HITCH-HIKING BACK TO THE SIEGFRIED LINE.

THESE SORRY ELEMENTS OF ONE ONCE PROUD GERMAN ARMY HAVE NO FOOD, NO GAS, AND LITTLE OR NO TRANSPORTATION. THEY ARE LIVING OFF THE LAND LIKE TRAMPS AS THEY SEEK A WAY BACK TO GERMANY.

BZ734AEW

CANADIAN ARMOR REACHED THE SOMME BETWEEN ABBEVILLE AND AIRAINES, AND STRENGTH WAS BEING HURRIED UP BEHIND ALL ADVANCED UNITS WHICH HAD THRUST OUT LIKE WHEEL SPOKES TO THE OUTSKIRTS OF LE HAVRE, AND INTO DIEPPE AND LE FREPORT. IN TWO DAYS, CANADIAN UNITS HAD ADVANCED 60 MILES FROM ROUEN TO THE SOMME.

BRITISH TROOPS WITH THE CANADIAN ARMY THRUST RECONNAISSANCE UNITS THROUGH LE HAVRE PENINSULA FROM ETRETAT ON THE COAST TO HARFLEUR ON THE SEINE JUST SHORT OF THE GREAT ATLANTIC PORT. AT LEAST ONE GERMAN REGIMENT WAS BELIEVED ENTRENCHED IN LE HAVRE TO PROTECT DEMOLITIONS BEING CARRIED OUT ON THE DOCKSIDE AND QUAYS.

BELGIAN UNITS WHICH HAD BEEN ATTACKING ON LE HAVRE'S APPROACHES NOW HAVE LEFT THE CANADIAN ARMY.

ME811AEW

SEP 31944

BY ROGER D.GREENE (250)

ARRAS, FRANCE, SEPT. 2-(AP)-LT.GEN.SIR MILES DEMPSEY'S BRITISH SECOND ARMY RACING ACROSS THE HISTORIC BATTLEFIELDS OF WORLD WAR 1 WERE ONLY A FEW MILES FROM THE BELGIAN FRONTIER TONIGHT WITH STILL NO SIGN OF ANY MAJOR GERMAN DEFENSE SYSTEM.

BY-PASSING HALLOWED GROUND AT VIMY RIDGE--WHERE FRENCH MAQUIS ARE CLEANING OUT THE LAST NESTS OF ENEMY RESISTANCE--BRITISH INFANTRY SUPPORTED BY TANKS CAPTURED DOUAI, DOULLENS, AUBIGNY AND LENS.

MORE THAN 3,000 PRISONERS WERE TAKEN YESTERDAY AND ALONG THE CORPSE-LITTERED ROAD TO ARRAS THIS MORNING I SAW MAQUIS WITH CAPTURED GERMAN RIFLES AND GREAT GLEAMING BELTS OF CARTRIDGES SLUNG AROUND THEIR SHOULDERS HERDING PRISONERS LIKE SHEEP THROUGH FIELDS AND WOODS.

IN ONE FIELD ALONGSIDE THE ROAD I WATCHED TWO BRITISH OFFICERS AND THREE PRIVATES LOADING 600 PRISONERS INTO TRUCKS TO TAKE THEM TO THE REAR. THEY WERE A MOTLEY LOOKING CROWD OF MONGOLS SHANGHAIED ON THE RUSSIAN FRONT; POLES, CZECHS, AUSTRIANS AND A FEW RAWBONED GENUINE GERMANS.

FOR MANY MILES ALONG THE BEAUTIFUL TREE-LINED ROAD TO ARRAS WE SAW GERMAN DEAD SPRAWLED IN DITCHES, SMASHED ANTI-TANK GUNS, BURNED OUT TRUCKS, A FEW CHARRED TANKS AND CARCASSES OF SCORES OF HORSES.

AT FORWARD HEADQUARTERS A BRITISH STAFF OFFICER DISCLOSED THAT SIX FLYING BOMB SITES WERE CAPTURED BETWEEN AMIENS AND DOULON.

AS THE CAMPAIGN SWEEPS ON WITH INCREASING MOMENTUM A HEAD-QUARTERS OFFICER SAID:

"THE GERMAN RETREAT IS A FULL ROUT. THE BOCHE IS TRYING DESPERATELY TO ESCAPE BEHIND HIS OWN FRONTIERS. ONLY SUICIDE SQUADS STILL ARE FIGHTING IN ISOLATED GROUPS AT BRIDGES, DEFILES AND VILLAGES WHICH THEY HAVE BEEN ORDERED TO HOLD TO THE END."

N1012PEW

FIRST LEAD SOUTHERN FRANCE

BY NOLAND NORGAARD

ROME, SEPT 2-(AP)-AMERICAN TROOPS STRUCK WITHIN LESS THAN 14 MILES OF THE GREAT RHONE VALLEY CITY OF LYON TODAY, ENTERING THE TOWN OF VIENNE AFTER A SWIFT 16-MILE DASH.

THE U.S. FORCES MOVED UP TO VIENNE FROM BEAUREPAIRE, 30 MILES BELOW LYON.

FRENCH ROOPS ADVANCING UP THE WEST SIDE OF THE RHONE CAPTURED MONTFAUCON AND TOURNON, ABOUT 45 MILES SOUTHWEST AND SOUTH OF LYON.

THE GERMANS WERE REPORTED DIGGING IN REARGUARD POSITIONS TO SLOW THE PUSH ON LYON.

LT.-GEN. ALEXANDER XXX 2ND GRAF PMS BUDGET.

SB325PEW

THIRD LEAD ITALIAN

BY GEORGE TUCKER

SEP 31944

ROME, SEPT 2-(AP)-AMERICAN FIFTH ARMY TROOPS CAPTURED HISTORIC PISA TODAY AND DROVE FOUR MILES FARTHER NORTH TO THE SERCHIO RIVER AS THE BRITISH EIGHTH ARMY BROKE THE NAZIS' VAUNTED GOTHIC LINE ON A 20-MILE FRONT AND OPENED THE GATES TO THE PO VALLEY, ALLIED HEADQUARTERS ANNOUNCED.

AS THE GERMANS PULLED HASTILY BACK TO AVOID ENCIRCLEMENT AFTER BITTER EARLY RESISTANCE TO THE AMERICANS, AN ALLIED SPOKESMAN DECLARED IT WAS ONLY A MATTER OF TIME BEFORE COMPLETE DESTRUCTION OF ALL GERMAN FORCES IN ITALY WILL BE ACCOMPLISHED.

THE GOTHIC LINE XXX SECOND GRAPH SECOND LEAD.

SB322PEW

SEP 31944

BY LYNN HEINZERLING

WITH THE BRITISH EIGHTH ARMY ON THE ADRIATIC, SPT.2--(AP)-EIGHTH ARMY TROOPS, EAGERLY EXPLOITING A WIDE HOLE IN THE GOTHIC LINE AND JOINING THE GENERAL PURSUIT OF ADOLF HITLER'S ARMY TOWARD THE REICH, WERE SWEEPING FORWARD TONIGHT AND HAD A LARGE PART OF THE NOTORIOUS FIRST PARACHUTE DIVISION IN A PRECARIOUS POSITION.

THE PARACHUTISTS, WHO HAD BEEN PUTTING UP A SMALL-SCALE CASSINO AT PESARO FOR THE PAST THREE DAYS, LOOSENED UP DURING THE NIGHT AND APPARENTLY PULLED BACK.

POLES OF THE EIGHTH ARMY WERE ABLE TO MOVE UP TO THE NORTHERN END OF THE TOWN DESPITE MANY SNIPERS LEFT BEHIND.

ANOTHER THREAT TO THE PARACHUTISTS CAME FROM A ROUGH CHARGING COLUMN OF DUST-COVERED TROOPS MOVING UP THROUGH A HOLE IN THE GOTHIC LINE NEAR MONTECCHIO.

ONLY ONE MAIN ROAD IS AVAILABLE TO THE PARACHUTISTS AND THAT IS WELL WITHIN ARTILLERY RANGE.

CANADIAN, BRITISH, AND POLISH TROOPS HAVE SWUNG INTO THIS ATTACK---WHOSE IMMINENCE WAS CONCEALED FROM THE GERMANS FOR THREE WEEKS--

WITH GREAT ZEST TO JOIN IN THE DESTRUCTION OF GERMAN ARMIES PROCEEDING SO EFFICIENTLY IN FRANCE, ROMANIA, AND POLAND.

THE CANADIANS HAVE HARDLY PAUSED TO SLEEP SINCE THEY SLIPPED ACROSS THE METAURO RIVER THE NIGHT OF AUG. 26, EASED INTO THE FAMED GOTHIC LINE AND BEGAN TO PRY ABOUT IN ALL DIRECTIONS. THEY KNIFED CLEAR THROUGH AND NOW ARE HEADED IN A THICK CLOUD OF DUST FOR THE PLAINS OF NORTHERN ITALY AND THE PO.

THE CANADIANS HAVE CAPTURED ABOUT 700 PRISONERS INCLUDING NINE OFFICERS.

FD1256PEW

ROME, SEPT. 2-(AP)-ARROWING HIS MUSTANG FIGHTER THROUGH GROUND FIRE, MAJ.WYATT P.EXUM, GOLDSBORO,N.C., MADE A SPECTACULAR LANDING NEAR KISKORAS, YUGOSLAVIA AND RESCUED A COMRADE WHO HAD BEEN FORCED TO MAKE A BELLY LANDING.

THE RESCUED PILOT, 2ND LT.CHARLES E.WILSON, 417 BRECKINRIDGE LANE, LOUISVILLE, KY., HAD TO LAND WHEN THE COOLING SYSTEM OF HIS PLANE WAS WRECKED BY THE EXPLOSION OF A LOCOMOTIVE HE HAD STRAFED AND DESTROYED.

HE RAN INTO THE MISHAP AFTER COMPLETING AN ESCORT MISSION WITH HEAVY BOMBERS.

WILSON LEAPED INTO EXUM'S MUSTANG AND THE STURDY FIGHTER TOOK OFF SAFELY THROUGH A HAIL OF SMALL ARMS FIRE FROM THE GROUND.

THE INCIDENT WAS EXUM'S INTRODUCTION TO ACTION IN THIS THEATER. PREVIOUSLY HE HAD SERVED IN THE PACIFIC. HIS WIFE LIVES AT GALAX, VA.

SEP 31944

RQ1133AEW

MOSCOW, SEPT. 2-(AP)-ANDRE VITOS, VICE-PRESIDENT OF THE POLISH COMMITTEE OF LIBERATION, WAS QUOTED BY THE SOVIET PRESS TODAY AS DECLARING IN LUBLIN THAT IF BIG ESTATE OWNERS COME BACK TO POLAND THEIR ESTATES WILL BE RETURNED TO THEM, PROVIDING THEY WERE NOT TRAITORS.

THE FIRST MANIFESTO OF THE COMMITTEE HAD DECLARED THAT LARGE POLISH ESTATES ABOVE 125 TO 250 ACRES, WOULD BE DIVIDED UP, DEPENDING ON THEIR LOCATION.

VITOS' DECLARATION THAT PROPERTY WOULD BE HANDED OVER TO THE OWNERS WAS TAKEN AS PROBABLY MEANING HOUSE FURNISHINGS AND A PORTION OF THE ESTATE.

THE REPORT SAID PEASANTS HAD TAKEN OVER PROTECTION OF PROPERTY IN MANY PLACES BEFORE INSTRUCTIONS WERE RECEIVED.

FD1240PEW

PRECEDE LONDONDAY SLOVAK (160)

BY DANIEL DE LUCE

MOSCOW, SEPT. 2-(AP)-THE MAJORITY OF SLOVAK TROOPS AND POLICE HAVE JOINED PATRIOT RESISTANCE AGAINST THE GERMANS IN A BATTLE AREA EXTENDING WITHIN 45 MILES OF BRTISLAVA AND REACHING FRONTIER MOUNTAINS 20 MILES SOUTH OF THE RED ARMY ADVANCE GUARD IN POLAND, A FORMER INSPECTOR-GENERAL OF THE SLOVAK ARMY SAID TONIGHT.

"MOST OF SLOVAKIA IS IN PATRIOT HANDS, ALTHOUGH THE GERMANS ARE EMPLOYING SIX OR SEVEN DIVISIONS AGAINST OUR TWO OR THREE," SAID LT.GEN.RUDOLF VIEST. "THE MOBILIZATION OF PATRIOTS CONTINUES. A FRENCH DETACHMENT COMPOSED OF ESCAPED WAR PRISONERS IS FIGHTING ALONGSIDE US IN THE TATRA MOUNTAINS."

VIEST SAID PARTISAN VOLUNTEERS AND REGULAR TROOPS WERE UNDER A COMBINED COMMAND, EQUIPPED FROM SLOVAK ARMY ARSENALS WITH HEAVY INFANTR ARMS, AUTOMATIC WEAPONS AND FIELD ARTILLERY, BESIDES SMALL ARMS.

VIEST CAME TO MOSCOW AS DEPUTY CHIEF OF THE CZECHO-SLOVAK GOVERNMENT DELEGATION OF EXPERTS WHO WILL ADMINISTER THE NATIONAL TERRITORY AS SOON AS MILITARY OPERATIONS BY THE RED ARMY ARE CONCLUDED.

N1028PEW

NIGHT LEAD RUSSIAN-BULGARIAN (180)

BY DANIEL DE LUCE

SEP 31944

MOSCOW, SEPT. 2-(AP)-SOVIET RUSSIA WARNED BULGARIA THROUGH AN EDITORIAL IN THE MOSCOW NEWS TODAY THAT SHE MUST ENTER THE FIGHT AGAINST GERMANY.

"IT IS TIME TO MAKE THE DECISION," THE ENGLISH-LANGUAGE ORGAN SAID.

"THE SMASHING OF GERMAN DEFENSES IN THE SOUTH HAS CREATED EVERY OPPORTUNITY FOR SEVERING CONNECTIONS WITH HITLERITE GERMANY AND TURNING AGAINST HER," THE NEWS SAID. "THE DECISION MUST BE MADE NOPPPP

AND TURNING AGAINST HER," THE NEWS SAID. "THE DECISION MUST BE MADE NOW BY THE PEOPLE AND BY THOSE PATRIOTIC ELEMENTS THAT HAVE THE INTERESTS OF BULGARIA AT HEART."

AS RUSSIAN TROOPS RACED ALONG BULGARIA'S NORTHERN BORDERS, RIOTERS IN SOFIA WERE REPORTED CLAMORING FOR WAR AGAINST GERMANY.

SOVIET UNITS AT BULGARIA'S FRONTIERS WERE IN FULL VIEW OF BULGARIANS IN NUMEROUS VILLAGES WHICH SPOT THE SOUTHERN BANKS OF THE DANUBE.

THE EDITORIAL IN THE NEWS DECLARED THAT "BULGARIAN RULERS PERHAPS HAVE DECIDED THAT IF THEY HIDE THEIR HEADS IN A HOOD LABELED "NEUTRALITY" THEY WILL BE ABLE AT ONE FELL SWOOP TO COVER UP ALL THEIR SINS, CONTINUE DECEIVING THE PEOPLE AND AT THE SAME TIME NURSING HOPES OF CONTINUING TO SERVE THEIR OLD BERLIN BOSSES."

"THERE IS NO TIME FOR SUCH GAMES," THE EDITORIAL CONTINUED. "IT IS TIME TO MAKE THE DECISION."

(THE SOVIET TASS NEWS AGENCY IN A BUCHAREST DISPATCH ACCUSED BULGARIAN AUTHORITIES TONIGHT OF HARBORING GERMAN TROOPS WHO HAD ESCAPED FROM ROMANIA AND OF EVEN PROVIDING TRANSPORTATION FOR THE NAZIS AND THEIR EQUIPMENT.

SEP 31944

(THE DISPATCH, AS BROADCAST BY THE MOSCOW RADIO AND REPORTED BY THE FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION, TERMED THIS ACTION A VIOLATION OF THE "SO-CALLED BULGARIAN NEUTRALITY.")

BN2AEW

(EDITOR'S NOTE: FRANK O'BRIEN, ASSOCIATED PRESS STAFF MEMBER IN TURKEY AND A GRADUATE OF THE UNIVERSITY OF MISSOURI WHO HAS SERVED MANY YEARS AT THE WAR LISTENING POSTS IN ISTANBUL AND ANKARA, HAS GONE INTO CAPITULATED ROMANIA TO STUDY THE SITUATION THERE. HERE IS HIS FIRST DISPATCH.)

BY FRANK O'BRIEN

BUCHAREST, ROMANIA, SEPT 2-(AP)-BUCHAREST IS GOING UNEASILY ABOUT ITS BUSINESS WHILE THE RED ARMY OCCUPIES ITS FIRST FOREIGN CAPITAL.

NOBODY KNOWS YET WHETHER THE RUSSIANS ARE HERE AS OCCUPATION TROOPS IN A DEFEATED CAPITAL OR AS NEW-FOUND ALLIES WHO ARE SIMPLY GETTING ACQUAINTED.

THEY ARE BEHAVING WITH THE RESERVE AND POLITENESS THAT MIGHT BE EXPECTED FROM NEW BUT LITTLE-KNOWN ALLIES, BUT AT THE SAME TIME THEIR COMMANDERS ARE ISSUING ORDERS--SUCH AS A CURFEW AND FIREARMS AND RADIO

BANS--AND GOING ABOUT THEIR BUSINESS IN THE INDEPENDENT MANNER OF CONQUERORS WITHOUT CONSULTING ROMANIAN AUTHORITIES.

ON FRIDAY THE ROMANIAN GOVERNMENT FLEW IN SEVEN ALLIED CORRESPONDENTS FROM TURKEY TO SEE FOR THEMSELVES.

ALMOST WITHOUT A BREAK FROM OUR NOONTIME ARRIVAL BEEN IN CONFERENCES WITH MEMBERS OF THE NEW ROMANIAN GOVERNMENT AND THEIR AIDES.

THEY ARE PARTICULARLY RESOLVED TO PUT ACROSS TWO POINTS:

1. THEIR CONTENTION THAT ROMANIA CAPITULATED ON CONDITIONS LONG PREVIOUSLY ESTABLISHED AND ACCEPTED BY BOTH ROMANIA AND RUSSIA;

2. THAT ROMANIA WANTS QUICK SIGNATURE OF AN ARMISTICE AND FULL ESTABLISHMENT OF ITS TERMS BRINGING ROMANIA ONTO THE FOOTING OF A FIGHTING ALLY.

ON FRIDAY THERE WAS A SERIES OF PROCLAMATIONS FROM THE SOVIET COMMANDER IN BUCHAREST, BRIG.GEN.BURENIN. HE FIRST ANNOUNCED THAT THE RED ARMY WAS OCCUPYING BUCHAREST AND CALLED FOR ORDER, THEN AMENDED THIS BY THE ANNOUNCEMENT THAT THE RED ARMY WAS HERE AS AN ALLY AND ROMANIANS HAD NOTHING TO FEAR. HE SAID RELIGIOUS SERVICES COULD BE HELD AS USUAL AND CITIZENS WERE TO CONTINUE THEIR DAILY LIVES WITHOUT FEAR OF INTERRUPTION.

A THIRD PROCLAMATION DIRECTING THAT ALL FIREARMS AND RADIOS BE SURRENDERED TO SOVIET AUTHORITIES CAUSED TREPIDATION UNTIL IT WAS EXPLAINED THAT IT APPLIED ONLY TO GUNS OR RADIOS TAKEN FROM THE GERMANS DURING THE FIGHT FOR BUCHAREST.

THE MOST RECENT PROCLAMATION IMPOSED A 9P.M. CURFEW.

THERE HAS BEEN SOME REQUISITIONING OF AUTOMOBILES, BUT BOTH RUSSIANS AND ROMANIANS DESCRIBED THESE INSTANCES AS "ISOLATED."

DY855PEW

By Eddy Gilmore

SEP 31944

Moscow, Sept. 2-AP

YOUNG KING MIHAI OF ROMANIA BEGAN PLOTTING WITH THE COMMUNISTS BACK IN 1943 UNDER THE VERY NOSES OF NAZI OCCUPATION GENERALS AND PLAYED A MAJOR PART IN THE COUP WHICH OVERTHREW THE STEEL RULE OF PREMIER ION ANTONESCU, A MEMBER OF HIS NEW GOVERNMENT DISCLOSED HERE TODAY.

IN A DRAMATIC CLIMAX TO THIS TENSE, UNDERCOVER PREPARATION, YOUNG MIHAI DEFIANTLY TOLD THE GERMANS IN STRONG TERMS HE HAD ORDERED A ROMANIAN ARMISTICE WITH THE ALLIES.

THE YOUTHFUL MONARCH WAS WON OVER TO THE PLAN OF THE COMMUNISTS EARLY IN 1943, SAID 42-YEAR-OLD LUCRETIU PATRASCANU, MINISTER OF STATE AND JUSTICE, WHO TOLD THE STORY OF HOW MIHAI, IN TRUE BALKAN TRADITION, PLOTTED FOR THE LIBERATION OF HIS COUNTRY.

MIHAI EXHIBITED GREAT COURAGE AND POLITICAL MATURITY DURING THE LONG WAITING AND PLANNING, PATRASCANU SAID, AND OFTEN TOOK THE INITIATIVE IN THE PLOTTING.

BUT BECAUSE ANTONESCU HAD BLED THE NATION OF TROOPS FOR THE RUSSIAN FRONT TO BOLSTER THE SAGGING NAZIS, AND BECAUSE THE GERMANS CONTROLLED BUCHAREST AND MOST OF ROMANIA, NOTHING COULD BE DONE UNTIL EARLY THIS YEAR.

HOWEVER, EVENTS MOVED RAPIDLY IN 1944 WITH THE ROUT OF THE GERMANS BEFORE THE SURGING RED ARMY, AND ALL THE PARTIES REALIZED, PATRASCANU SAID, THAT IT WAS NO LONGER NECESSARY TO HOLD BACK A COMPLETE REVERSAL OF FOREIGN POLICY. IN APRIL MILITARY AND POLITICAL PREPARATIONS FOR ANTONESCU'S OVERTHROW COMMENCED ACTIVELY.

DIRECT CONTACT WAS ESTABLISHED BETWEEN THE KING AND THE COMMUNISTS, AND IN MAY THE COMMUNISTS AND OTHER PARTIES' REPRESENTATIVES MET MIHAI AND PLOTTED THE COUP.

AT THE END OF MAY THE GERMANS HAD SOME 660,000 TROOPS IN ROMANIA. AT THE FRONT WERE 450,000; IN RESERVE, 15,000 MORE;

55,000 AROUND BUCHAREST AND THE REST THROUGHOUT THE COUNTRY. NINE ARMORED DIVISIONS WERE INCLUDED IN THIS TOTAL, AND ASIDE FROM ALL THESE THERE WERE 8,000 "CIVILIAN" GERMANS DISGUISED AS TOURISTS, BUSINESSMEN OR JOURNALISTS, THE TROOPS WERE SO ARRANGED THAT THEY ENCIRCLED THE ROMANIAN ARMY, AND THE OUTLOOK FOR THE PLOTTERS DID NOT SEEM PROMISING.

THE COMMUNISTS PROPOSED IMMEDIATE UPRISINGS AND DIRECT ACTION. THE KING AGREED. IT WAS DECIDED TO MOBILIZE ALL PATRIOTIC FORCES AND SET UP A MILITARY COMMITTEE. THE PLOTTERS ALSO DECIDED TO GET IN TOUCH WITH THE ALLIES.

BY LATE MAY OR EARLY JUNE A SOLID FRONT OF PARTIES OPPOSED TO HITLER AND ANTONESCU WAS ESTABLISHED, AND ON JUNE 20, THE NATIONAL DEMOCRATIC BLOC ISSUED ITS DECLARATION.

A202

"THUS," SAID PATRASCANU, HIMSELF A COMMUNIST PARTY MEMBER FOR 25 YEARS, "WAS CREATED THE INSTRUMENT TO OVERTHROW ANTONESCU."

ON AUG. 22 THE BLOC HELD ANOTHER MEETING WITH THE KING PRESIDING, AND AUG. 26 WAS NAMED AS THE DAY FOR A COUP, BECAUSE ANTONESCU HAD ARRANGED A PALACE INTERVIEW FOR THAT DAY.

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BUT THE PREMIER SHOWED UP THREE DAYS EARLY. ALL PARTIES GOT BUSY. WHEN THE DRAMATIC MOMENT CAME, THE 22-YEAR-OLD KING LOOKED CALMLY AT HIS UNWANTED PREMIER, AND ORDERED HIM TO CONCLUDE AN ARMISTICE WITH THE ALLIES OR RESIGN. ANTONESCU REFUSED FLATLY.

IMMEDIATELY THE KING PLACED HIM UNDER ARREST ALONG WITH HIS BODYGUARD AND PERSONAL PARTY, AND DURING THE FOLLOWING HOURS OF EXCITEMENT THE INTERIOR AND WAR MINISTERS AND THE BUCHAREST CHIEF OF POLICE ALSO WERE ARRESTED. THAT EVENING THE NEW GOVERNMENT TOOK POWER AND THE KING ISSUED A PROCLAMATION WHICH WAS BROADCAST.

TWO GERMAN GENERALS RUSHED INTO THE PALACE AT 2 A.M. THE FOLLOWING DAY. THE KING WAS UNIMPRESSED. HE TOLD THEM IN STRONG LANGUAGE WHAT HAD HAPPENED. THEY PROMISED TO WITHDRAW TROOPS WITHOUT REPRISALS, AND TOOK TWO ROMANIAN GENERALS WITH THEM TO HELP CARRY OUT THE WITHDRAWAL.

HARDLY HAD THEY REACHED THEIR CARS WHEN THE GERMANS ARRESTED THE ROMANIAN GENERALS, AND AT 4 A.M. THE GERMANS OUTSIDE BUCHAREST BEGAN ATTACKING THE CITY. HASTILY MOBILIZED ROMANIAN SOLDIERS IN THE CAPITAL OPENED FIRE ON THE NAZIS.

"ON THE 25TH OF AUGUST THERE WAS REAL WAR," PATRASCANU SAID. A SAVAGE BOMBARDMENT OF BUCHAREST BEGAN AUG. 24, BUT THE NEW GOVERNMENT WAS FIRMLY ENTRENCHED, AND HAD ITS HEADQUARTERS IN THE BASEMENT OF A BAN.

PATRASCANU

SFP 31944

BASEMENT OF A BANK.

PATRASCANU SAID A PEACE DELEGATION HAS SEEN SOVIET FOREIGN COMMISSAR VYACHESLAV MOLOTOV TWICE. PRINCIPAL SESSIONS ARE EXPECTED SHORTLY, HE SAID. ASKED IF HE HAD SEEN AMERICANS OR BRITISH IN MOSCOW, HE REPLIED HE EXPECTED TO DO SO SOON, AND SAID HIS GOVERNMENT WAS "WAITING FOR AN INVITATION."

STOCKHOLM, SEPT. 2-(AP)-THE FINNISH PARLIAMENT WAS CALLED INTO SESSION TODAY AS REPORTS HERE SAID FINLAND IS CONSIDERING BREAKING RELATIONS WITH GERMANY AS A PRELIMINARY TO NEGOTIATIONS FOR AN ARMISTICE WITH RUSSIA.

ORIGINALLY THE PARLIAMENT HAD BEEN SCHEDULED TO MEET NEXT WEDNESDAY. THE OFFICIAL ANNOUNCEMENT CALLING TODAY'S MEETING SAID THE CABINET WOULD REPORT ON THE "POLITICAL SITUATION."

FW412AEW

MSTOCKHOLM, SEP 2-(AP)-THE SWEDISH RAILWAYS ANNOUNCED TONIGHT BERLIN HAD ADVISED THAT THE BELGIAN FRONTIER HAD BEEN CLOSED TO ALLL TRANSIT GOODS.

SEP 31944

SW403PEW

All Swiss-German Frontier (Hawkins) XX non-Nazis.

THE RUTHLESSNESS OF THE NAZIS IN COMBATING THE ALLEGED JULY 20 ASSASSINATION ATTEMPT ON ADOLF HITLER'S LIFE HAS CREATED "UNIVERSAL DISGUST" AND A "NUMBER OF NEW ENEMIES" FOR THE HITLER REGIME, THE OWI REPORT SAID. ONE TRAVELER SAID THE EXECUTED GENERALS HAD BECOME HEROES BECAUSE THEY WERE HANGED INSTEAD OF SHOT AND THAT NEW ENEMIES OF THE NAZIS HAD BEEN MADE BY THE ARREST OF ARMY OFFICERS IN NO WAY CONNECTED WITH THE ALLEGED PLOT.

"THE BELIEF OF AN SS HOMOGENEOUS BODY UNITED BEHIND HIMMLER IS ABSURD," HE DECLARED. "WHEN THE SHOWDOWN COMES, THE SS WILL FALL TO PIECES."

THE BERLIN RESIDENT ASSERTED THAT THERE WAS SOME OPPOSITION TO THE NAZIS IN GERMANY, BUT THAT IT DID NOT APPEAR TO BE ORGANIZED. HE PORTRAYED THE OPPOSITION AS POTENTIAL RATHER THAN ACTUAL AND BASED ON A SOMEWHAT INCREASED COMMUNITY OF ANTI-NAZI FEELING RATHER THAN AN INTENSE DESIRE TO OVERTHROW NAZISM.

THE OWI DID NOT SAY HOW IT OBTAINED THESE REPORTS.

SB25APEW

A U.S.BOMBER BASE, MARIANAS ISLANDS-(DELAYED)-(AP)-WHEN CAPT. THOMAS E.SMITH HAD A TRUCK LOAD OF LUMBER PILED NEAR THE GI TENTS AT THIS BASE HE HAD CERTAIN DEFINITE IDEAS AS TO ITS EVENTUAL USE.

ATOP THE LUMBER PILE HE PLACED A SIGN "GOVERNMENT PROPERTY." DURING THE NIGHT ALL THE LUMBER AND EVEN THE SIGN DISAPPEARED. THE CAPTAIN, WHOSE HOME IS AT WADENA,MINN., SAID NARY A WORD TO THE GIS WHO HAD USED IT TO FLOOR THEIR TENTS. THAT'S WHAT HE WANTED THEM TO DO WITH IT IN THE FIRST PLACE.

DV854PCW

(ADVANCE FOR USE AT 10 A. M., EASTERN WAR TIME, TODAY, SATURDAY, SEPT. 2)

(ADVANCE) OTTAWA, SEPT. 2--(AP)--LANCE-CORPORAL SIDNEY BLAIN THOMPSON, WHOSE BROTHER WILLIAM THOMPSON LIVES AT NEW ROCHELLE, N. Y., WAS LIS. AS WOUNDED IN A CANADIAN ARMY CASUALTY LIST RELEASED TODAY. THOMPSON WAS ATTACHED TO THE ROYAL CANADIAN ENGINEERS.

(END ADVANCE FOR USE AT 10 A. M., EASTERN WAR TIME, TODAY, SATURDAY, SEPT (2)

SEP 31944

(ADVANCE FOR USE AT 10 A. M., EASTERN WAR TIME, TODAY, SATURDAY, SEPT. 2).

(ADVANCE) OTTAWA, SEPT. 2--(AP)--PRIVATE FRANCIS BERTRAND LOUTH, WHOSE MOTHER LIVES AT 13 CHESTNUT STREET, MARCUS HOOK, PA., WAS LISTED AS WOUNDED IN A CANADIAN ARMY CASUALTY LIST RELEASED TODAY. HE WAS ATTACHED TO A CENTRAL ONTARIO REGIMENT.

SEP 31944

(END ADVANCE FOR USE AT 10 A. M., EASTERN WAR TIME, TODAY, SATURDAY, SEPT. 2).

CP/THO/130A

HEADQUARTERS, ALASKAN DEPARTMENT, SEPT. 2-(AP)-APPOINTMENT OF BRIG. GEN. WALLACE C. PHILHOON AS DEPUTY COMMANDER OF THE ARMY'S ALASKAN DEPARTMENT HAS BEEN ANNOUNCED HERE. HE SUCCEEDS BRIG. GEN. FRANK L. WHITTAKER UNDER THE DEPARTMENT COMMANDER, LT. GEN. DELOS C. EMMONS.

GENERAL PHILHOON SERVED AS CARIBBEAN DEFENSE COMMAND CHIEF OF STAFF AND COMMANDING GENERAL OF THE INFANTRY REPLACEMENT TRAINING CENTER AT FORT MC CLELLAN, ALA. GENERALS EMMONS AND PHILHOON WERE CLASSMATES AT ~~ANNAPOLIS~~ West Point WHERE PHILHOON WAS A FOOTBALL PLAYER AND COACH. MRS. PHILHOON LIVES AT FREDERICK, MD.

XA1135ACW NM

MEXICO CITY,SEPT 2 (AP)-TWO YOUNG BULLFIGHTERS RESUMED EATING TODAY AFTER A FORT-HOUR HUNGER STRIKE THAT WON THEM PROMISES OF

SEP 31944

MORE CHANCES TO WIN LAURELS.

THE TWO YOUNG MEN, JUAN JOSE MORFIN AND RICARDO CANOVAS, SAID THEY HAD GOOD RECORDS IN THE PROVINCIAL BULL RINGS BUT THAT THEY WERE UNABLE TO GET ENGAGEMENTS IN THE MEXICO CITY RING WHICH TO THEM IS THE ONLY PLACE WHERE THEY CAN GAIN FAME. WHILE THEY HUNGERED THE TWO YOUNG MEN PICKETED THE BULL RING OFFICE, ENCOURAGED BY GROUPS OF THE MANY YOUNG MEXICANS WHO DREAM OF GLORY IN THE BULL RING.

GG252PCW

THE ROAD TO BERLIN
BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS
1-- RUSSIAN FRONT 322 MILES (FROM EASTERN SUBURBS OF WARSAW)
2-- NORTHERN FRANCE 410 MILES (FROM SEDAN)
3-- SOUTHERN FRANCE 595 MILES (FROM VOIRON)
4-- ITALIAN FRONT 590 MILES (FROM PESARO)

SEP 31944

ME445PEW

NEW YORK, SEPT. 2--RADIO ATLANTIC DECLARED TODAY THAT ADVANCED TANK UNITS HAVE CROSSED THE BELGIAN BORDER, AND HAVE REACHED NAMUR AND CHARLEROI. NBC HEARD THE BROADCAST BY THE SECRET RADIO STATION.

FD224PEW

NEW YORK, SEPT 2-(AP)-THE AMERICAN BROADCASTING STATION IN EUROPE (ABSIE) SAID TODAY IT HAD BEEN REPORTED FROM ALGIERS THAT GEN.HENRI HONORE GIRAUD, FORMER FRENCH COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF, HAD BEEN "SLIGHTLY INJURED IN THE FACE" WHEN A SENEGALESE SOLDIER ACCIDENTALLY FIRED AT HIM.

THE BROADCAST, REPORTED BY THE OFFICE OF WAR INFORMATION, GAVE NO DETAILS.

SB337PEW

NEW YORK, SEPT 2--THE BRITISH RADIO SAID TODAY THAT LUXEMBOURG PATRIOTS HAD JOINED BELGIAN RESISTANCE FORCES IN THE ARDENNES FOREST AND THAT THE BELGIAN LABOR NEWSPAPER LE PEUPLE DE BELGIQUE HAD CALLED UPON SOCIALISTS IN THE UNDERGROUND MOVEMENT TO OBEY THE INSTRUCTIONS OF THE ALLIED SUPREME COMMAND.

"THE TIME FOR MILITARY ACTION HAS COME," THE PAPER WAS QUOTED AS SAYING.

THE BROADCAST WAS RECORDED BY OWI.

SB320PEW

NEW YORK, SEPT. 2--POLISH PREMIER STANISLAW MIKOLAJCZYK SAID TODAY IN A CBS BROADCAST FROM LONDON THAT POLES WERE FIGHTING COURAGEOUSLY ON NEARLY ALL FRONTS AND NONE WITH GREATER LOYALTY AND DEVOTION TO THE HOMELAND AND THE ALLIED CAUSE THAN THOSE BATTLING "INTHE RUINS OF THE CITY OF WARSAW."

SPEAKING ON THE FIFTH ANNIVERSARY OF THE WEEKEND WHEN THE WAR BEGAN THE HEAD OF THE GOVERNMENT-IN-EXILE SAID THE WARSAW BATTLE WAS "UNDERTAKEN BY BRAVE MEN WHO BELIEVED THAT THE CAPITAL OF THE COUNTRY WHICH NEVER SURRENDERED DESERVES THE HONOR OF FIGHTING THE GERMANS IN THE LAST STAGE OF THE STRUGGLE BEFORE LIBERATION."

"I HAVE SPOKEN ABOUT THE LOYALTY OF POLAND, NOT ONLY TO REMIND THE WORLD THAT POLAND DESERVES EQUAL LOYALTY IN RETURN. I HAVE SPOKEN ALSO ABOUT IT BECAUSE TODAY, WHEN THE PROBLEM OF MUTUAL CONFIDENCE IS PARTICULARLY IMPORTANT IN DEALING WITH THE PROSPECTS OF A SOVIET-POLISH AGREEMENT, IT IS NECESSARY TO RECALL HOW POLAND CARRIED OUT HER OBLIGATIONS."

SEP 31944

N1048VEW

NEW YORK, SEPT. 2-(AP)-A TOKYO ENGLISH-LANGUAGE BROADCAST MONITORED BY THE FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSIONSAID TODAY THAT "AMERICANS ARE USING MANY WOMEN PILOTS IN THE PACIFIC BATTLES." THE THEME OF THE PROPAGANDA OFFERING WAS THAT "AMERICA IS GETTING SHORT OF PILOTS."

N1059PEW

NEW YORK, SEPT. 2-(AP)-MAURICIO HOCHSCHILD, BOLIVIAN TIN MAGNATE WHO REPORTEDLY WAS KIDNAPPED AND HELD CAPTIVE FOR 17 DAYS DURING BOLIVIA'S NATIONAL ELECTION LAST MONTH, ARRIVED AT LA GUARDIA FIELD TONIGHT.

N1053PEW

NEW YORK, SEPT. 2--THE BRAZZAVILLE RADIO QUOTED TODAY A MARSEILLE ANNOUNCEMENT TODAY THAT ADMIRAL JEAN JOSEPH DE LA BORDE, WHO WAS IN COMMAND OF THE FRENCH FLEET WHICH WAS SCUTTLED AT TOULON NOV. 27, 1942, TO KEEP IT FROM GERMAN HANDS, HAD BEEN PLACED "IN PROTECTIVE CUSTODY BY ORDER OF THE FRENCH AUTHORITIES." THE BROADCAST WAS RECORDED BY CBS. THE REASON FOR THE REPORTED ORDER WAS NOT STATED.

N1030PEW

EUROPEAN WAR FLASHBACK
BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

SEPT. 3, 1918--FIELD MARSHAL HAIG'S BRITISH TROOPS PUSHED TO BARALLE, EIGHT MILES FROM CAMBRAI, DRIVING THE GERMANS IN HASTY RETREAT TO THE CANAL DU NORD AND LEAVING THE BRITISH FREE TO FIGHT THEIR WAY DOWN THE HINDENBURG LINE. THE GERMANS EVACUATED LENS, IMPORTANT COAL MINING CITY, INDICATING THEY WERE DRASTICALLY SHORTENING THEIR WHOLE LINE.

SEPT. 3, 1940--PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT NOTIFIED CONGRESS OF THE AGREEMENT BY WHICH BRITAIN RECEIVED 50 OVER-AGE U.S. DESTROYERS IN EXCHANGE FOR NAVAL AND AIR BASES TO THE UNITED STATES IN NEWFOUNDLAND AND THE WEST INDIES.

N1035PEW

SEP 31944

30. 24— 18487

Americans Reported Across Holland Border; Brussels Entered, Half of Belgium Is Freed; Eisenhower Alerts Belgian and Dutch Patriots

AMERICAN AND BRITISH COLUMNS IN BELGIUM CONVERGE ON BRUSSELS

Patton's Army Thrusts Patrols Across Moselle River As Germans Pour Troops Into Siegfried Line For Showdown Battle For Reich

Supreme Allied Headquarters, *Monday*, Sept. 4 (AP)—American troops stormed into Germany and captured their first town, neutral reports said today, as other Allied armies ripped through Belgium and into Holland, crushing remnants of the German army.

While a Stockholm report said American tankmen had captured Perl, just inside the German frontier near the junction of Germany, France and Luxembourg, farther to the north in a sweep through the Low Countries United States First Army units took Mons, 30 miles from Brussels.

There was no confirmation at supreme headquarters that the Americans had crossed into Germany or of a German report that they were now fighting in Holland.

Armored columns of Americans plunging up the broad valley of the Meuse reached Namur, 35 miles inside Belgium yesterday, while 125 miles to the south, Lieut. Gen. George S. Patton's Third Army pushed through Metz and Nancy toward the German frontier, 35 miles away.

Both Closing On Brussels

According to latest reports, both American and British troops were closing in on Brussels, capital of Belgium.

Nowhere were the Germans making any determined effort to stem the advance and there was no indication they were planning to use the Maginot Line as a defense.

British and Canadian forces swung two more bridgeheads across the Somme, east and west of Abbeville, which was being mopped up, and reached Ailly le Haut and Clocher, four miles beyond the river, and Grand Laviers, about two miles northeast of Abbeville.

Ports Reported Taken

Supreme headquarters had no official confirmation of reports that Allied forces had captured Le Touquet, Boulogne, Calais and Dunkerque.

[Axis reports said American troops had reached the Maas canal, which is actually inside Holland in the Maastricht appendix jutting down between Germany and Belgium.]

As the battle for France apparently ended and the fight for Belgium appeared nearing its end, the BBC in a London broadcast recorded by the FCC said "the Belgian Government, now in London, is to return to Belgium in a few days.

Headquarters Silent

[Supreme headquarters generally was silent for security reasons on the rapid advances of Allied forces, but it appeared the show-down battle for Germany was on.]

With Allied armies drawing closer to the Reich, the Germans were reported pouring troops into the Siegfried Line for the showdown battle for Germany.

The speed with which the Third Army was rolling and the insignificant opposition the enemy was offering probably means it will breach the German frontier today.

The battle for Germany was drawing nearer hourly—with no strong opposition in sight short of the Reich itself—even as shots of bypassed German rearguards punctuated the dying hours of the battle of France on the fifth anniversary of Britain's declaration of war.

Lt.-Gen. Courtney H. Hodges' U. S. First army, which crossed the Belgian border only yesterday, wheeled abruptly northeast and reportedly sent tanks rumbling to Namur, 35 miles inside Belgium on the route over which Hitler's legions sped four years ago in the conquest of France and the Lowlands.

Namur is 33 miles southwest of Liege, great fortress anchor in Belgium's Albert line which the Germans cracked in the campaign that they boasted would seal Europe's fate "for the next 1,000 years."

Only 15 miles farther on is Maastrich where Hitler's legions boiled thru an appendix-shaped part of Holland across the Albert canal.

Now, four years later, they were fleeing along the same road faster than they came, offering nothing but sporadic resistance to Hodges' spearheads.

The British Second army rushed on from fallen Tournai, six miles inside Belgium, now the last 46 miles to Brussels.

(A front line dispatch Saturday indicated that Tournai had fallen to the Americans. It was not clear whether the two armies met there.)

Lt. Gen. George S. Patton sent patrols below Metz across the Moselle river—last major barrier before the Siegfried line—and a front dispatch said advance units were operating in the area of Metz and the old Lorraine capital of Nancy.

Metz is 24 miles from the Saar border, where the French early in the war jumped off from their Maginot line and made a small penetration into Germany near Saarbrucken.

There was nothing official on any operations north of Metz, where the Germans yesterday said strong forces were within 11 miles of the Saar border and only 20 miles from Siegfried line outposts along the Saar river.

American columns streamed northward, west and east of Sedan, and the Germans reported a "fierce" tank battle at Longwy, two miles from the border of the duchy of Luxembourg — which probably meant that a few enemy tanks had tried to stop the American armor.

Before these onrushing forces, the Germans were marching columns of troops into the Siegfried line, but they are of doubtful caliber and it was a question whether they could do more than slow the advance should the Allies choose to strike into the industrial Rhineland.

ONLY NAZI HOPE

A stand in these now outmoded defenses, stretching from the Swiss frontier northward to The Netherlands, was Germany's last hope of holding off the Allies for the next four to six weeks of good fighting weather, when heavy autumn rains can slow or bog the mobile Allied armies.

The Germans began overhauling the Siegfried line to meet changing methods of warfare only six months ago.

Between the British on the west and the Americans at Namur, another American force struck for Mons, nine miles inside Belgium. (The German news agency DNB said the British also had patrols near Mons.)

The only strong enemy resistance was reported in the center by hopelessly cut-off rearguards on the old world war battlegrounds of Cambrai, St. Quentin and Compiegne, as far as 90 miles behind a front which now stretches some 300 miles from Abbeville to Nancy.

In the drive on Namur, the first army captured Charleroi. At Namur the Americans would be 41 miles from Dutch territory, the appendix near the German frontier city of Aachen.

BEST WAY IN

This route, which cuts north of Liege and Aachen, offers the best way into Germany thru the lesser defenses of the Siegfried line. Thirty-eight miles east of the frontier here lies the German industrial city of Cologne, familiar to the U. S. army of occupation in the last war.

As the battle for Belgium broke in full fury, Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower broadcast a warning to the Germans that Belgian forces of the interior were fighting shoulder to shoulder with the Allies and "all atrocities committed against members of forces under my command" would be punished.

Can Hem In Dunkerque

The British Second Army pressing into Belgium was in position to veer northwest and hem in any Germans around Dunkerque.

There were still Germans along this coast, as citizens in southern England, fired on by big German guns across the Channel for the second successive day, could testify.

Heavy explosions were seen in the harbor areas of Boulogne and near Cape Gris Nez, as if the Germans were destroying installations before fleeing this one-time center of the robot bomb coast. For more than 48 hours no flying bombs had hit England.

[A French Forces of the Interior communique said patriot forces already had liberated the most important points in this region, CBS reported.]

Resist At Le Havre

The Channel coast was cleared from the Seine to the Somme, with the exception of the port of Le Havre, where the Germans were putting up resistance. Canadians fought into the outskirts of Abbeville on the Somme, and were across the river on both the east and west.

[A front dispatch said yesterday that Belgian forces no longer were on this front, possibly indicating that they had been shifted north and may be given the honor of entering their capital first, as did the French in Paris.]

The Americans meanwhile won their first Breton port with the capture of the garrison on the Isle de Cezembre, which had prevented the use of the north coast harbor of St. Malo. This port is a small one, however, with limited facilities.

Heavy fighting raged for the port of Brest, and the Germans said the Americans were attacking with four divisions.

BELGIANS TOLD "NOW IS TIME"

Eisenhower Broadcast Also Warns Nazis On Atrocities

Supreme Allied Headquarters, Sept. 3 (AP)—As the Allied advance rolled into Belgium and toward Holland, Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower today sent three messages to the Low Countries—one to the Belgians telling them their hour had struck, one to the Germans in Belgium warning against atrocities, and the third to the Dutch, telling them not yet to attempt any mass uprising.

General Eisenhower told the Belgians:

"Listen attentively to the instructions and warnings you will hear from BBC and the American broadcasting station in Europe. Read and circulate widely as possible the leaflets distributed by the Allied air forces.

Predicts Quick Liberation

"This is the supreme moment. Fulfill your task loyally. If all play their part, the liberation of Belgium will be quickly achieved. Long live Belgium."

Eisenhower told Belgian resistance forces:

"Your orders are now to protect, not to sabotage factories, mines or other industrial installations. Safeguard these, especially stores of petrol, oil and lubricants, against destruction by the enemy. All those facilities will soon be needed by the Belgians and their allies.

In a special postscript to the Belgian railway, waterway and other transport personnel, the supreme commander said that "every delay to an enemy train, barge or road transport assists the general paralysis of his movement. But as soon as your area has been liberated come forward and be prepared to assist the Allies to start up again the essential transport facilities for the onward march to Germany."

Urges Safety Precautions

The Belgians in unliberated areas were told to attempt no mass uprising, but instead to give all the help possible to resistance forces. General Eisenhower directed them to take precautions for their own safety by staying at home unless they were in the vicinity of a battle area or of road or rail junctions.

"At all costs avoid important thoroughfares in towns or countryside, especially where there are enemy troop movements and where, for this reason, the Allied air forces will be particularly active," the message said.

The Hollanders were told to follow the orders of their leaders, and to continue by "all covert means" to disrupt German transport, disorganize "the Quisling administration of your country, and give all the help you can to members of the resistance movement."

Instructed To Await Orders

"The hour of liberation for which Holland has so long waited is very near," the message assured the Dutch. "Then every loyal citizen will have his task to perform. Until you receive these precise instructions from the supreme commander, remain disciplined and orderly.

"Long live the Netherlands."

Prince Bernhard of the Netherlands has been appointed commander of the Netherlands Forces of the Interior under the command of General Eisenhower, supreme headquarters announced.

Appointed By Queen

Queen Wilhelmina of the Netherlands made the appointment of Prince Bernhard which she disclosed to her people in a broadcast, saying:

"If you know that liberation is at hand. You know that our land, sea and air forces are fighting shoulder to shoulder with the United Nations and are doing a fine job."

General Eisenhower announced today the appointment of Maj. Gen. Ivan Gerard as chief of the Belgian Forces of the Interior.

Warning To Germans

The supreme commander's message to the Germans' forces still in Belgium said:

"To officers and men of the German forces in Belgium:

"Powerful Allied forces already are fighting on the soil of Belgium. I, therefore, address to you the following statement:

"Belgian forces of resistance are now fighting side by side with Allied forces. They are instructed to conduct their operations against you in accordance with the rules of war. They are regarded by me as an army under my command.

"I am determined that every effort shall be made to trace the authors of any atrocities committed against members of the forces under my command. The guilty will be brought to justice."

U.S. First Army Reaches Namur Inside Belgium

BULLETIN

LONDON, Monday, Sept. 4. (AP)—The FFI radio at Paris broadcast tonight that American forces were fighting in Germany and that other columns had driven half way across Belgium without meeting any semblance of a line where the Nazis might have prepared for a stand.

The assertion the Americans had crossed the German border came after an earlier Berlin radio report placed Allied units only a few miles from Aachen (Aix La Capelle), border town and stronghold in the Siegfried line on the road to Cologne, 50 miles to the east.

Other Axis reports said Americans had reached the Maas (Juliana) canal, which actually was inside Holland in the Maastricht appendix jutting down between Germany and Belgium.

Supreme headquarters maintained its "security" silence—the same type of silence that preceded the announcement of the original big break thru from Normandy into Brittany.

The whole picture, however, appeared to be that the battle of France is over and that the battle of Germany now is on.

A Reuters dispatch from Stockholm quoted the Bern correspondent for the Stockholm Svenska Dagbladet that Allied troops had captured the village of Perl inside Germany near the junction of the German, French and Luxembourg frontiers.

Perl is 12 miles northeast of Thionville, where the Germans Saturday reported fighting under way.

The Brazzaville radio said Canadians and Poles had taken Le Touquet, Boulogne, Calais and Dunkirk.

British 30 Miles From Holland Line

NEW YORK, Sept. 3.—ABSIE, the American broadcasting station in Europe, said tonight in a report recorded by CBS that British forces were about 30 miles from the forntiers of Holland.

The broadcast said also that "Allied forces are half way across Belgium" and "strong columns are beyond Namur."

Tons of Maps By Air For Invaders of Reich

SUPREME HEADQUARTERS, Allied Expeditionary Force, Sept. 3 (AP)—Ten tons of maps, presumably of Germany, were dropped by air today to the American 3d Army as the Allies moved into Belgium and toward the German border.

LYON FALLS TO YANK AND FRENCH ARMS

Nazis Flee For Reich In Final Phase Of Battle For South France

Rome, Sept. 3 (AP)—American and French troops of the Seventh Army took Lyon today after brushing through light enemy forces, and Allied war planes took a bitter toll of Nazi lives and equipment in the final phase of the battle for southern France.

Ahead of the advanced American and French forces raced a bedraggled and disorganized rabble of soldiers, the remains of the German 19th Army running for the Reich.

An offical announcement said "American and French forward elements have entered Lyon" after overrunning a vain attempt by the Germans to slow down the Allied pursuit at the outskirts of the great southern France city.

Escape Routes Slashed

While vanguards of Lieut. Gen. Alexander M. Patch's Seventh Army moved into France's third largest city, other elements of the Allied forces slashed across German escape routes from the area and it was possible that official information was far behind the swift movement of the troops.

It appeared likely that few if any of the retreating Germans, among whom all semblance of unified command has disappeared, would reach the Reich.

Thirty-five miles northeast of Lyon the Americans in a flanking movement were reported yesterday attacking to get astride of the shortest escape route for the Nazis. Until today the Seventh Army command had little to say about this encirclement.

Still Would Face Patton's Army

The German frontier is nearly 200 airline miles from Lyon and the highway distance is much longer. Even if some elements of the German 19th Army slip through Patch's net, they still must outrun advance elements of Lieut. Gen. George S. Patton's American Third Army which have a long headstart on them and are meeting virtually no opposition in an intercepting thrust.

The American column making the swift encircling movement was attacking in the vicinity of Bourg-en-Bresse.

The Germans also were in pell-mell retreat up the highway due north of Lyon through Macon, a little over 40 miles away. This route in the Saone river valley also was threatened.

Despite unfavorable weather, American-flown, British-made Beaufighters made continuous strafing attacks on enemy motor transfort columns fleeing north from Macon toward Dijon.

Secret Swing Disclosed

Patch's headquarters announced the secret swing of American forces far up to the east and northeast of Lyon "could not be announced hitherto for reasons of security" and explained "in the later stages it took place while the enemy, retreating up the Rhone toward Lyon, was being subjected to destructive artillery and air attack."

In a delayed dispatch dated August 30, Associated Press Correspondent Sidney A. Feder revealed that four days ago American doughboys swept across the Rhone river on a bridge kept intact for them by well-armed Maquis and thus slammed shut several back-door escape routes, catching fleeing Germans between Lyon and Bourg. Their drive carried them ten miles above the Rhone where they cut three roads and found no sign of the Germans.

Making Desperate Effort

The Germans were making a desperate effort to get some fragments of the 19th Army back into the Fatherland. They threw a screen of tanks, infantry and mortars northeast of Lyon, striving to protect the road through Bourg, Belfort and to the German frontier along the northern border of Switzerland.

Americans, on the flanking sweep of Lyon, also crossed a tributary of the Ain without opposition, then smashed the screening force and were reported fighting in several places.

The enemy was able to muster only one strong counterattack, in the vicinity of Meximieux, 18 miles northeast of Lyon. It was repulsed swiftly by Patch's doughboys. There also was a sharp skirmish immediately east of Bourg.

In the main valley Americans were hot on the heels of Nazi rearguards retreating along booty-strewn roads in the vicinity of Venissieux.

In the southeast, Americans advancing steadily along the Riviera yesterday reached the frontier of the tiny independent principality of Monaco and were within less than five miles of the Italian frontier. They encountered little resistance but there were extensive fields of mines.

French troops driving up the west side of the Rhone valley on a broad front swept through St. Etienne, Montfaucon, Tournon and St. Chamond as well as Werrieres on the river 30 miles south of Lyon.

Air observation was hampered by unsettled weather following scattered rains, but Allied planes were able to report officially that "the Germans are pulling out 19th Army remnants from Lyon by all means available."

Virtually Cleared Of Nazis

Another official statement said "the Germans now have evacuated virtually all of southern France from Lyon westward to the Atlantic. It gave no word, however, of the latest activities of a French task force which last was heard from heading for the Spanish border from Narbonne.

[A communique from Lieut. Gen. Joseph Pierre Koenig, commander of the French Forces of the Interior, said the FFI had liberated Angouleme, 75 miles northeast of Bordeaux and all the south area of Doubs department, which adjoins the northwestern border of Switzerland. Algiers radio broadcast the communique.]

French Cabinet Moves to Paris

PARIS, Sept. 3. (AP)—Gen. Charles de Gaulle's provisional government has moved from Algiers to Paris.

It had its first reunion last night with arrival from Algiers, via Cherbourg, of 11 commissioners whose posts are similar to those of cabinet members.

At the meeting, during which de Gaulle presided, were all members of the government except Gen. Georges Catroux, commissioner for North Africa, and Jean Hubert, commissioner without portfolio.

De Gaulle and his right-hand man, known to the world only as Quartus Cerat, told the men from Algiers of recent events in France and the group discussed other domestic matters.

30. 24— 18489

Robot Blow At Paris Confirmed

Paris, Sept. 3 (AP)—The French Air Ministry corroborated the report that German flying bombs fell in the Seine basin—within a radius of about 40 miles from Paris—Saturday morning.

The announcement said there were some casualties and slight damage.

It was not permitted to specify where the bombs fell, but no famous sites were hit.

2,000 YANKS SEE FOLIES BERGERE

General's Orders To Have Fun At Premiere Obeyed

Paris, Sept. 2 (AP—Delayed)—A special liberation premiere of the world-famed Folies Bergere was given tonight in a suburban theater before 2,000 howling American soldiers, many of whom had not seen dancing girls since they left the United States.

While the Folies were permitted to continue under German occupation, the theater where the show was staged was forced to close several months ago because of a shortage of fuel and light.

Tonight's performance was sponsored by the Ninth Air Force Engineer Command. The majority of soldiers present had been working 10 and 12 hours daily since the invasion building airfields.

General Gives Time Out For Fun

"You men have been doing a great job of which the air force and army are proud, but you haven't had a chance to play," said General Newman who occupied a front row balcony seat, "so I hope you all have fun tonight."

That was all that was necessary for the boys to let their hair down. One number in which the climax was a kiss for any soldier able to identify one of the 15 chorus girls by name almost resulted in a stampede.

Some Of The Lucky GIs

Some of the lucky men were Corporal D. C. Miller, San Francisco, Private John Hall, North Hollywood, Cal.; Sergt. Bob Stein, Jamaica, Long Island; Sergt. Chester Wakula, Jersey City, N. J., and Private John Kieser, Morton, Ill.

Corporal Laurel Lyons, Los Angeles, served as guest pianist.

Lieut. Leon S. Diamond, Philadelphia, a special service officer who arranged the show, said Paul Derval, Folies manager, refused to accept pay for the performance. The cast members were guests of the engineer command at dinner before the performance.

Leaflets Dropped On Nazis

London, Sept. 3 (AP)—United States Marauders flying without loss dropped nearly 4,000,000 leaflets today on German troops pocketed between the Allies and the sea in the Pas de Calais-Gent area urging them to surrender and including safe-conduct passes.

20th Army Corps in France

THIRD ARMY HEADQUARTERS in France, Sept. 3 (AP)—It was officially announced today that the Twentieth Army Corps participated in the drive up to the west bank of the Seine.

2d Canadian Division Holds Dieppe Memorial

Dieppe, France, Sept. 3 (AP)—The Second Canadian Division held memorial services in the Canadian cemetery here today for its men who were lost in the Dieppe raid of August, 1942, and commemorated Canadian return to this port with a march through the town.

Two Protestant and Catholic services were held in the cemetery. German mine fields bordering it still are marked with signs: "*achtung minene.*"

The French people prepared this special Canadian burial ground and for the last two years gave it the best of care. The graves are marked with plain crosses, each bearing a number. The roll of names is kept in a wooden hut by the entrance.

Germans Caught at Mons Fight Furiously to Continue Retreat

By WILLIAM SMITH WHITE,
Associated Press War Correspondent.

MONS, Belgium, Sept. 3 (Sunday).—Mons has been pinched off by American armor and is ours, but all around this city heavy German forces which have been cut off by the tremendous American thrust are fighting furiously in efforts to break out to the east and continue their retreat.

Everywhere German prisoners are coming in by hundreds upon hundreds.

Mons itself is comparatively quiet, except for occasional explosions from burning ammunition and occasional blasts from American tanks that are shooting debris out of their way.

Outside, and especially just to the south of the city, however, there is a chaotic medley of fighting as German forces plunge recklessly against American supply and combat columns.

No Time to Count Prisoners.

No one has had time to count the Germans thus far taken prisoner here, but they include at least a colonel with whom I rode back to a prison stockade. En route, our small group, headed by Lt. Donald Sanborim of Montpelier, Vt., was attacked by four German planes. The German colonel sat quietly in the jeep, his arms folded, a scowl on his face.

The streets of Mons look like the setting of some play dealing with the end of the world. German bodies lie in the streets along with carcasses of dead Germans transport horses. Smoke blown by a sharp wind darkens the view. The residents of Mons still walk quietly past the smashed and burning German tanks, trucks and other equipment despite explosions and occasional bursts of fire.

In one of several trips about the city I counted 300 German bodies.

Nothing is too desperate for the Germans in their convulsive effort to escape.

Car Blown to Bits.

A short time ago a German car tried to dash out in front of a whole row of parked and waiting American tanks. That stunt has been tried again and again. As in the other cases the car was blown to bits within seconds.

Yesterday afternoon eight Germans in a car dashed straight through an American command post while the American column was resting briefly beside the road. Five of the Germans were shot. Again in a village 20 miles below Mons a handful of Germans tried the same trick and were blown to pieces.

It became evident that the Germans had not expected this rapid and deep thrust northward and that the American line had cut across their intended line of retreat to the east. Even the Belgians appeared puzzled when the Americans arrived and did not know immediately whether the troops were American, British or Canadian.

American tank forces reached Mons last night in a march of more than 130 miles within six days from the Marne. It was a wild dash that has few parallels in warfare.

The German opposition is almost insane in its frenzy, but we met tank opposition only once in the Mons area itself, and that was by only five machines which the great American column chased off quickly. Farther down the line the column was attacked at its middle by a larger force of German tanks of which 6 to 10 were knocked out.

German machine guns and snipers were dotted all along the line of advance, however, and they fought with a crazed savagery.

NAZIS SHELL MOSELLE

NEW YORK, Sept. 3. (AP)—Germany heavy gun batteries in the German west wall went into action this morning as American tanks crossed the Moselle river at several points, radio Atlantik, a clandestine German language station, said in a broadcast reported by NBC.

Vimy Ridge Memorial Safe

Vimy Ridge, France, Sept. 3 (AP). Canada's gleaming white memorial on Vimy Ridge, standing in tribute to the great Canadian victory here in the first World War, was found undamaged. Not a bomb or shell had fallen near it.

Yanks Along The Rhone Take Time Out To Dance

With the American Forces Northeast of Lyon above the Rhone River, Aug. 30 (AP—Delayed)—Two and a half hours after the Americans landed in the tiny town of St. Sorlin, ten miles above the Rhone, they were having a dance in the rear of a cafe.

A group of the local belles headed by "Helene," a willowy blonde, helped fellows like Private James Tolley, Lorain, Ohio; Sergt. Donald G. Campbell, Utica, N. Y.; Private Ottis Cook, Eureka, Mont., and Private Robert Madlan, Ogdensburg, N. Y., truck on down.

"It's a rugged war, ain't it?" grinned Private Herman Kristeller, Dover, N. J., as he jitterbugged past a group of war correspondents.

As soon as the soldiers arrived cheering villagers trotted out a table covered with fruit, eggs and milk. It was the first fresh milk the doughboys have seen in months.

"And the eggs at least look back at you when they're fried," remarked Lieut. Lawrence Simpson, Eufaula, Okla.

LYON KISSES YANKS, MOBS VICHY'S MEN

Joyous Welcome to American Infantry Runs Along Amid Vengeance Upon Foe

LYON, France, Sept. 3 (AP)—Doughboys entering Lyon today were greeted with hysterical joy by the city's 600,000 residents.

As Lieut. Sam F. Jackson of Corpus Christi, Tex., led the first Americans into this large, modern city betweeen Paris and the Riviera, the people swarmed over the Army vehicles, smothering the soldiers with kisses.

The Americans ran into brief fighting on the spacious Course Gambetta against a few straggling Germans and some Vichy French.

The people of Lyon turned loose their pent-up vengeance on collaborationists.

Soon after the American infantry entered the city the writer saw three patriots leading a collaborationist down the course de la Liberte. A crowd started to beat the man with fists, clubs and rifles. Pvt. Edward Devaney of Geneva, N. Y., tore into the mob and rescued the man just as he fell to the street.

Vichyite snipers and the few remaining Germans were being wiped out rapidly by the Americans in the eastern part of the town and by the French in the western area.

Pvt. Charles Howard of Florence, S. C., broke up one enemy resistance group when he cut loose with a .50-caliber gun.

All thirteen bridges over the Rhône and fifteen across the Saone inside the city limits had been blown up, although enough was left of a few to walk across.

But neither the demolitions nor the short, sharp engagements with the remnants of the Nazis could prevent the spirits of these people from exploding, after their years of Nazi domination.

In a tiny restaurant members of the staff of the Lyon edition of the Paris Soir told of some of the crimes committed by the Germans in the last few days. Ten days ago, they said, fifty Jews and thirty-eight Catholics, including rabbis and priests, were put into a house near Fort Montluc, the doors locked and the house blown up.

The French said the Nazis took 100 political prisoners to the huge Aeroport de Bron and shot them and that 400 Jews imprisoned at Fort Montluc were shot by the Germans before they evacuated the city.

In the same restaurant, a middle-aged Jewish woman cried at the sight of American uniforms. She said three of her sons were taken by the Germans, their throats cut and the bodies returned to her.

American Troops Enter Little St. Bernard Pass

Great Saint Bernard Pass On the Swiss-Italian Border, Sept. 3 (AP)—American troops, Italian patriots said tonight, entered the Little Saint Bernard pass last Friday.

The report was not confirmed, but the patriots said French forces took over the pass which leads into the Aosta valley several days ago.

The Great Saint Bernard Pass is now held by the Germans on the Italian side of the border.

[A British radio German-language broadcast, recorded by the OWI, quoted a communique from headquarters of Lieut. Gen. Joseph Pierre Koenig, commander of the French Forces of the Interior, as declaring tonight that "units of the French Forces of the Interior have crossed the Italian frontier in the Alps and are operating on Italian soil."]

Reds and Finns Agree to Cease Fighting Today

Nazis Observed Moving Out of North Finland; Norse Patriots Active at Narvik

By The Associated Press

LONDON, Sept. 4 (Monday).—A Reuters dispatch from Stockholm said it had been announced officially in Helsinki that the Finns and Russians had agreed that fighting would cease on Finnish held sectors of the eastern front at 8 a. m. today.

London, Monday Sept. 4 (AP)—The Moscow radio early today charged there were "distortions" in the peace proclamation made Saturday by Finnish Premier Hantti Hackzell, and that actually his statement had not complied with Russian demands on Finland as a basis for establishing an armistice.

"Hackzell did not say that Finland was breaking off relations with Germany, when the breaking off of relations by Finland with Germany is an integral part of preliminary conditions of the Soviet Government," the broadcast as recorded by the Soviet monitor in London said.

"Only after this, come Soviet-Finnish negotiations for an armistice," the broadcast added.

Causes Uncertainty

This latest expression of the Russian attitude threw a veil of uncertainty over Finland's exact status in her effort to get herself out of the Nazi camp.

Unconfirmed reports reaching Stockholm tonight said German troops had begun evacuation of northern Finland, as the Moscow radio announced that Russia was prepared to assist the Finnish army in disarming Germans should the Nazis fail to get out of Finland by September 15, the date set by Premier Hantti Hackzell in his peace proclamation.

The reports, reaching the Stockholm newspaper *Tidningen*, said Germans were leaving from the Finnish port of Oulu, near the northern end of the gulf of Bothnia, about 80 miles from the Swedish border.

Moves Toward Break

Meanwhile, the little Baltic nation moved toward a complete military and diplomatic rupture with Germany in the wake of Hackzell's peace overtures last night.

[A Reuter Stockholm report tonight said the German commander in chief in Finland had assured President Mannerheim German troops "will withdraw from Finland before September 15 without incident."]

The broadcast Soviet Foreign Commissariat statement said the Finns had agreed as a precondition to peace talks to oust or intern German troops by that date and withdraw their own forces to the 1940 Russian-Finnish border.

The peace overture, Moscow said, was transmitted to Soviet Ambassadress Alexandra Kolantay in Stockholm by Finnish Envoy G. A. Grippenberg, and suggested a cessation of hostilities on the southern sector to permit the Finns to withdraw to the 1940 border and the Red army move up to that line.

The statement gave no affirmation whether these conditions had yet been fulfilled, but they were containd in Premier Hackzell's announcement last night voiding the agreement between former President Risto Ryti and the Germans, and asking the Nazis to get out of the country by Sept. 15 as a "first step to peace."

The Moscow statement said the Finns were told that the precondi-

tions had "been agreed to by the British government and in no way objected to by the United States government."

Meanwhile, reports from Helsinki channelled thru Stockholm tonight said it was understood that Berlin already had requested Toivo Kivimaki, Finnish minister to Berlin, to leave Germany, and that the German legation staff of about 15 would leave Helsinki Thursday or Friday. Telephone connections between Helsinki and Brlin were also reportd broken.

M The population of the Finnish capital was reported calm in the face of the difficult situation outlined to the people. However, observers said that a great segment of the public was largely unprepared for the drastic change in Finland's policy, altho there was a feeling of confidence that President Mannerheim's great authority would ease the blow.

It was understood that Mannerheim, as the first soldier of Finland, had not wished to stab his German allies in the back but had charted a course which would permit the Germans to withdraw under peaceful agreements.

Stockholm reported that unofficial German political circles took the view that Finland's decision to break with Germany meant the country must fight on alone if the Russian armistice terms failed to materialize, indicating that the German withdrawal of troops from Finland probably was approved by the German high command.

The information was contained in a dispatch from Aftonbladet's Berlin correspondent. The dispatch emphasized, however, that there was as yet no official German reaction to the demand to withdraw troops by Sept. 15.

Germans "Surprised"

The dispatch said that the Germans first heard the news at 1 A. M. today and that the German people were generally surprised.

"For Germany, Finland's step is not a hard blow either militarily or politically," the correspondent wrote, but gave no clear basis for the observation.

The *Aftonbladet* Helsinki correspondent wrote that all was quiet in Helsinki and that the few German soldiers and officers on the streets "appeared serious but their attitude was correct toward the Finns."

Swedes Observe Nazis Fleeing

STOCKHOLM, Sept. 4 (Monday) (AP).—An unbroken stream of German troops was observed today from points on the Swedish northern borden moving south in northern Norway, indicating that a possible Nazi withdrawal from northern Finland was in progress.

A dispatch from Gallivare, big Swedish iron-ore center in Lapland, said the troops were carried in long lines of trucks on roads that the Germans had built in Norway for communications with northern Finland.

At the same time another Gallivare dispatch said Norwegian patriots had begun guerrilla warfare in the vicinity of Narvik and Mosjoen.

Coincident with these developments, the Finnish government was reported in a Helsinki dispatch to have announced flatly that German troops in Finland will be disarmed if they fail to withdraw by Sept. 15.

Red Army Shifts Foreseen

MOSCOW, Sept. 3 (AP)—With official confirmation here that Finland has asked for an armistice with Soviet Russia, it is believed most of the Finnish front troops under Marshal Leonid A. Govoroff and Gen. Kyril Meretskoff will be shifted quickly to Estonia for a knockout campaign against Nazi Baltic forces.

STOCKHOLM, Sept. 3. (AP)—Unconfirmed reports reaching Stockholm tonight said the Germans haev begun the evacuation of Northern Finland.

Russians Poised To Drive Across Bulgar Frontier

Accuse Sofia of Helping Fleeing Nazis; Reds Drive On to Link Up With Tito

By The Associated Press

LONDON, Sept. 4 (Monday).—General Rodion Y. Malinovsky's 2d Ukraine troops, rolling halfway across Romania in a drive aimed at linking up with the Partisans of Marshal Josip Broz (Tito), yesterday captured Rasvadu, twenty-four miles beyond the occupied Ploesti oil fields and only 135 miles from the Yugoslav frontier.

Other Soviet units, mopping up south of Bucharest, destroyed or hurled across the Danube River into Bulgaria the last German remnants caught in a thirty-seven-mile area between Oltenita and Giurgiu, a Moscow communique announced.

Malinovsky's southern units and the 3d Ukraine Army, under General Feodor I. Tolbukhin, were poised on a 150-mile stretch of the Bulgarian frontier, and the tone of Moscow's press suggested the Russians might cross into Bulgaria unless Sofia joins the war against Germany and grants the Red Army passage into the lower Balkan peninsula.

The official Russian news agency Tass accused Bulgaria of aiding German troops fleeing from Romania under its recently declared cloak of "complete neutrality."

Malinovsky's troops captured a total of fifty-five localities during the day, forty of them in an arc beyond Ploesti. The column which took Rasvadu was only three miles from the road junction of Targoviste, where pro-Allied Romanian troops were said to have seized a German-held airfield, and only thirty-one miles from the important rail and highway junction of Pitesti, which also is an oil and salt center.

Ten miles northwest of Ploesti another column seized Filipesti, pursuing the Germans retreating up the Carpathian Mountains toward Transylvania. Filipesti is twenty-eight miles from Sinaia, Romanian summer palace city, and forty miles from the Predeal Pass.

Far to the west, in the Morava river valley of Yugoslavia, Italy-based Allied airmen pounded German forces which were retreating lest they be trapped by the onrushing Soviet troops. Long trains and stalled Nazi truck columns were bombed and strafed between Belgrade and Nis.

Soviet pressure on Bulgaria, both military and verbal, was increasing. The official Russian news agency Tass accused the Bulgarians of aiding the Germans who had fled Romania by providing transportation into Yugoslavia. Red army troops now were in position to wheel rapidly into Bulgaria if so ordered.

Moscow apparently was working diplomatically to gain a Bulgarian declaration of war on Germany and the right of Red army passage across Bulgaria, to seal off German forces left in Greece and lower Yugoslavia. Should the Bulgars give in, the Red army could slice across the northwestern corner of Bulgaria and reach Yugoslavia in a day or two.

Then, joining with Marshal Tito's partisans in Yugoslavia, the two groups could wheel northward on both sides of the Danube toward the Hungarian plains.

German broadcasts reported bitter fighting in the southern and southeastern Carpathian mountains, where Soviet troops and pro-Allied Romanians have attacked the Germans, and inside Transylvania, the hilly plateau surrounded on all sides by the Carpathians, except on the west, where prewar Hungary adjoins.

ROMANIANS WIPED OUT

Berlin said one Romanian Alpine battalion which had crossed into the part of northern Transylvania annexed by Hungary in 1940 was wiped out. This apparently referred to the fighting near Sfantugheorghe, three miles inside Hungarian-held Transylvania and 18 miles northeats of Brasov.

A Romanian communique said the pro-Allied Romanians, eager to regain all of Transylvania, had captured several localities near Sfantughearghe. Other engagements were underway in the Dituz and Bistrita river valleys to the northeast.

Bucharest also said that Romanian forces had sunk 10 German river boats on The Danube.

Berlin told of fierce battles northeast of Warsaw, and said German troops had mopped up the old city inside the Polish capital, where Polish underground warriors have been fighting against heavy odds for more than a month.

SUFFER HEAVY LOSSES

A communique from the mysterious "Gen. Bor," Polish underground leader inside Warsaw, said both the Germans and Poles were suffering heavy losses, but declared that the Poles had re-won three main streets in the center of the city.

Red army troops last were reported within nine miles northeast of Praga, eastern suburb of Warsaw.

A general slackening of the battle all along the 1,300-mile front between the Carpathians and the Baltic sea was evident in Moscow's bulletin which said that during Saturday only 21 German tanks and 20 planes were destroyed in all sectors. This compared to daily listings of 200 or more German tanks destroyed when the Red army offensive was going at top speed.

The lull was not expected to be of any length. Berlin continued to tell of Soviet tank and infantry forces massing in the Jelgava sector of western Latvia, and said the Red army intended to try to break thru to the Baltic between Ventspils and Liepaja and cut already tenuous Axis land communications between east Prussia and the German Baltic armies in eastern Latvia and Estonia.

BULGARIA ACCUSED BY RUSSIAN PRESS

Helping Germans In Flight From Romania Charged

London, Sept. 3 (AP)—Soviet Russia today called Bulgaria to account for aiding in the exodus of the Germans and repeated accusations that Turkey was maintaining a double-dealing neutrality.

These warnings in the Soviet press came as it was said reliably in Moscow that nothing less than a Bulgarian declaration of war against Hitler would satisfy Russia.

Russia's military position in the Balkans grew increasingly strong. Red army tanks south of Constanta were only 46 miles overland from Bulgaria's Black Sea port of Varna and had outflanked the Bulgarian Danube town of Silistra by occupying Ostrov on the south bank of the Danube five miles eastward.

Trap South Of Nis Hinted

If the Bulgarians offered passage to the Red army it would be possible to thrust across the northwestern corner of Bulgaria into Yugoslavia almost in a matter of hours.

There were increasing indications that Red army strategy was based on a twofold plan to trap all remaining German garrisons in the Balkans south of Nis, Yugoslavia, and to establish a solid front with Marshal Tito's Yugoslav Partisans for a concerted drive to the Hungarian plains and on into southeast Germany.

Tass declared Bulgarian officials had been giving retreating Nazis help in fleeing from Romania to other sectors of the Soviet Russian front.

Likened To Argentina

Pravda, Communist party newspaper, reported Turkey was continuing relations with Germany under a neutrality of the Argentine type.

"Argentina remains the most important base for German imperialists in America," said *Pravda*.

"While the Turkish Government has formally broken relations with Germany, the situation in fact is almost the same now as before. The time for petty maneuvers of the Argentine type is over. The situation demands a definite and unequivocal attitude."

Reports Trains At Sofia

The Tass report, datelined Bucharest, said German troop trains daily were passing through Sofia in a northwesterly direction and "so-called Bulgarian neutrality is being widely used by the Germans, with Bulgarian authorities assuming a favorable attitude."

The Russian warning gave Bulgaria's new Government under Premier Constantine Muraviev its first and probably last chance to come to terms quickly with the Allies in Cairo or face renewal of air bombardment and military occupation of the country.

[A Berlin broadcast quoted Premier General Vitz Geza Lakatos of Hungary as saying in a radio address that his program was "Continuation of the war for the protection of Hungary's borders; maintenance of peace and order on the home front; an increase in production."]

Promised Speech By Hitler Fails To Materialize

BY RICHARD KASISCHKE

LONDON, Sept. 3. (AP)—Despite reports from Lisbon that Adolf Hitler, who five years ago plunged Germany and the world into war, would make a "sensational" appeal to the Nazi people to join in battle on the "holy soil" of the Reich today there was no public word from the fuehrer.

From Lisbon, where German diplomats said Hitler would speak Sunday, came additional reports that the German leader planned an early appeal to the Allies for a negotiated peace under the threat he would loose upon them another "secret weapon" which the Germans described as "more terrible than anything the world has ever known."

Meanwhile German propagandists, with American tanks near, if not already across the western frontiers of Germany, reiterated pleas for "defense of the Reich frontiers in this our dire distress."

As the war roared into its sixth year, German communiques somberly told the beleaguered people of the Reich of further inexorable advances of Allied forces toward three frontiers of Germany.

If Hitler had spoken, what could he have told the people of Germany that they did not already know? That the blackest August in the nation's history had cost them spoils they had spent five bloody years accumulating; that the armies of many nations were slashing thru the broken Wehrmacht to march upon them; that France was gone, Belgium going and Holland was next; that Romania, Bulgaria and Finland had deserted and what satellites and puppets remained were straining for an exit.

In less than three months, Russian and Allied estimates list more than 1,500,000 German troops as been killed, wounded or captured.

In addition to the stupendous five-year losses on the battlefields, Allied bombings had taken a terrific toll on the German homeland.

Eisenhower Says To 'Keep Bombing Until Surrender'

BY HUGH HOORE

LONDON, Sept. 3. (AP)—Five great waves of American war planes, under orders from Supreme Commander Eisenhower to bomb Brest until the last remnant of the German fanatics holding the French Atlantic port were killed or surrendered, blasted the city's forfications and defenses today and tonight with more than 1,700 tons of exploding steel.

Gen. Eisenhower said "bomb and keep bombing until Brest surrenders," and the waves of U. S. heavy and medium bombers lambasted the port city's gun positions, anti-tank guns, anti-aircraft batteries, artillery emplacements and concrete shelters hour after hour.

Some 500 Fortresses and 150 Marauders flying in great waves roared over the Germans who have been under siege for four weeks at the naval base of Brest with the Fortresses dumping around 1,500 tons of high explosives and the lighter bombers around 200 tons.

At the same time up to 500 flying Fortresses struck at enemy targets in western Germany and the Ludwigshafen area, deep inside the Reich, and from Italian bases heavy American bombers battered Nazi rail and communication centers in Yugoslavia and Hungary hampering mass German retreats from the east.

Nazi airfields in Holland received a going over late in the afternoon by big RAF Lancasters and Halifaxes.

The Brest raids cost the Americans two Fortresses but there were no losses among the lighter bombers and the fighters, up to 250 of which escorted the heavies.

The attack on Ludwigshafen cost one bomber and one fighter.

No enemy aircraft was met by the bombers, but fighters encountered a flight of German fighters over Antwerp and destroyed sevent.

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The heavies which clashed at Hitler's forces fleeing the Balkans thru Yugoslavia destroyed 82 locomotives and much other transport and equipment.

On the other French battlefronts, airmen continued mangling attacks on German transport. Their effectiveness was increased by the use of a new 260-pound fragmentation bomb which the American pilots said were "like 260-pound hand grenades."

The air service command said the new bomb would not replace the 20-pound anti-personnel missiles, but would supplement them by throwing larger fragments in attacks on lightly armored vehicles and aircraft.

Along Belgian Border

Despite bad weather yesterday the United States Ninth Air Force's fighter bombers flew about 150 sorties against the German army near the French-Belgian border, and reported destroying 99 motor vehicles, 63 railway cars, two tanks, two gun positions, 14 locomotives, five buildings and two horse-drawn vehicles.

As German robot bomb crews fled from their bases in France, Nazi long-range gun batteries opened up on Dover, and the southeast English coast. Explosions in France indicated the Germans were demolishing harbor facilities and blowing up dumps.

Italian-Based Planes Pound Slav Rail Lines

Rome, Sept. 3 (AP)—Hundreds of American heavy bombers scourged German retreat routes in the Balkans for the second straight day today.

At the same time Corsica-based Thunderbolts ranged northern Italy and the Italian-French frontier, destroying six locomotives and strafing more than 100 railroad cars fully loaded with motor transport and enemy personnel.

The heavies concentrated their attacks today on rail centers in Yugoslavia and Hungary. They destroyed a ferry over the Danube as well. Fighters also ranged the countryside, strafing roads and airdromes.

Destroy Planes On Ground

A number of enemy planes were destroyed on the ground, but not a single German plane was sighted in the air, early reports to 15th Air Force headquarters said.

Liberators paid special attention to railroad bridges at Szeged and Szajol, important communication routes over the Tisza river in Hungary. Pilots declared the results could be described as "good bombing."

Fifteenth Air Force headquarters announced Lightning and Mustang pilots who strafed yesterday communication lines in the Morava Valley of Yugoslavia from Nis to Belgrade destroyed 82 locomotives, 154 motor vehicles, 113 boxcars, 190 oil-tank cars, 11 gasoline trucks and damaged an additional 24 locomotives, 70 motor vehicles and over 100 rail cars.

At the same time several hundred Liberators heavily bombed the Nis and Kraljevo rail yards, which were choked with loaded trains carrying fleeing Nazis toward Germany.

London, Monday, Sept. 4 (AP). Fighting has broken out in northern Norway between Norwegian patriots and German troops, Reuter News Agency reported tonight from Stockholm, quoting reliable reports from inside Norway.

London, Monday, Sept. 4 (AP)—The Moscow radio today called on Austrians to revolt, declaring "Hitler's doom is near. Now your hour has come to help the United Nations.

"Austrians, rise like one man against the Nazis. . . . Hit hard and swiftly. Sabotage everything that has anything to do with the German war effort.

"Every one of you should join the already-existing resistance movements and thereby hasten the victory which is around the corner."

London Hopeful As Lull in Robot Bombing Continues

LONDON, Sept. 3. (AP)—London and Southern England, enjoying the longest lull in robot bomb attacks since the first launching of the Germans' V-1 vengeance weapon, hoped against hope today that the day of the rotots was finished.

At 8.30 p. m., British time, the blessed lull had lasted 52 hours. But as Allied armies swarmed over the robot roosts on the north French coast, the Germans put on another display of spite, turning their coastal guns across the channel and pouring scores of rounds into the Dover areas. British batteries replied in a thundering duel that continued intermittently thruout the day.

Bulldozer Dams a River Of Flaming Gas in Britain

Village in Path of Blaze Saved by American Driver

LONDON, Sept. 3 (AP).—An American-driven bulldozer diverted a river of flaming gasoline recently and saved a southwestern English village after a twenty-one-hour battle, it was disclosed tonight.

Details of what some called England's most spectacular and terrifying fire were revealed by Herbert Morrison, Minister of Home Security, in a commendation of the officers of the National Fire Service.

The wave of fiery fuel splashed across a half-mile of countryside when a hidden dump was hit by an enemy air raider. The flaming torrent rushed from the tank at the rate of 1,000 feet a minute and rolled downhill into a stream which was turned into a curtain of fire that sped toward the village.

Water had to be played on both firemen and scorched houses because of the intense heat, and hope of saving the village had almost been given up until the bulldozer damned the stream and the channel of fire finally burned out.

The name of the American driver was not disclosed.

Sacrifice Maneuver Saves Flyer's Life

A United States Air Force Fighter Station in Britain, Sept. 3 (AP)—Lieut. Darrell McMahan, 20, of Pittsburg, Cal., attacked four German anti-aircraft batteries singlehanded today, deliberately drawing their fire to save his flight leader, whose plane had been damaged.

His plane was hit, but both got home safely.

"It was the most heroic performance I have ever witnessed," said his commander after their return from a mission over Belgium.

The flight leader's Thunderbolt had been damaged when it hit a tree during a low-level attack on German vehicles. Over Nieuport, Belgium, the German guns opened up on him and he was unable to take evasive action. They seemed certain to get him.

Then McMahan dived on the guns, one after another.

"The first time I just sprayed the area and it didn't slow them up a bit," said McMahan. "The second time I got my sights on one position and knocked it out but three more were still firing. The third time, they cut down their fire quite a lot."

Archbishop Spellman Offers Mass In Britain

United States Bomber Base in Britain, Sept. 3 (AP)—Archbishop Francis J. Spellman, of New York, celebrated mass today for several hundred airmen and WACs and urged them "to pray for a real, lasting peace—peace with justice."

His listeners sat on rough, wooden bomb crates in a huge hangar as he spoke before an altar set up on a trailer used to haul salvaged parts of wrecked Flying Fortresses.

The Archbishop flew here from two other bases where he conducted services as part of Britain's national day of prayer. From Britain he will go to France and thence to Rome, India and China.

RUMANIA ASKS NEW ROLE

Peace Delegates in Moscow Urge Status as Co-Belligerent

MOSCOW, Sept. 3 (AP)—The Rumanian peace delegation, urging the Allies to recognize their nation as a co-belligerent, met informally with the American and British Ambassadors today on the eve of the four-power armistice conference.

Seven Rumanian divisions are intact and are being sent into action against the Germans and Hungarians in Transylvania, the Rumanians said.

An Allied diplomatic source described the tentative armistice draft as "very generous", but indicated that several days would be required for final approval.

General Admits Majdanek Crimes

MOSCOW, Sept. 3. (AP)—Maj.-Gen. Gilmar Mozer, former German commandant at Lublin, Poland, admitted in a signed statement published today in Soviet newspapers that "hundreds of thousands of prisoners, including women and children," were killed at the notorious Majdanek concentration camp.

Mozer, claiming he was barred by German army order from investigating the camp, said that Gestapo Chief Heinrich Himmler had viisted it and that its operations were directed by the German government.

Now a Soviet war prisoner, Mozer called on all soldiers in his Lublin command to help expose the "atrocious crimes" committed there.

Nazi Envoy's Suicide Reported

Istanbul, Turkey, Sept. 3 (AP)—Unconfirmed reports from Rumanian sources tonight said the German Minister to Bucharest, Manfred von Killinger, had committed suicide.

Romanians Take Clodius Prisoner

BUCHAREST, Romania, Sept. 3. (AP)—Dr. Karl Clodius, head of the German trade commission, who has bullied the Balkan nations since before the war, is being held captive by the Romanians in Bucharest, it was learned today.

GOTHIC LINE RIPS WIDENED

Allies Pierce Nazi Defenses Across Italian Peninsula

Rome, Sept. 3 (AP)—Allied troops tore wider holes in the Gothic Line across the Italian peninsula today in furious fighting, cleaning the last Germans from the eastern anchor at Pesaro and storming beyond Pisa for impressive advances in the west.

British Eighth Army troops, now in full stride despite fanatical Nazi resistance, capitalized their success of two days ago when they hacked a 20-mile hole in the German line. The breach was enlarged considerably, a communique said, and after the Germans were routed from the Adriatic defense bastion at Pesaro, the British surged on to within three miles of Cattolica by last night.

Canadians, in their "most successful" fighting against crack Nazi parachute troops, sent armor ahead and overwhelmed key heights at Tomba di Pesaro and Monteluro, both beyond the Gothic defenses.

Yanks Drive On Beyond Pisa

At the same time American Fifth Army fighting men who captured Pisa stormed through the historic city and by daylight had plunged four miles beyond it.

The Canadian successes enabled them to repel all counterattacks and exploit gains in the drive north along the coastal sector. In the open country of the Gradara area, four miles south of Cattolica and only two miles from the sea, heavy fighting erupted last night.

To the west of these units, the British stabbed 2,000 yards northwest of Monte Gridolfo, and took many prisoners after stiff fighting.

Nazi 71st Virtually Smashed

A headquarters spokesman said the German 71st division virtually had been smashed and eliminated as a fighting unit. Fresh enemy armor and infantry has been brought forward, however, and the British were battling them northwest of Mondaino.

The United States Fifth Army west of Florence continued gains in the hill country north of the Arno river in a vigorous advance, but encountered extraordinary mine fields, wire obstacles and tank traps. In this sector the enemy policy seemed to depend on use of small but highly mechanized combat teams to fight delaying actions. They appeared to have an abundance of self-propelled guns.

Pisano Hill Threatened

From the east and southeast the Fifth Army threatened the high Pisano hill mass, which has provided the Germans with vital observation for many weeks. Nearly 48 hours ago American Negro and Japanese-American troops were reported to have occupied some of the slopes of this mass.

Through the low area east of Pisano, United States armor drove forward rapidly and entered Orentano, eight miles north of Pontedera. By dusk last night they were only two miles south of Altopascio, five-road hub and gateway to the city of Pistoia.

Yank Evacuated From Romania Sings 'Song Of The Internees'

Rome, Sept. 3 (AP)—When Staff Sergeant Joe B. Smith, of North Birmingham, Ala., hopped from a Flying Fortress after being evacuated from Bucharest, Romania, the first thing he did was burst into the "Song of the Internees," written by Allied flyers shot down over Ploesti and illustrating their reaction to the air raids of their own flyers and of enemy planes.

The song is a candid steal from "Wabash Cannonball," and hereby is passed along for the enjoyment of his fellow Americans, with the compliments of Smith, who served as a dormitory chief and mess sergeant during the months of internment.

Here's How It Goes

It goes like this:

"Across the Adriatic, through spaceless skies of blue,
There came a thousand bombers, with airmen tried and true.
They headed through the Balkans and straight for Bucharest,
But when they reached flak valley, the gunners did the rest.
They all have landed safely, with parachutes galore,
And now were in a prison camp, a-sweating out the war.
A train pulled into Bucharest one warm and sunny day,
As we went through the city, we heard the people say,
You're murderers, you're gangsters, you've bombed our city fair,
You've just knocked out our marshalling yards, which now are beyond repair.
But we all had landed safely, with parachutes galore,
And now we're in a prison camp, a-sweating out the war.
You may think that ends our story, with nothing else a-do;
We thought the war was over, but the bombers still they flew.
We heard the roar of engines as they passed overhead,
We heard the bombs a-whistlin' and dived beneath our bed.
We lay there a-tremblin' and prayin' very hard
That they would hit the city and miss the marshalling yard."

Pennsylvanians In Group

The following enlisted men (ranks unobtainable) were among the American airmen evacuated from Bucharest:

Charles E. Honaker, Box 601, Mount Hope, W. Va.; Thomas M. Henry, 100 North Carol Boulevard, Upper Darby, Pa.; Harold A. Souders, 109 Pine street, Hazleton, Pa.; Clarence R. Mowery, 283 McLean street, Wilkes-Barre, Pa.; Newell Miller, Creekside, Pa., and Jacob R. Nessler, 8 B street, Danville, Pa.

Liberation Armies Ready to Unite as

Pressure Grows

BY CHARLES A. GRUMICH

SOUTHEAST ASIA COMMAND HEADQUARTERS, KANDY, CEYLON, Sept. 3 (AP)—Allied forces driving the Japanese southward now control more than 20,000 square miles of North Burma, nearly a tenth of the country's total area, and have all but completed potentially useful lines of communication cutting across great barriers of the terrain from Indian to the China frontier.

Americans, British, Imperials and Chinese have an east-to-west line looking southward down all the Burma valleys which form the natural lines of communication. They have gone a long way toward solution of what Adm. Lord Louis Mountbatten, supreme commander in Asia, recenly called a "logistical nightmare."

Chinese patrols are across the Irrawaddy river in Burma, southeast of the fallen Japanese base of Myitkyina, in the Kazu area, and these troops are only about 50 miles from the Chinese surrounding Tengchung in China's Yunnan province.

PRESSURE CONTINUES

Pressure has been maintained against the Japanese in all Burma sectors, despite monsoon conditions. The slow, steady advances will be accelerated when fighting weather improves some time in mid-October.

American and Chinese will move logically into China when the routes over the Ledo and Burma roads are opened, and British and Imperials will go on with the job of freeing the rest of Burma from Japanese occupation by an undisclosed variety of tactics.

Allied liberation of Burma would alleviate the rice shortage in the eastern empire. The inhabitants of Ceylon now are on half-measure rations.

One of the first phases of rehabilitation of the freed areas in north Burma calls for the planting of rice to offset the necessity of continued feeding of the populations by transported foodstuffs, some of them airborne.

RELIEVES AIR FORCE

The first direct link between the Yunnan Chinese and the Allies was made recently when the 10th air force, exploiting Myitkyina's forward air bases, began a campaign to bring air cover and supplies to forces along the Salween front. This would relieve the 14th U. S. air force under Maj.-Gen. Claire L. Chennault for heavy duties eastward in China.

The first handclasp may be expected shortly in the slowly succeeding effort to open any or all routes which may be improvised for use of jeeps or trucks from the west to the east. The Allied-controlled line across Burma now runs from the outskirts of Tengchung to Kazu and thence beyond Pinbaw, 30 miles southwest of Mogaung on the Mandalay - Myitkyina railway. It then extends to troops reaching the Chindwin on a line east of Tamu on the Burma-India border and thence to a point 20-odd miles north of Tiddim, in the part of Burma which is directly south of India's Manipur state.

Prisoners Told Of Late War News By Leaflet 'Bomb'

KANDY, Ceylon, Sept. 3. (AP)—British and Australian prisoners of war held in Thailand are getting the news of Allied victories in Europe quickly, thanks to the Allied air forces.

Instead of idling en route to bomb the Bangkok - Moulmein railway, flying personnel penciled in the newest European developments on leaflets and dropped them to the prisoners.

At the bottom they added this heartening line:

"It's in the bag chums. It won't be long now."

JAPANESE SUICIDES FOUND IN TENGYUEH

Chinese Continue to Gain in Battle for Fortress Guarding Burma Road Area

CHUNGKING, China, Sept. 3 (AP)—Chinese troops, occupying enemy strongpoints within the encircled fortress city of Tengyueh in Yunnan Province, found the first cases of Japanese suicides on the Salween front, headquarters of Gen. Joseph W. Stilwell said today.

One Japanese soldier shot himself and another hanged himself as the Chinese ringed the ancient walled city and stormed through breaches blown in the walls by American planes.

At Sungshan, the Japanese-held mountain fortress astride the Burma Road, America-supplied flamethrowers were used against the enemy with telling effect, headquarters said, and in the past two days 147 enemy dead were counted in the area.

Japanese forces suffered heavy casualties at the Burma Road town of Lungling, where they failed to relieve the besieged garrison, the Chinese High Command said. Chinese counter-attacks restored positions around this second most important Japanese Yunnan base.

In the southern part of the city the Chinese occupied several fortified buildings including an enemy depot. The Chinese took by storm several temple areas in the eastern sector.

Southwest Pacific Headquarters, *Monday*, Sept. 4 (AP)—The Japanese air force has been driven from the airfields of southern Mindanao, Gen. Douglas MacArthur announced today in reporting a record 130-ton raid on Davao.

Escorted American heavy bombers hit Davao Saturday, 24 hours after a 110-ton raid on the same target.

"It is apparent," said MacArthur, "that the enemy's air force has been driven away from fields in southern Mindanao, farther to the north and west."

Only Three Interceptors

Only three Japanese planes rose to intercept Saturday's assault. All were shot down by escorting Lightning fighters which flew a record distance in this theater, a 1,400-mile round trip. All American planes returned to their bases.

The attackers unloaded heavy demolition bombs on the port area and shipyards at Davao and nearby airfields at Lasang, Licanan and Sasa.

"Great fires and explosions in all targets followed," the communique said. After clearing the air the fighters "came down to treetop level and strafed the area, leaving it a mass of flames."

Destroy Freighter

Heavy units also bombed coastal installations in the Talaud Islands, 200 miles south of Mindanao. Medium bombers attacked shipping, shipyards and warehouses in the Limbeh area of Celebes. Intense anti-aircraft fire shot down two Allied planes. Air patrols also destroyed a 1,000-ton freighter-transport.

Halmahera was bombed and strafed by medium units. Fighter-bombers hit the Ceramboeroe area to the south.

Liberators unloaded 42 tons of bombs on Timor in a daylight attack.

American aircraft added another thrust Friday to the quickening aerial war with a heavy raid on the Palau Islands.

Japanese Launch Offensive On Railway From Hengyang

Chungking, Sept. 3 (AP)—Japanese troops have opened a fresh drive in southern Hunan province, striking southwestward from Hengyang, and have reached a point 20 miles from the important town of Kiyang, less than 50 miles from the air base at Lingling near the Kwangsi border.

This drive was east of the Kwangsi-Hunan railway, and some observers here said it might be aimed at a push along that rail route all the way to Kweilin, provisional capital of Kwangsi. Such a drive, if successful, might nullify the hold of the Chinese on the remaining stretch of the Canton-Hankow railway.

Push Chinese Back

The high command indicated the Japanese had smashed southwest in the direction of the Kwangsi railway, pushing the Chinese back by a frontal assault.

Two converging columns from the north and east headed in the direction of Kiyang, 50 miles southwest of Hengyang. Severe fighting was reported in progress, but the Chinese admitted the enemy drove a full 25 miles southwest of Hengyang and were pushing onward.

Spearing outward from the Leiyang area, 34 miles south of Hengyang on the railway, Japanese columns attempted to continue a westward thrust, and were engaged about three miles from the town.

JAP AIR UNITS DRIVEN BACK

MacArthur Reports Planes Gone From Mindanao

Two U. S. Soldiers 'Smell Out' Japs

With the United States Infantry, New Guinea (AP—Delayed)—Two American soldiers who can literally "smell out" Japanese are mighty handy for patrol duty in the New Guinea jungles. They are Private Arthur Reyes, of Corona, Cal., and First Scout Moises Marquez, of Pittsburg, Cal.

Lieut. Emery C. Jones, Augusta, Maine, believes he survived a recent daylight patrol because of the "beagle noses" of the two Californians. The patrol had been in the hip-high jungle undergrowth for an hour and a half when Reyes said he smelled Japanese. The officer, from past experiences, had great faith in Reyes' nose. Then Marquez said he smelled them, too.

A scout eased forward and in a hut 30 yards straight ahead he found a group of Japanese soldiers. The Yanks were closing in silently, but a soldier coughed and the Nipponese escaped.

The patrol advanced and again Reyes' nose called the turn. He and the lieutenant went forward to investigate and ran smack into an ambush. A Japanese hand grenade hit the officer squarely on top of the head but failed to go off. Then the shooting started. Reyes brought down the grenade thrower. Private (first class) Burton Parr, New Albany, Ind., shot another as he was taking aim with his rifle. The other Japanese in the party escaped.

Japanese Are Warned Large Attacks Are Due

New York, Sept. 3 (AP)—The Tokyo radio warned the Japanese people today that "huge" operations against the Philippines, Formosa and the Bonin Islands were imminent, that there would be a "diversional operation" from the Aleutians and that the Japanese mainland would be subjected to sustained air attacks from China.

Another Tokyo broadcast said the Japanese Diet would convene in extraordinary session Wednesday when Prime Minister Koiso would "clarify" his policies, the army and navy ministers would report on the war situation and the Foreign Minister would sum up Japan's international position.

Jap Admiral's Death Reported By Germans

London, Sept. 3 (AP)—The German propaganda agency Transocean reported from Tokyo today that Admiral Shiro Takasu, a member of the Japanese War Council, died yesterday of illness whose nature was not disclosed.

Takasu recently had returned to Tokyo from a war front, the broadcast said. He was made a full admiral in the Japanese navy last March.

Film Booed, Bombs Explode

BUENOS AIRES, Sept. 3 (AP).—Several persons were injured slightly tonight in fights at the Rex Theater between one group which booed and hissed the picture "Lifeboat" and patrons who objected to the noise. During the melee, several noise bombs exploded, creating a near panic.

Moscow's Charges

The Moscow broadcast urged the Spaniards to break with Germany so as to "gain a place for Spain among the democratic and freedom-loving nations," the Federal Communications Commission reported.

It asserted that Franco was a "willing host for all Fascists who are trying to escape the people's justice," had given refuge to "Vichy traitors" from France, several Gestapo agents, and French Fascists from Algiers and was preparing to take care of more. It

Spain No Haven For Enemies Of Allies, Ambassador Says

Washington, Sept. 3 (AP)—Juan Francisco de Cardenas, Spanish ambassador, asserted in a statement today that "no one has ever contemplated providing a hiding place in Spain for the enemies of the Allied countries.

The statement was issued in answer to a Moscow radio broadcast last Tuesday urging the Spanish people to oust the Franco Government, and accusing that country of harboring Axis fugitives.

While the ambassador spoke directly of more limited issues raised in the Moscow broadcast, his language was broad enough to cover an advance denial of asylum for Hitler and other leading Nazis who may try to flee when Germany falls. There have been expressions of concern here over the possibility that neutrals might give them shelter, and official warnings against any such nation.

Repudiates Nazism

"The Government of Spain," the ambassador continued, "wishes to stress once more the fact that the Spanish regime has nothing in common with National Socialism, which is condemned by the church, while Spain's own regime is essentially based on Christian principles."

The ambassador did not specifically identify the source of the charges he was answering, but said:

"Some days ago the American press carried the story that an appeal had been made to the Spanish people exhorting them to oust the regime of Generalissimo Franco and making several charges against his government.

"The Spanish Embassy, speaking in the name of the Spanish Government, wants to state that none of these accusations is true."

said half a dozen German ships had taken shelter in Pasajes near the French border.

On Moscow's specific points, the Ambassador's statement said:

"Spain has not been turned into a haven for French Fascists. Only a very small number of German customs officers, unable to reach Germany, have arrived in Spain and they have been interned at once in the concentration camp of Miranda de Ebro. The six German ships which arrived at Iasajes were immediately interned."

Powerful World Court Studied at Dumbarton Oaks

BY FLORA LEWIS

WASHINGTON, Sept. 3. (AP)—Delegates to the Dumbarton Oaks world security talks were leaning toward plans for a world court unprecedented in its power over international affairs, it was learned today.

Some difference of view is understood to have developed over the status of the court and the force which will be ready to back up its independent decisions.

But there appears general agreement that it should go far beyond any international court of the past.

One line of thought among the British-Russian-American delegates would restrict the court's activity to purely legal questions. If one nation refused to obey the court, the matter would go to the council of the proposed international peace

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organization for review, and would be treated as a political rather than legal issue.

A counter-opinion holds that the court should be backed by the full might of the peace agency, just as the United States supreme court is supported by all the established strength of the American government. Agreement to abide by the decision of the court on a specific disagreement would not be necessary before the court could look into the case.

If all the weight of the peace agency were put behind the world court the council would be committed to call its armed might into action against any nation which persisted in flouting a court decision.

In addition to specific rules contained in treaties, international law now provides for settlement of many questions such as boundary disputes caused by changes in the course of a river, violation of territorial waters, and indemnities for destruction of life or property.

The composition of the court, as now proposed, would be similar to that of the council, with all the large powers holding permanent seats and including representatives of the smaller powers.

In addition to its backing by the council, the power of the court would depend on whether it could force nations to submit cases.

In all previous world courts, disputes could only be judged if both sides agreed to put it up to legal decision.

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President-Elect Of Cuba in N. Y.

NEW YORK, Sept. 3, (AP) — Dr. Ramon Grau San Martin, president-elect of Cuba, arrived with his official party from Washington today for a six-day visit in New York.

He attended a high mass in St. Patrick's cathedral, where he was welcomed by Bishop John F. O'Hara, military delegate of the armed forces of the United States, and Bishop J. Francis A. McIntyre, auxiliary bishop of New York.

POST-WAR AIRWAY ROUTES PROPOSED

Ship Line Files For Service To South America, Europe

Washington, Sept. 3 (AP)—Air service to the West Indies, Central and South America, and across the Atlantic to Northern and Central Europe, Russia and Asia is proposed in a series of applications filed with the Civil Aeronautics Board by Moore-McCormack Steamship Lines.

Details of the applications made public by Moore-McCormack today show a proposed air route from New York to Buenos Aires, serving Hamilton, Bermuda; San Juan, Puerto Rico; Port of Spain, Trinidad; Belem, Bahia, Rio de Janeiro, Sao Paulo and Porto Alerge in Brazil, and Montevideo, Uruguay.

Supplementary Routes

A supplementary application would tie in this main route with Nassau, British West Indies; Ciudad Trujilio, Dominican Republic; San Juan, Puerto Rico, and St. Thomas, Virgin Islands.

Proposed also are two transatlantic routes out of New York which would converge at Stockholm, with an extension to Moscow, Teheran, Iran and Basra, Iraq.

A proposed North Atlantic route would have New York and Basra as terminals and would serve Botwood, Newfoundland; Frederikstadt, Greenland; Reykjavik, Iceland; Oslo, Norway; Stockholm, Helsinki, Leningrad and Moscow, and Teheran.

Across Middle Atlantic

A final application is a proposed Middle-Atlantic route out of New York to Hamilton; Horta, Azores; Paris, Amsterdam, Hamburg, Copenhagen, Stockholm, Helsinki, Leningrad, Moscow and Teheran.

The company said it expects to use multi-motored planes, providing supplementary air service for its steamship schedules, which, before the war, included service from the United States to the east coast of South America and to numerous points in Scandinavia, Russia and Poland.

CAB hearings on the numerous applications to provide post-war air service over the North Atlantic are scheduled to begin October 16.

Amphibious 'Weasel' Carrier Shown as New Pacific Weapon

ABERDEEN PROVING GROUNDS, Md., Sept. 3 (AP).—The first public demonstration of a new light-weight amphibious cargo carrier—the "water weasel"—designed specifically for use against the Japanese in swampy islands of the southwest Pacific, was made today by the War Department.

An indication that much of the nation's ingenuity in war material manufacture is now being turned toward defeat of Japan was also gleaned from release of details on the "jungle mortar," a 60-mm. mortar weighing twenty pounds which can be carried easily by one man through thick jungle cover.

These new pieces of ordnance, together with several revised models of light tanks and gun-motor carriages, were demonstrated at the proving grounds recently.

The "weasel," fourteen and one-half feet long and slightly more than four feet high, is outfitted to transport a driver and three passengers or vital supplies speedily over boggy swamplands.

A demonstration of the "weasel," now in production, showed it was able to navigate quagmire where jeeps stuck.

The vehicle can be turned in a twelve-foot radius, and for water travel direction is controlled by a cable running to two rudders in the rear.

The "jungle mortar" can be based on any stable object and provides rapid fire against pillboxes, machine-gun emplacements and other enemy strong points.

It weighs one-third as much as the standard 60-mm. mortar and can be fired at greater angles of elevation. Two men operate the "jungle mortar," which has a range of 300 yards.

Despite indications that the new instruments of war were aimed particularly at the Japanese, demonstration of a new light tank and similar heavy motorized armament showed that battles on the hard-surfaced fields of Europe had not been forgotten.

The new tank, the M-24, was described by ordnance officers as "a significant trend in Army ordnance in that light tanks now pack the wallop of a medium tank while medium tanks now have the punching power of heavy tanks."

WORK SLATED FOR LABOR DAY

No Official Holiday Pause Will Mark War Output

SEP 41944

Washington, Sept. 3 (AP)—The United States observes its 50th official Labor Day tomorrow with no official holiday pause in the triumphant war production effort that inspired leaders of Government, the armed forces and unions to high praise of the workingman.

A flood of speeches and statements paid tribute to the job American labor has done in furnishing this nation and her allies with the means to hammer the Axis into submission. But almost without exception they coupled with the applause reminders that the job is not yet done.

President Roosevelt led the chorus with a statement that American workers can be proud this day, knowing that "in the battle of production their free labor is triumphing over slave labor."

Thanks From Eisenhower

Dwight D. Eisenhower, supreme commander of the Allied Expeditionary Forces, in a statement broadcast on the army hour, said our Allies join American fighting men in "grateful thanks" to the workers of America for having made this the best-equipped fighting force in all history.

The army, he added, is confident of victory because of faith in the people backing it, but went on:

"Should we be compelled to stay our hand for a single day because of shortage in the arrival of the things we need for battle, the price will inevitably be paid in soldiers' lives."

Calls Victory Guarantee

William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor, declared "our now inevitable victory in this war constitutes a guarantee that Labor Day will continue to be celebrated by free American workers in the future as a day of dedication of renewed efforts to improve living standards, widen the opportunities which our democracy affords and make our country a better place in which to live."

Philip Murray, president of the CIO, asserted: "Now least of all, can we afford to lag in our efforts, through complacency or overoptimism on account of military successes.

"We must not allow America to bog down in depression and mass unemployment as war orders are discontinued," he added.

Says Soldiers Don't Forget

Lieut. Gen. Ben Lear, commanding army ground forces, said:

"The supply chain between the worker and the front line fighter is a long one but the soldier at the far end of this crucial link never forgets who is providing the propelling force at the other end, we must make certain that the chain is never weakened."

Robert P. Patterson, Under Secretary of War, said "labor has done a job which deserves high commendation but the job is not yet finished."

James F. Byrnes, Director of War Mobilization, asserted that "when peace comes a grateful nation must be prepared to give all no less an opportunity to work and produce for peace than has been given to work and produce for war."

Issued For Nelson

Chairman Donald M. Nelson of the War Production Board, in a statement issued in his behalf, asserted the pride labor must feel in its wartime accomplishments is likely to be accompanied by a feeling of humility "as labor contemplates the continuing responsibility which rests upon it," under which "it will be expected to continue to make a profoundly important contribution to American life from this time on."

Senator Wagner (D., N. Y.) suggested that to help assure a better world "the voice and aspirations of labor should be heard at the peace table, as well as in planning for full post-war employment and prosperity at home."

Urges Cooperation

George Meany, secretary-treasurer of the American Federation of Labor, in a Toronto address, said that if we "wish to be saved from future wars, we must join wholeheartedly with other like-minded nations to prevent any covetous country from resorting to war."

Paying tribute to women workers in America, Miss Frieda S. Miller, new director of the Women's Bureau of the Department of Labor, said that women must dedicate themselves to the consolidation of gains they have made.

Praise for the war production output also came from Paul V. McNutt, War Manpower Commissioner; Gen. H. H. Arnold, commanding the army air forces, and Lieut. Gen. Brehon Somervell, commanding the army service forces.

Assault On Labor Expected

A "concerted assault" upon the American organized labor movement, as soon as the war ends, was predicted by Matthew Woll, vice-president of the American Federation of Labor.

"Labor in the post-war world will be a debased commodity, entirely vulnerable to the effects of unemployment, insecurity and industrial chaos," Woll said, "unless a united labor movement makes adequate preparations now for protection against the inevitable reactionary onslaught."

Sidney Hillman, chairman of the CIO Political Action Committee, urged workers to turn out a record vote in November, because, "the forces of reaction rely on the preoccupation of our people, with their heavy wartime tasks in shop and factory, to keep them from the polls."

SEP 41944

YUGOSLAV

LONDON SEPT 3-(AP)-A BROADCAST COMMUNIQUE FROM MARSHAL TITO'S YUGOSLAV HEADQUARTERS SAID TODAY HIS PARTISAN TROOPS WERE CONTINUING THEIR OFFENSIVE OPERATIONS WITH A PENETRATION INTO SERBIA AND THE CAPTURE OF ANDRIJEVICA IN MONTENEGRO.

WMASSPEW

SEP 41944

LAST NIGHT BY THE DECLARATION OF LT. GEN. RUDOLF VIEST, A FORMER INSPECTOR GENERAL OF THE SLOVAK ARMY THAT "MOST OF SLOVAKIA IS IN PATRIOT HANDS ALTHOUGH THE GERMANS ARE EMPLOYING SIX OR SEVEN DIVISIONS AGAINST OUR TWO OR THREE." HE DECLARED MOBILIZATION OF PATRIOTS WAS CONTINUING APACE AND PARTISAN VOLUNTEERS AND REGULAR SLOVAK TROOPS WERE ORGANIZED UNDER A UNIFIED COMMAND.

WMASSPEW

THE ENEMY WAS FORCED TO WITHDRAW FROM DRIVAR IN WESTERN BOSNIA, THE COMMUNIQUE ADDED.

KK638AEW

FOLKESTONE, ENGLAND, SEPT.3-(AP)-GERMAN LONG-RANGE BATTERIES, GETTING IN THEIR LAST LICKS BEFORE BEING OVERRUN BY THE ALLIES ON THE NORTH FRENCH COAST, SHELLED DOVER AND THE SOUTHEAST COAST OF ENGLAND TODAY, WHILE BIG EXPLOSIONS ACROSS THE CHANNEL INDICATED THE NAZIS EITHER WERE DEMOLISHING HARBOR FACILITIES OR BLOWING UP AMMUNITION DUMPS.

FOR THE FIRST TIME SINCE THE GERMANS BEGAN HURLING ROBOT BOMBS ACROSS THE CHANNEL, THE GERMAN COMMUNIQUE MADE NO MENTION OF "V I" FIRE AGAINST ENGLAND.

WM938AEW

SIEGFRIED (625) SEP 41944

BY LEWIS HAWKINS

LONDON, SEPT.3-(AP)-ALLIED VICTORIES IN AUGUST HAVE DRIVEN THE GERMANS BACK TO THEIR INNER FORTRESS OF THE REICH AND FATEFUL SEPTEMBER WILL SHOW WHETHER THEY CAN MAKE A STAND IN THE LAST FEW WEEKS OF GOOD FIGHTING WEATHER AND DRAG THE WAR INTO THE WINTER.

IF IT COMES, THIS RESISTANCE MUST DEVELOP ALONG A SERIES OF MOUNTAINS AND ROUGH WOODED HILLS WHICH FORM A FAIRLY CONTINUOUS DEFENSE ZONE FROM SWITZERLAND 240 MILES NORTHWARD TO AACHEN, ON THE GERMAN-BELGIAN BORDER.

THESE, WITH THE OUTMODED SIEGFRIED LINE, ARE THE GERMANS' LAST BARRIERS AND IT REMAINS TO BE SEEN WHETHER THEY CAN BE HELD BY THE NAZIS DURING THE NEXT FOUR TO SIX WEEKS BEFORE THE HEAVY RAINS OF AUTUMN BEGIN TO FALL AND BOG DOWN THE MOBILE ALLIED ARMIES.

BUT IF IN THAT TIME, THE ALLIES HAVE BROKEN THROUGH INTO THE RHINELAND AND THE RUHR GERMANY WILL BE BEATEN REGARDLESS OF THE WEATHER BECAUSE THESE AREAS ARE HER INDISPENSABLE ARSENAL AND ARMORY.

ERSTHEENGERMANSSCREEN WHICH O

THE NATURAL SCREEN WHICH OFFERS THE GERMANS A CHANCE TO EMPLOY MINES, DEMOLITIONS AND STUBBORN DEFENSES AS THEY HAVE IN ITALY ARE FORMED BY THE VOSGES MOUNTAINS, A FORMIDABLE BARRIER FROM THE SWISS BORDER TO THE SAAR, THE HUNSRUCK MOUNTAINS BETWEEN THE MOSELLE RIVER AND THE RHINE IN SOUTHERN PRUSSIA, THE EIFEL HILLY STRETCH IN PRUSSIA'S RHINE PROVINCE NORTH OF THE MOSELLE AND ASTRIDE THE KYALL RIVER.

THE ARDENNES FOREST ON BOTH SIDES OF THE MEUSE IN SOUTHERN BELGIUM, AND THE RHINE ITSELF COULD BE CONSIDERED PART OF THESE DEFENSES, BUT SO FAR IN THIS WAR RIVER LINES HAVE BEEN OF SCANT VALUE.

NORTHWARD FROM AACHEN LIE THE FLATLANDS ALONG THE LOWER RHINE, WHICH OFFER GOOD POSSIBILITIES FOR DEFENSE INUNDATION ON A GRAND SCALE.

ALREADY LT. GEN. COURTNEY H.HODGE'S FIRST ARMY HAS THRUST INTO THE OUTER FRINGES OF THE ARDENNES FOREST AT SELOIGNES, SIX MILES INSIDE BELGIUM AND IN THE SEDAN AREA.

LT. GEN. GEORGE S.PATTON'S THIRD ARMY TANKS ARE POKING CLOSE TO THE HUNSRUCK MOUNTAINS ALONG THE SAAR FRONTIER.

THE NECESSITY OF SUPPLY PROBABLY MAY FORCE SOME SLOWING OF THE ALLIES HEADLONG SWEEP, BUT IT IS CLEAR THE FLEEING GERMAN ARMY CAN EXPECT NO LONG RESPITE IN WHICH TO ORGANIZE DEFENSES.

IF HITLER HOPES FOR EVEN A TEMPORARY STAND ALONG THESE LAST BARRIERS BETWEEN HIM AND SWIFT AND FINAL DEFEAT, HE MUST MAN THEM SWIFTLY WITH 30 TO 40 DIVISIONS OF BATTLE-WORTHY TROOPS.

THEY MUST BE SUPPLIED EQUALLY SWIFTLY WITH WEAPONS AND MUNITIONS, FUEL AND FOOD AND THEY MUST HAVE AT LEAST THE SAME WILL AND SKILL SHOWN BY FIELD MARSHAL GEN. ALBERT KESSELRING'S SOLDIERS IN ITALY AND FIELD MARSHAL GEN. GUENTHER VON KLUGE'S ARMY IN NORMANDY.

HITLER HAD NO MORE THAN 65 DIVISIONS IN ALL WESTERN EUROPE BEFORE D-DAY AND THE ALLIES NOW HAVE KNOCKED OUT THE EQUIVALENT OF 50 OF THEM.

HE CAN HOPE TO SALVAGE NO MORE THAN A DEMORALIZED AND UNEQUIPPED HANDFUL FROM THE SMASHED ARMIES OF FRANCE, SO HE MUST PRODUCE THEM FROM SOMEWHERE ELSE--FROM WITHIN GERMANY, FROM STILL OCCUPIED LANDS AND FROM ITALY, BUT PRODUCE THEM HE MUST, AND SWIFTLY.

IF BY SOME MIRACLE BORN OF DESPERATION HE DID CONJURE UP FORCES TO STABILIZE THE WESTERN FRONT AND HANG ON UNTIL THE WEATHER BROUGHT SOME RESPITE, THEN THE THIRD REICH COULD LOOK ONLY TO A WINTER WHICH WOULD BRING DOWN ON THE GERMAN HOMELAND THE FULL FURY OF ALLIED AIR FORCES.

THESE FORCES DROPPED MORE THAN 155,000 TONS OF BOMBS LAST MONTH, AND HERETOFORE THEY HAVE HAD TO SCATTER THEIR BLOWS ACROSS LANDS FROM PLOESTI IN ROMANIA TO NORTHERN FRANCE AREAS NOW IN ALLIED HANDS.

WINTER ALSO FINDS THE RED ARMY AT ITS FIERCE BEST, AND EVEN IF IT DOES NOT BREAK INTO THE REICH FROM THE EAST GERMANY STILL MUST FACE A WINTER OF NO MORE OIL FROM ROMANIA AND NO MORE FOOD FROM THE UKRAINE, FRANCE OR THE BALKANS.

WM1216PEW SEP 41944

EUROPEAN BATTLE ROUNDUP

BY RICHARD KASISCHKE

LONDON, MONDAY, SEPT. 4-(AP)-AMERICAN TROOPS WERE REPORTED FIGHTING IN GERMANY AND HOLLAND TODAY AS OTHER ALLIED FORCES RACED HALFWAY ACROSS CENTRAL BELGIUM AGAINST LITTLE AXIS RESISTANCE AND FRANCE'S THIRD CITY OF LYON FELL TO A U.S. SOUTHERN ARMY ALSO CLOSING IN ON THE REICH'S INNER FORTRESS.

IN ITALY THE ALLIES HAD PENETRATED BEYOND PESARO IN THEIR DRIVE THROUGH THE GOTHIC LINE GUARDING THE PO VALLEY, AND IN THE EAST SOVIET ARMIES HAD STORMED HALF-WAY ACROSS ROMANIA IN THEIR SWIFT PUSH TOWARD A JUNCTION WITH MARSHAL TITO'S PARTISANS. THE RUSSIANS WERE WITHIN 135 MILES OF THE YUGOSLAV BORDER

ALLIED SUPREME HEADQUARTERS MAINTAINED ITS "SECURITY" SILENCE ABOUT THE SENSATIONAL WESTERN FRONT ADVANCES, THE SAME TYPE OF SILENCE WHICH PRECEDED THE ANNOUNCEMENT OF THE ORIGINAL BIG BREAKTHROUGH FROM NORMANDY INTO BRITTANY.

THE FFI RADIO AT PARIS SAID THE AMERICANS HAD CROSSED THE GERMAN BORDER AND THIS FOLLOWED AN EARLIER BERLIN REPORT WHICH PLACED THE ALLIES ONLY A FEW MILES FROM AACHEN (AIX-LA-CHAPELLE), GERMAN BORDER TOWN AND STRONGHOLD IN THE SIEGFRIED LINE ON THE ROAD TO COLOGNE, 50 MILES TO THE EAST. SEP 41944

AT THE SAME TIME A REUTERS DISPATCH FROM STOCKHOLM QUOTING SWISS DISPATCHES SAID ALLIED TROOPS HAD CAPTURED PERL, INSIDE GERMANY NEAR THE JUNCTION OF THE GERMAN, FRENCH AND LUXEMBOURG FRONTIERS AND 12 MILES NORTHEAST OF THIONVILLE, WHERE THE GERMANS HAD REPORTED FIGHTING UNDERWAY SATURDAY.

OTHER AXIS REPORTS SAID THE AMERICANS HAD REACHED THE MAAS (JULIANA) CANAL, WHICH IS ACTUALLY INSIDE HOLLAND IN THE MAASTRICHT APPENDIX JUTTING DOWN BETWEEN GERMANY AND BELGIUM.

BRITISH TROOPS WERE RACING THROUGH BELGIUM, NEARING THE DUTCH BORDER, WHILE AN AMERICAN ARMORED COLUMN TOOK MONS AND CONTINUED TO DRIVE AHEAD AS GERMAN FORCES WHICH WERE CUT OFF BY THE AMERICAN ADVANCE FOUGHT FIERCELY TO BREAK OUT TO THE EAST AND CONTINUE

30.24 — 18495

THEIR RETREAT TO THE EAST.
INDICATING THE TERRIFIC PACE OF THE ALLIED ADVANCE, THE BRAZZAVILLE RADIO SAID CANADIANS AND POLES HAD TAKEN LE TOUQUET, BOULOGNE, CALAIS AND DUNKERQUE.

A160
THE U.S. FIRST ARMY DRIVING UP THE BROAD VALLEY OF THE MEUSE YESTERDAY WAS REPORTED TO HAVE REACHED NAMUR, 35 MILES INSIDE BELGIUM, WHILE 125 MILES SOUTH LT.GEN.GEORGE S.PATTON'S THIRD ARMY PUSHED THROUGH METZ AND NANCY TOWARD THE GERMAN FRONTIER.
THE BRITISH SECOND, CROSSING INTO BELGIUM, WAS POUNDING PAST TOURNAI TOWARD THE CAPITAL, BRUSSELS, 46 MILES BEYOND.
NOWHERE IN BELGIUM WERE THE GERMANS RESISTING COHESIVELY. BELGIAN PATRIOTS SPRANG TO ARMS AND WERE OFFICIALLY PROCLAIMED PART OF THE LIBERATING ARMIES OF GEN.DWIGHT EISENHOWER.

RW903PEW

95
SHAEF-1ST ADD FIRST LEAD WESTERN FRANCE XXX W[redacted]. (Singleton German border)
THE WEEK LONG ALLIED ADVANCE THROUGH NORTHERN FRANCE AGAINST CRUMBLING RESISTANCE WAS SO RAPID THAT A TEMPORARY SLOWDOWN WAS FORCED SOLELY FOR THE PURPOSE OF BRINGING UP SUPPLIES. BRITISH TOMMIES AND AMERICAN DOUGHBOYS COVERED ABOUT AN EQUAL DISTANCE, 115 MILES.
SUPREME HEADQUARTERS, ITS INFORMATION CONSIDERABLY BEHIND THAT OF FRONT LINE REPORTS OFFICIALLY SAID THAT THE BELGIAN BORDER HAD BEEN CROSSED BY AMERICAN TROOPS AT A POINT NORTHEAST OF MONTCORNET.
MEANWHILE PILOTS PARTICIPATING IN AERIAL RECONNAISSANCE SAID THERE WAS A HEAVY TRAFFIC MOVEMENT OUT OF BRUSSELS. THIS POINTED TO THE PROBABILITY THAT THE GERMANS WERE GETTING READY TO PULL OUT OF THE BELGIAN CAPITAL.
SEP 41944
DESPITE BAD FLYING WEATHER ALLIED HEAVY BOMBERS POUNDED SHIPS IN THE HARBOR OF BREST ATTEMPTING TO SINK THEM NEAR THE DOCKS SO THE BESIEGED GERMANS CANNOT USE THE VESSELS TO BLOCK THE CHANNELS.

KK650AEW

SUPREME HEADQUARTERS ALLIED EXPEDITIONARY FORCE, SEPT.3-(AP)-GEN. DWIGHT D.EISENHOWER ANNOUNCED TODAY THE APPOINTMENT OF MAJ. GEN. IVAN GERARD AS CHIEF OF THE BELGIAN FORCES OF THE INTERIOR.
(EDS: MAY BE INSERTED IN FIRST LEAD BELGIAN IF DESIRED.)

WM357PEW

SUPREME HEADQUARTERS ALLIED EXPEDITIONARY FORCE, SEPT 3-(A[illegible]N.
DWIGHT D. EISENHOWER THANKED U.S. LABOR TODAY FOR MAKING THE ALLIES CONQUERING ARMIES IN FRANCE "THE BEST EQUIPPED FIGHTING FORCE IN ALL HISTORY."
IN A LABOR DAY MESSAGE ON THE ARMY HOUR RADIO, THE SUPREME COMMANDER OF THE ALLIED FORCES SAID AMERICAN LABOR "JUSTLY SHARES IN THE CREDIT" FOR THE SUCCESSES SINCE ITS OUTPUT EQUIPPED THE AMERICANS AND THE FRENCH AND SUPPLIED THE BRITISH WITH MUCH BATTLE GEAR.
"WE ARE SUPREMELY CONFIDENT," HE ADDED, "THAT WE SHALL CONTINUE TO DEFEAT THE ENEMY UNTIL, IN COMPANY WITH THE GREAT RED ARMY AND OUR FORCES IN THE MEDITERRANEAN, WE SHALL UTTERLY DESTROY THE NAZI THREAT TO THE FREE WORLD."
"VERY DEFINITELY THIS CONFIDENCE IS BASED UPON OUR FAITH IN YOU--UPON OUR CONVICTION THAT, JUST AS WE ARE REDOUBLING OUR EFFORTS TO DRIVE FORWARD TO THE HEART OF THE ENEMY'S STRONGHOLD, YOU ARE GOING FORWARD WITH US, PRODUCING AN EVER-INCREASING VOLUME OF SUPPLY AND EQUIPMENT, UP TO THE VERY MOMENT THE GUNS ARE STILL AND PEACE HAS RETURNED TO THE WORLD."

Z701PEW

[illegible] Nazi Paris Bound (Hill) xxx were hit.
CORRESPONDENTS ON THE BELGIAN FRONT SAW AT LEAST 10 BOMBS GOING OVER TOWARD PARIS, APPARENTLY FROM BASES IN THE LOWLANDS.

WM259PEW

SEP 41944
BY WILLIAM SMITH WHITE (210)
WITH AMERICAN ARMY TANKS IN BELGIUM, SEPT.2-(DELAYED)-(AP)-VETERAN U.S. TANK FORCES DROVE ON MONS TODAY IN ONE OF THE WAR'S GREAT MARCHES AFTER CRUSHING TANK-LED GERMAN RESISTANCE AND TAKING HUNDREDS OF PRISONERS.
WE ARE HEADING NORTH ALONG ROADS LITTERED WITH THE WRECKAGE OF ENEMY TANKS WHICH ATTEMPTED TO CHALLENGE US.
YESTERDAY IN A SINGLE ENGAGEMENT, TEN GERMAN TANKS WERE SMASHED AS THEY ATTACKED HEAD-ON AT THE CENTER OF OUR COLUMN.
THE WAR THROUGH THIS BELGIAN FRONTIER COUNTRY HAS BECOME A WILD AND FORMLESS RACE AND WE ARE MOVING AT SUCH SPEED THAT MANY OF OUR OFFICERS ARE HAVING TO OPERATE WITH ORDINARY ROAD MAPS.
THE MARCH UP FROM THE MARNE CARRIED 100 MILES IN FIVE AND A HALF DAYS. ONLY THE DIFFICULTY OF REFUELLING HAS DELAYED US AT ALL. GERMANS BY-PASSED AND LEFT FAR IN THE REAR HAVE CAUSED NO DELAYS.
NOBODY HAS HAD TIME TO COUNT THE PRISONERS WE HAVE TAKEN.
AT TIMES THE GERMANS APPEAR INSANE.
ON ONE OCCASION TWO GERMAN SOLDIERS RAN INTO ONE OF OUR PRISONER-OF-WAR ENCLOSURES AND WERE SHOT DOWN TRYING TO ATTACK IT.
BACK DOWN THE ROAD LAST NIGHT A GERMAN CAR JOINED UP WITH ONE OF OUR COLUMNS AND TRIED TO RIDE THROUGH IT. IT WAS CRUSHED BY OUR FIRE.
SOME OF OUR OFFICERS ARE HAVING THEIR FIRST MEAL SINCE YESTERDAY, WHILE WE ARE HALTING MOMENTARILY FOR GASOLINE AND RESTING UNDER THE TREES IN A THIN, CHILL RAIN.

WM444PEW

BY ROGER D.GREENE
WITH BRITISH TROOPS ON THE BELGIAN FRONTIER, SEPT. 3-(AP)-LT.GEN. MILES C.DEMPSEY'S BRITISH SECOND ARMY CROSSED THE BELGIAN FRONTIER SHORTLY AFTER 9 A.M. TODAY AND BY 2 P.M. BRITISH ARMORED CARS WERE ROLLING INTO BRUSSELS.
A TANK-LED VANGUARD STORMED THROUGH FEEBLE GERMAN DEFENSES INTO BELGIUM IN THE TOURNAI AREA JUST TWO HOURS LESS THAN FIVE YEARS AFTER BRITAIN DECLARED HERSELF AT WAR WITH GERMANY.
EVERYWHERE ALONG THE ROUTE THE BRITISH TROOPS WERE GREETED BY CROWDS DELIRIOUS WITH JOY AND DAZED BY THE SPEED OF THE LIBERATING ARMY'S ARRIVAL.

A214 SEP 41944
"WE KNEW YOU WERE COMING BUT WE DIDN'T EXPECT YOU FOR DAYS," CIVILIANS SAID REPEATEDLY.
THE BRITISH TANKS WERE LITERALLY SMOTHERED WITH FRESH-PLUCKED FLOWERS UNTIL THE LONG COLUMN OF BATTLE GRIMED ARMOR LOOKED LIKE PASADENA'S FAMED TOURNAMENT OF ROSES.

JS158AEW

BY EDWARD D.BALL
U.S.THIRD ARMY HEADQUARTERS SEPT 3-(AP)-AMERICAN PATROLS CROSSED THE MOSELLE RIVER BETWEEN METZ AND NANCY AND ARE OPERATING IN THE OUTSKIRTS OF THE TWO FRENCH CITIES. METZ IS 25 MILES FROM THE GERMAN FRONTIER.
KK658AEW

BY SID FEDER

WITH THE 141ST REGIMENT ON THE FRENCH RIVIERA, AUG.29-(DELAYED)-(AP)-THIS REGIMENT CAN BE CREDITED WITH ONE OF THE NEATEST AND TOUGHEST ASSIGNMENTS OF THE INVASION OF SOUTHERN FRANCE.

UNITS AMONG THESE VETERAN DOUGHBOYS ALREADY HAVE BEEN CITED FOR DISTINGUISHED ACTION. THEY WERE AMONG THE TROOPS WHO TOOK THE BRUNT OF THE RAPIDO CROSSING, STORMED A VITAL HILL ABOVE CASSINO MONASTERY, CAPTURED STRONGLY HELD SAN PIETRO AND OPENED THE GAP IN THE GERMAN LINES AT VELLETRI DURING THE ITALIAN CAMPAIGN.

PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT CITED THE THIRD BATTALION FOR ITS SALERNO STAND, AND THE SECOND BATTALION RECEIVED 5TH ARMY COMMENDATION FOR ITS WORK AS AN ASSAULT ECHELON AT SAN PIETRO. AND MORE HONORS ARE EXPECTED FOR THE ESTABLISHMENT OF THE RIGHT FLANK BEACHHEAD IN THIS INVASION AND THE RETENTION OF IT WHILE AN ENTIRE DIVISION CAME IN BEHIND.

I LANDED WITH THE COLONEL COMMANDING THE 141ST, AND WITH MAJ. ROSWELL K.DOUGHTY, 14 MAPLE ST., WALPOLE, MASS., AND THE REST OF THE REGIMENTAL STAFF, LESS THAN 15 MINUTES AFTER THE FIRST TROOPS LANDED ON THE BEACHES ON D-DAY. THE REGIMENT WAS GIVEN TWO BEACHES TO TAKE AND CLEAN OUT. ONE OF THESE WAS 80 YARDS WIDE, THE OTHER 800 YARDS ACROSS.

THE REGIMENT TOOK THEM AND PERMITTED TWO OTHER REGIMENTS TO LAND BEHIND IMMEDIATELY AFTERWARD. ONE OF THESE OTHER REGIMENTS TOOK THIS FRONT DOOR TO THE RIVIERA AFTER BEING REPULSED ON ANOTHER BEACH NEAR SAN RAPHAEL.

A BATTALION UNDER LT. COL. WILLIAM A.BIRD OF BARBERTON, OHIO, SPRINKLED WITH A NUMBER OF OFFICERS SEEING THEIR FIRST COMBAT ACTION, HAD THE RISKY JOB OF HITTING THE 80-YARD BEACH. THE FIRST TWO WAVES CAME IN WITHOUT OPPOSITION, BUT WHEN THE THIRD WAVE HIT, GERMANS OPENED UP WITH MACHINEGUNS FROM BOTH SIDES OF THE BEACH.

BY THIS TIME TROOPS UNDER CAPT. JAMES MC NEIL, 704 WEST 35TH ST., AUSTIN, TEX., AND LT. MARTIN TULLY, 9344 PLEASANT AVE., CHICAGO, HAD CIRCLED THE GERMAN NESTS AND CLEANED THEM OUT SOON AFTERWARD. MEANWHILE, ON THE OTHER BEACH, FORCES UNDER LT. COL. JAMES CRITCHFIELD, PINE VALLEY, CALIF., AND MAJ. CARTHEL MORGAN, 520 NORTHEAST THIRD AVE., AMARILLO, TEX., CHARGED IN.

SEP 41944

A38

IN LESS THAN 15 MINUTES THE LEADING ASSAULT WAVES UNDER CAPTS. ROY SANTILLES, 322 LESSARD ST., DONALDSONVILLE, LA.; RALPH NATTANS, 1404 VIRGINIA ST., COLUMBUS, GA.; LTS.LYLE CROOK, 620 NORTH HARRISON ST., MASON CITY, IOWA, AND REUBEN PARKER OF MURRAY, KY., DASHED OVER THE INITIAL HIGH GROUND OVERLOOKING THE BEACH.

THEY CAPTURED THE HIGH GROUND AND IN 24 HOURS, 850 GERMAN PRISONRS WERE ROUNDED UP. IN THE NEXT 24 HOURS THE TOTAL ROSE TO 1,600, AND AT THIS WRITING MORE THAN 2,000 WERE IN THE NET. THE FIGHTING HAD BEEN BITTER AND THE ASSAULT ON THE BEACHES HAD BEEN CARRIED OUT IN THE FACE OF A FIERCE ARTILLERY ASSAULT FROM HUGE ENEMY COASTAL DEFENSE GUNS TURNED INLAND.

TWO OF THE WEARIEST DOUGHBOYS IN THIS CAMPAIGN ARE PVT. HERMAN JOBE OF CONNORSVILLE, IND., AND CPL. ROLAND MUELLER OF SAN ANTONIO, TEX., RESPECTIVELY THE JEEP DRIVER AND RADIO OPERATOR FOR THE COMMANDING COLONEL, WHO DASHED FROM ONE END OF THE BEACHHEAD TO THE OTHER SURVEYING THE PROGRESS OF THE OPERATION.

Add Rome Italian (Tucker) xxx Pistoia.

EAST OF FLORENCE, THE RESISTANCE IN THE AREA SURROUNDING CALVANO AND CALVENELLA BECAME STEADILY FIERCER, BUT ADVANCE SEP 41944 COMBAT PATROLS ENTERED SESTO BEYOND THE ARNO AND FOUND IT CLEAR OF NAZIS. THEY PUSHED ON TO SIGNA.

AMERICANS WHO CAPTURED PISA FOUND THAT THE FAMOUS LEANING TOWER, OFTEN REPORTED BY THE GERMANS AS UNDER SHELLFIRE, WAS UNDAMAGED. SEP 41944

DA/WM153PEW

Add Rome Aerial xxx x toward Germany

DELIGHTED FIGHTER PILOTS SAID THEY FOUND MANY LONG TRAINS AND MOTOR CONVOYS STALLED BY BLOCKS OR BRIDGE DEMOLITIONS, EITHER FROM BOMBINGS OR PARTISAN ACTIVITIES. WHEN THEY FINISHED THEIR STRAFING RUNS OVER ROADS AND RAIL LINES "TRAINS AND DUMPS WERE BURNING LIKE GRASS FIRES," SAID LT.JOHN THOMAS, OF PEARSALL, A LIGHTNING PILOT.

CAPT.JOSEPH K.MITROVI, 7117 EAST END AVE., CHICAGO, A MUSTANG PILOT, TOLD HOW HE FLEW IN A FORMATION WHICH SURPRISED A GERMAN MOTOR CONVOY AND MACHINEGUNNED ENEMY TROOPS FLEEING FOR SHELTER.

MUSTANGS ENCOUNTERED ONLY TWO ENEMY PLANES YESTERDAY, BOTH OF WHICH WERE DESTROYED. YESTERDAY'S ATTACKS COST THE 15TH AIR FORCE ONE LIBERATOR AND 10 FIGHTERS.

(NO PICKUP)

KK556PEW

BUCHAREST FLIERS

BY GEORGE TUCKER

ROME, SEPT.3-(AP)-WHEN LT.IRVING H.FOX, FORTRESS NAVIGATOR OF 551 BUSHWICK AVE., BROOKLYN, AND A FORMER REPORTER ON THE CINCINNATI ENQUIRER, DESCENDED ON PLOESTI, ROMANIA, VIA PARACHUTE JULY 7, HIS FIRST MOVE IN PRISON CAMP WAS TO RECOMMEND A DAILY NEWS BULLETIN.

THE BULLETIN PRINTED IN PENCIL AND POSTED DAILY ON THE BULLETIN BOARD, BEGAN "PUBLICATION" THE LAST DAY OF JULY AND LASTED FIVE WEEKS. TWO OF FOX'S ASSOCIATE EDITORS WERE 2ND LT.HERKIMER ROSSBERG (NO ADDRESS AVAILABLE) AND A RAF FLYING OFFICER FROM SOUTHERN ENGLAND. ✓

THE PAPER'S BIGGEST SCOOP, ANNOUNCEMENT THAT PRO-NAZI PREMIER ION ANTONESCU WAS OUT AND THAT PEACE TALKS WERE IN PROGRESS, SO ASTONISHED THE ROMANIAN COLONEL IN CHARGE OF THE PRISON THAT HE BEGGED TO BE TOLD THE SOURCE OF THE NEWS. BUT THE EDITORS KEPT MUM.

AFTER ROMANIA WENT OVER TO THE ALLIES, BOX BUSTLED AROUND BUCHAREST TAKING NOTES ON EVERYTHING HE SAW INCLUDING THE VICTORIOUS RUSSIAN COLUMNS ENTERING THE CAPITAL.

PS921PEW

BY LYNN HEINZERLING

WITH THE EIGHTH ARMY IN PESARO ITALY, SEPT. 3-(AP)-THE CANADIANS ARE COMING OUT INTO FLAT, OPEN COUNTRY OF THE SORT THEY KNOW SO WELL AS THE EIGHTH ARMY BREAK-THROUGH THE GERMAN GOTHIC LINE CASCADES FORWARD UP THE ADRIATIC COAST TOWARD RIMINI AND THE RICH COUNTRY BEYOND.

OTHER FORCES FARTHER INLAND ARE BY-PASSING SOME POINTS OF GERMAN RESISTANCE, CONTINUING THE SWIFT PACE.

MEANWHILE THE CONFUSED ENEMY STILL IS MOVING GUNS AND TRANSPORT NORTHEASTWARD TOWARD RIMINI.

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THE WAR IS BRUSHING PERILOUSLY CLOSE TO THE TINY REPUBLIC OF SAN MARINO, IN THE MOUNTAINS SOUTHWEST OF RIMINI, WITH ALLIED TROOPS ONLY TEN MILES AWAY AT ONE POINT AND THE GERMANS ON ITS VERY BORDERS IF INDEED THEY DO NOT INTEND TO USE ITS PEAK AS PART OF THEIR DEFENSE.

HAVING GATHERED MORE THAN 1,200 PRISONERS SINCE THE START OF THE PRESENT ATTACK, THE EIGHTH ARMY IS GAINING MOMENTUM. ADVANCES WERE MADE TODAY ALONG THE ENTIRE FRONT FROM THE COAST TO A POINT 15 MILES INLAND, AND HAVE BEEN SO RAPID THAT MANY ITALIAN CIVILIANS WERE ABLE TO MOVE BACK INTO THEIR VILLAGES WHILE THE SMOKE OF BATTLE STILL WAS HEAVY IN THE STREETS.

IN PESARO, WHERE THE GERMAN FIRST PARACHUTE DIVISION HAD EXPECTED TO MAKE THEIR DO-OR-DIE STAND--UNTIL THE CANADIANS CAME ROLLING AT THEM OUT OF THE DUST--A DEAD GERMAN STILL LAY IN THE PUBLIC SQUARE, ALTHOUGH THE BATTLE HAD MOVED MILES NORTHWARD.

THERE HAVE BEEN NO SIGNS OF A GENERAL GERMAN WITHDRAWAL ON THIS FRONT, BUT IT APPEARED TO BE A PART OF THEIR EVENTUAL PLAN IN THE LIGHT OF ORDERS FROM THE NAZI COMMAND THAT THE LINE MUST BE HELD FOR THREE WEEKS, AFTER WHICH THE NEXT STAND WOULD BE MADE IN BRENNER PASS.

RW847PEW

WITH THE FIFTH ARMY IN ITALY,SEPT.3-(AP)-FOR THE SINGLEHANDED CONQUEST OF A HILL IN THE BATTLE FOR CASSINO, PFC.LEO J. "POP" POWERS, 35-YEAR-OLD LIMITED SERVICE SOLDIER FROM ALDER,MONT., HAS BEEN AWARDED THE NATION'S HIGHEST MILITARY DECORATION, THE MEDAL OF HONOR.

WITH ONLY FOUR HAND GRENADES, THE 34TH "RED BULL" INFANTRY DIVISION PRIVATE KNOCKED OUT THREE ENEMY MACHINEGUNS ENTRENCHED IN PILLBOXES, KILLED FIVE GERMANS AND PROBABLY WOUNDED 12 OTHERS, TOOK FOUR PRISONERS AND LED TO THE CAPTURE OF 13 OTHERS.

POWERS LATER SAID HE WAS MOTIVATED BY THE SIGHT OF INEXPERIENCED REPLACEMENTS BEING CUT DOWN BY HEAVY ENEMY MACHINEGUN AND MORTAR FIRE.

POWERS WAS A SHEEP RANCHER BEFORE ENTERING THE ARMY.

HIS WIFE, MRS.JANE POWERS, LIVES IN ANSELMO,NEBR.

DV932PCW

30-24— 18497

Add Moscow Finnish (Lvov) xxxx Baltic forces:

THE BALTIC AND POLISH SECTORS CONTINUED RELATIVELY QUIET--A QUIET OMINOUS FOR THE GERMANS AS THE RUSSIANS BUILD UP FOR ANOTHER GIGANTIC OFFENSIVE IN CONJUNCTION WITH THE SUCCESSFUL DRIVE ACROSS THE ROMANIAN PLAINS TOWARD YUGOSLAVIA.

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THE NEXT TIME THE RUSSIANS ARE CONFIDENT THAT THE RED ARMIES OF THE NORTH WILL SWEEP INTO THE REICH FROM THEIR PRESENT BASES IN POLAND AND ALONG THE EAST PRUSSIAN FRONTIER.

FIRST LEAD SALWEEN

CHUNGKING SEPT 3-(AP)-THE JAPANESE HAVE FAILED IN AN ATTEMPT TO RELIEVE THEIR GARRISON AT THE BURMA ROAD TOWN OF LUNGLING IN YUNNAN PROVINCE AND HAVE SUFFERED HEAVY CASUALTIES, THE CHINESE HIGH COMMAND ANNOUNCED TODAY.

FRONTAL AND FLANKING ATTACKS BY THE JAPANESE ATTEMPTING TO FORCE THE CHINESE FROM POSITIONS FOUR MILES NORTHEAST OF MANGSHIH, OVERLOOKING THE BURMA ROAD, ALSO WERE REPELLED, THE HIGH COMMAND SAID.

MORE THAN 1,000 JAPANESE HAVE BEEN KILLED IN THE FIGHTING THE PAST FOUR DAYS IN THE LUNGLING AND MANGSHIH AREAS, IT WAS ESTIMATED.

CHINESE TROOPS ETC 1ST PGH PVS

KK748AEW

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS, SOUTHWEST PACIFIC, MONDAY, SEPT.4 (AP)-PFC.WILLIAM LIVELY, 20, (6455 GASTON AVE). DALLAS, TEX., MADE HIS PARACHUTE DO THE WORK OF TWO AND SAVED THE LIFE OF A BUDDY HOPELESSLY ENTANGLED IN HIS OWN FOULED AND FALLING 'CHUTE.

OVER THE NEW GUINEA JUNGLES RECENTLY AMERICAN TROOPS WERE PRACTICING JUMPS WITH FULL EQUIPMENT.

LIVELY FLOATED DOWN. AT AROUND 300 FEET HE SAW PFC FLOYD E.OLIVER, 21, OF WALDRON, IND., SLIDING TOWARD HIM FROM ABOVE. OLIVER WAS SNA

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RLED IN HIS CHUTE'S LINES AND FALLING AT A FATAL SPEED.

"I DON'T KNOW HOW I DID IT," PVT.LIVELY SAID LATER. "I SAW HPM SLIDE PAST AND THEN HIS CHUTE, ALL STREAMED OUT, WAS GOING BY TOO AND I GOT HOLD OF IT."

LIVELY NOT ONLY GOT HOLD, BUT HELD ON TO OLIVER'S 'CHUTE AND BOTH REACHED THE GROUND SAFELY. LIVELY WAS UNHURT AND OLIVER SUFFERED ONLY A MINOR INJURY.

PM737PPW NM

A 7TH AAF BASE,MARIANAS ISLANDS (DELAYED)-(AP)-SGT.HARRY BOZARTH, OF TRENTON,N.J., DECIDED RECENTLY TO INSPECT A FANCY BUILDING THE JAPANESE CONSTRUCTED ON THIS ISLAND. HE FOUND FOUR JAPANESE SOLDIERS INSIDE. HIS FIRST IMPULSE WAS TO OPEN FIRE. HE HESITATED A MOMENT AND THEN TOOK THE JAPANESE AS PRISONERS.

ASKED LATER WHY HE HAD NOT FIRED ON THE NUMERICALLY SUPERIOR ENEMY THE SERGEANT SAID, "I SUDDENLY REALIZED THAT THE BUILDING WAS A JAP CHURCH AND THAT THE FOUR SOLDIERS WERE AT WORSHIP. SOMEHOW IT DIDN'T SEEM RIGHT TO SHOOT PEOPLE IN CHURCH."

DV823PCW

WITH THE U.S.37TH INFANTRY DIVISION,SOUTHWEST PACIFIC-(DELAYED)-(AP)-MANY OF THE GI JOES WHO ARE FIGHTING THE WAR ON THIS PART OF THE PACIFIC FRONT ARE FINDING SUFFICIENT TIME, EVEN IN FOXHOLES AND GUN POSITIONS, TO TAKE CORRESPONDENCE COURSES IN EVERYTHING RANGING FROM DIESEL ENGINES TO PHILOSOPHY.

APPROXIMATELY ONE OUT OF EVERY TEN INFANTRYMEN WITH THIS VETERAN DIVISION IS TAKING SOME SPECIAL COURSE, PROVIDED BY THE ARMY INSTITUTE OF UNIVERSITY EXTENSION, TO PREPARE HIMSELF FOR A POST-WAR JOB. SPECIAL SERVICE AND EDUCATION OFFICERS ARE COORDINATING THE EDUCATIONAL ACTIVITIES OF THE GIS.

LT.RALFE (CQT) ~~ISHAM~~, OF NEW YORK CITY, A SPECIAL SERVICE OFFICER. REPORTS THAT THE 12 MOST FAVORED COURSES ARE BOOKKEEPING AND ACCOUNTING, ALGEBRA, ARITHMETIC, DIESEL ENGINES, RADIO, REFRIGERATION, GRAMMAR, AUTO REPAIR, MACHINE SHOP PRACTICES, AVIATION ENGINES, GEOMETRY AND AIR CONDITIONING.

THE SOLDIERS WHO ARE TAKING COURSES AT THE PRESENT TIME REPRESENT A 75 PER CENT INCREASE IN ENROLLMENT DURING THE PAST TWO AND A HALF MONTHS. THE INCREASE CAME AFTER THE JAPANESE TROOPS ON THIS ISLAND QUIETED DOWN CONSIDERABLY WHEN A BLOODY SUICIDE COUNTERATTACK WAS DECISIVELY SMASHED.

THE ARMY INSTITUTE WITH HEADQUARTERS AT MADISON,WIS., OFFERS 64 SEPARATE COURSES. SOME 76 UNIVERSITIES AND COLLEGES HAVE MADE THEIR CORRESPONDENCE STUDIES AVAILABLE TO ARMY PERSONNEL. THE INST TUTE COURSES COST THE SOLDIER $2.00 EACH WHILE THE ARMY PAYS HALF THE COSTS ON UNIVERSITY EXTENSION WORK.

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DV813PCW

WITH THE U.S. 77TH INFANTRY DIVISION,GUAM ISLAND-(DELAYED)-(AP)-BRIG.GEN.EDWIN H.RANDLE, OF (700 N MCKINLEY AVE) MUNCIE, IND., IS CONVINCED THAT THE JAPANESE WILL EMPLOY "SLAY AND DELAY" TACTICS TO SLOW THE AMERICAN ADVANCE IN THE PACIFIC.

THE GENERAL, WHO FOUGHT THE GERMANS IN WORLD WAR I AND TOOK ANOTHER CRACK AT THEM IN PRESENT HOSTILITIES, HAS BEEN ASSIGNED TO THIS DIVISION FROM THE EUROPEAN THEATER. HE FACED THE JAPANESE FOR THE FIRST TIME IN THE BATTLE OF GUAM AS ASSISTANT DIVISION COMMANDER.

THE HUSKY TACTICIAN, AN OFFICER SINCE 1917, SAID THE JAPANESE WARRIOR CODE DEMANDS RESISTANCE TO THE BLOODY END. SPEAKING OF THE GUAM FIGHT HE SAID "IT IS POSSIBLE THE JAPS NEVER RECOVERED FROM THE SHOCK OF OUR INITIAL BLOWS BUT IT IS STRANGE THEY NEVER LAUNCHED ONE SERIOUS COUNTERATTACK. INSTEAD THEY WORKED THEMSELVES INTO A POSITION WHERE OUR ARTILLERY TORE HELL OUT OF THEM AND BROKE THEM UP FOR THE ARMY INFANTRYMEN."

THE GENERAL DESCRIBED THE JAPANESE AS "DUMBINDIVIDUALLY AND STUPIDLY OFFICERED." HE ADDED "THE JAP'S HIGH CARD IS THAT MIXTURE OF FATALISM AND FANATICISM WHICH EXERTS ITSELF IN 'BANZAI' CHARGES AND THE DISSIPATION OF TROOPS IN INADEQUATE REARGUARD ACTIONS.

"YOU HEAR QUITE A FEW PEOPLE DISCUSS THE JAP'S ELITE DIVISIONS IN CHINA. NO DOUBT THEY HAVE SOME GOOD UNITS OVER THERE, BUT CHINA IS ADAPTED TO THE TYPE OF WARFARE NOW BEING WAGED IN FRANCE. IT WILL GIVE US THE OPPORTUNITY TO BREAK OUT ALL OUR TERRIFIC FIREPOWER. WHEN WE DO THAT WE'LL TEAR THOSE JAP DIVISIONS TO PIECES."

MEXICO CITY,SEPT.3-(AP)-ORGANIZATION OF THE M[illegible]CAN SOCIALIST LEAGUE BY SOCIALIST AND COMMUNIST LEADERS OF MEXICO WAS ANNOUNCED TODAY BY VICENTE LOMBARDO TOLEDANO, PRESIDENT OF THE LATIN AMERICAN LABOR FEDERATION, WHO WAS ELECTED TO HEAD THE NEW PARTY.

AIMS OF THE PARTY, LOMBARDO SAID, INCLUDE THE CLOSEST POSSIBLE COOPERATION AMONG THE LATIN AMERICAN NATIONS, SUPPORT OF THE UNITED STATES GOOD NEIGHBOR POLICY, AND "THE MOST SINCERE FRIENDSHIP WITH SOVIET RUSSIA."

[illegible] FROM CHINA.

Add Lae - Philippines (Undated) xxx portion

THE IMPENDING PACIFIC OPERATIONS, SAID THE BROADCAST RECORDED BY THE FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION, WOULD BE ON "A LARGE SCALE IN COMPARISON WITH PAST OPERATIONS."

SUMMARIZING THE WAR SITUATION FOR THE JAPANESE PEOPLE, TOKYO BROADCAST THAT ADMIRAL CHESTER W.NIMITZ HAD GIVEN HINTS OF "LARGE-SCALE OPERATIONS" IN THE PACIFIC WHEN HE SAID LAST WEEK THAT VICTORY IN THAT AREA INVOLVED GAINING CONTROL OF JAPAN'S SEA SUPPLY ROUTES.

"IT APPEARS," SAID THE BROADCAST, "THAT (GEN.DOUGLAS) MACARTHUR'S FORCES, TOGETHER WITH (VICE ADMIRAL THOMAS C.) KINKAID JS SEVENTH NAVAL FLEET WILL ATTEMPT TO MOVE NORTHWARD FROM NEW GUINEA INTO MINDANAO."

THE BROADCAST SAID THE U.S.FIFTH AND THIRD FLEETS "ARE SEEKING OPERATIONS AGAINST THE PHILIPPINES, TAIWAN (FORMOSA), AND THE OGASAWARA (BONIN) ISLANDS TO THE NORTH WITH THE MARIANAS ISLANDS AS STEPPING STONES.

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"MOREOVER, ONE CAN ASSUME THAT IN THE NORTHERN ALEUTIANS (VICE ADMIRAL FRANK J.) FLETCHER'S NINTH NAVAL FLEET IS PREPARING DIVERSIONARY OPERATIONS."

KK824PEW

A LATER TOKYO DOMESTIC BROADCAST MONITORED BY THE FCC SAID THE DIET WOULD TAKE UP THE GENERAL TOPICS OF "ENHANCEMENT OF THE SPIRIT FOR PROTECTION OF THE GODLY STATE, IMPROVEMENT OF MORALE OF GOVERNMENT OFFICIALS, STRENGTHENING OF DEFENSE STRUCTURES AND FORMATION OF A NEW CABINET STAFF STRUCTURE."

THE BROADCAST PREDICTED A POSSIBLE REARRANGEMENT OF THE CABINET STRUCTURE WITH THE FORMATION OF A NEW GROUP CENTERED AROUND THE "CHIEF

OF THE CABINET SECRETARIAT AND ATTACHED TO THE PREMIER DIRECTLY UNDER THE JURISDICTION OF THE CABINET," THE OWI REPORTED.

AK1131PEW

NEW YORK, SEPT. 3--THE PARIS RADIO REPORTED TONIGHT THAT "HALF THE TERRITORY OF BELGIUM IS SAID TO HAVE ALREADY BEEN LIBERATED, FOLLOWING THE RAPID ADVANCE OF BRITISH TROOPS IN BELGIUM."

THE BROADCAST WAS REPORTED BY THE FCC.

RW856PEW

NEW YORK, SEPT. 3--THE FRENCH RADIO AT MONTPELLIER IN A BROADCAST RECORDED BY THE FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION SAID TODAY THAT FERNAND VALAT, FORMER COMMUNIST DEPUTY FROM THE DEPARTMENT OF GARD, IN SOUTHERN FRANCE, HAD BEEN CONDEMNED AUG. 25 FOR COLLABORATING WITH THE GERMANS AND HAD BEEN "EXECUTED IMMEDIATELY."

RW842PEW

NEW YORK, SEPT.3-(AP)-BELGIAN PREMIER HUBERT PIERLOT TOLD HIS PEOPLE IN A BROADCAST FROM LONDON TODAY THAT "BEFORE MANY DAYS" GERMANY WILL BE INVADED SIMULTANEOUSLY FROM WEST AND EAST. THE BROADCAST WAS RECORDED BY CBS.

WM1051AEW SEP 41944

NEW YORK, SEPT.3--ABSIE, THE AMERICAN BROADCASTING STATION IN EUROPE, SAID TONIGHT IN A REPORT RECORDED BY CBS THAT BRITISH FORCES WERE ABOUT 30 MILES FROM THE FRONTIERS OF HOLLAND.

THE BROADCAST SAID ALSO THAT "ALLIED FORCES ARE HALF WAY ACROSS BELGIUM" AND "STRONG COLUMNS ARE BEYOND NAMUR."

Z653PEW

UNRATED JAPANESE
BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

THE TOKYO RADIO SAID TODAY ENEMY BOMBERS AGAIN RAIDED MANADO, JAPANESE BASE ON THE NORTHERN TIP OF THE CELEBES ISLANDS, YESTERDAY. MANADO IS ABOUT 400 MILES SOUTH OF DAVAO IN THE PHILIPPINES. THERE WAS NO ALLIED CONFIRMATION.

THE BROADCAST, AS RECORDED BY U.S.GOVERNMENT MONITORS, CLAIMED THAT JAPANESE ANTI-AIRCRAFT GUNS AND INTERCEPTORS SHOT DOWN FIVE OF THE ATTACKING PLANES.

YESTERDAY THE TOKYO RADIO REPORTED THAT MANADO HAD BEEN "PERSISTENTLY RAIDED" BY "SEVERAL LARGE BOMBERS" THURSDAY MORNING.

KK458AEW

EUROPEAN WAR FLASHBACK

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

SEPT.4, 1918--WHILE THE GERMAN CROWN PRINCE, SPEAKING IN AMSTERDAM, SAID NO MATTER HOW MANY AMERICANS JOIN THE EUROPEAN FIGHT "THEY CANNOT ANNIHILATE US," UNITED STATES TROOPS JOINED THE FRENCH IN STORMING VESLE RIVER POSITIONS IN THE FACE OF SHARP MACHINEGUN FIRE,

1918, & THE GERMANS TO RETREAT ON A 20-MILE FRONT.

STORMING VESLE RIVER POSITIONS IN THE FACE OF SHARP MACHINEGUN FIRE, FORCING THE GERMANS TO RETREAT ON A 20-MILE FRONT.

SEPT.4, 1940--HITLER THREATENED TO RAZE RITISH CITIES IF THE NIGHT BOMBING OF GERMANY CONTINUED, BUT BRITISH PLANES METHODICALLY BOMBED GERMAN FORESTS BELIEVED TO CONCEAL WAR STORES.

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P1040PEW

THE ROAD TO BERLIN
BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

1--RUSSIAN FRONT: 322 MILES (FROM EASTERN SUBURBS OF WARSAW).
2--NORTHERN FRANCE: 385 MILES (FROM NAMUR)
3--SOUTHERN FRANCE: 565 MILES (FROM NEAR BOURG-EN-BRESSE)
4--ITALIAN FRONT: 588 MILES (FROM SOUTH OF CATTOLICA)

KK816PEW

BLANK

Antwerp, Brussels Fall; British in Holland; 100,000 Germans Trapped

SEP 5 1944

GERMANS PINNED ALONG SEACOAST, FACE DUNKERQUE

SEP 5 1944

Belgium Split in Half By Drive Carrying 210 Miles in Six Days.

REPORT REICH ENTERED

Nazis Say First and Third U. S. Armies Cross Border at Aachen.

LONDON, Sept. 4.—(AP) The British army in a tremendous sweep seized the Belgian capital of Brussels and the great port of Antwerp today and the Dutch said these forces roared on five miles into the Netherlands.

The Lowlands appeared to be emerging from Nazi captivity even faster than they fell before German armored might. The enemy, pinned between the British and the sea, faced a "Dunkerque" from which no exit was safe.

Splitting Belgium in half as the climax to a drive that swept 210 miles in six days, the British with the seizure of Antwerp, 10 miles from the Netherlands border, gave the Allies their first big ocean port to handle the flood of supplies needed to keep offensives rolling.

Rail Lines Cut

Antwerp's fall cut the last rail lines from the Belgian and French channel coasts to Germany. It is the second largest city in Belgium capital, which fell earlier in the day to British arms with hardly a shot fired.

A delayed report from the Ninth air force in France indicated that American units also might have been in the forces which Premier Pieter Gerbrandy announced to his countrymen "have crossed the Dutch frontier" — heralding the opening of the battle for the Netherlands three days after the battle for Belgium broke.

Aneta, Dutch news agency, first reported that the British had hurdled the frontier and struck five miles beyond to Breda, one of the strongpoints which the Germans seized in their airborne blitz of 1940 and which subsequently was reported the headquarters of Field Marshal Erwin Rommel.

Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower called on the Dutch to save from German demolition the docks, factories and rails of Rotterdam, 25 miles north of Breda, indicating that the battle for the Netherlands was breaking with the same blinding speed with which the battle for Belgium was ending.

There was a giant melee involving by-passed Germans and charging Americans between Mons and Brussels into which Allied warplanes plunged until the contending forces became too closely intermingled.

Strafing and divebombing, fighter and fighterbomber pilots declared they destroyed more than 1,600 trucks and horsedrawn vehicles and 59 armored vehicles before flying off looking for other targets.

There were sensational reports that the U. S. First and Third armies had broken into Germany along the historic invasion path at Aachen and 100 miles to the south at Perl. Scarcity of field dispatches showed these powerful forces were enforcing radio silence.

In their chaotic condition, the Germans are none too sure where these armies are, and their bewilderment is underscored by the rearguards stranded all the way back to the vicinity of Abbeville and Compiegne and the robot bomb forces corralled in western Belgium.

One front dispatch reported a hot engagement between Germans and elements of the Third army at Pont-A-Mousson, midway between Metz and Nancy, but the Germans have been talking nervously about strong U. S. forces far north of here, within 11 miles of the Saar frontier.

Canadian and Polish forces broke heavy resistance at Abbeville, far behind the Belgian front, and drove on 20 miles north to Hesdin, on the Canche river. The Germans hemmed in around Calais, Boulogne and Dunkerque had little hope of escape.

Report Reich Entered

It was becoming hourly more probable that Lt. Gen. Omar N. Bradley's 12th army group had driven into the Reich. Foreign reports said two penetrations had been made at Aachen, two miles inside Prussia.

A drive into Luxembourg was presaged by Eisenhower's declaration that the day of liberation for the little Duchy had dawned along with Belgium's and asked citizens of both countries "to serve in the battle."

(Liege, for example, is less than 25 miles from the Prussian border, well beyond last officially reported American positions. The Brussels broadcast was recorded by the Federal Communications commission.)

"The hour has struck," the Dutch minister said jubilantly in a broadcast to the Netherlands. "Soon the moment will come when the Queen will return to your midst to govern in justice and peace.

"Now that Allied armies in their irresistible advance have crossed the Dutch frontier I wish to extend a hearty welcome to them on behalf of you all. . . You will prepare for them a reception they have earned as soldiers in the cause of freedom and as destroyers of the most terrible tyranny the world has ever known."

Already the wealthy industrial regions of southern Belgium and northern France had been freed, and it appeared that the battle for Germany and the Netherlands was about to break three days after the battle for Belgium began.

Eisenhower sent a message to the people of the Netherlands and Norway to be patient for "your day of liberation approaches".

A British column rolling through the lowland of Belgium along the route where Britons fought a bitter rearguard action in 1940 to Dunkerque reached Aalst, 15 miles west of Brussels and midway between the capital and Gent.

British Enter Lille

Far to the south, the British entered the French industrial city of Lille—population 200,000—and were pounding vengefully down the last 25 miles to Dunkerque and the other channel ports of Calais and Boulogne after capturing Aire.

Another force, sweeping through Armentieres, closed on Ypres, Belgium, where Britons of another generation stood in a thin line and held back the might of the Kaiser's armies.

Germans still along the channel coast—and there were enough of them to give the Canadians and Poles a stiff fight before they yielded Abbeville — were sealed off by Allied lines extending from near Abbeville some 100 miles northward to the Scheldt river estuary.

Officially, Lt. Gen. Courtney H. Hodges' motorized infantry had seized Mons, engulfing a sizeable enemy force, and may have reached Namur, 35 miles from the frontier of Prussia.

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But there was no substantiation of a German report that tanks had driven across the frontier and reached Aachen (Aix-La-Chapelle), two miles inside Germany and one of the bastions of the Siegfried line. This report also was carried on the Paris radio.

On this front the Americans were reaching for the rail routes to Cologne, Dusseldorf and Duisburg, the main roads to Berlin.

Captured Perl

A report from Stockholm said Lt. Gen. George S. Patton's Third army tanks had captured Perl, just inside Germany where the borders of the Reich, Luxembourg and France meet. Perl is 12 miles north of Thionville, where the Germans said the Americans were two days ago.

The only thing Supreme headquarters had to say on this front was that Third army forces were 12 miles east of Verden at Etain, and were in the vicinity of Nancy, once a stronghold of the dismantled Maginot line.

The closest Supreme headquarters could place the Americans to Germany on the basis of field dispatches was beyond Etain within 35 miles of the German border.

Reinforcing the southern flank, the Third army also threw another bridgehead across the Meuse at Chalaines, 10 miles southeast of Commercy. But all these gains were in the communique and based on information at least 24 hours old.

But the next few days, perhaps hours, should bring the answer to the question of the hour: Will the German army fight on German soil, as it refused to do in the First World War?

Germany is believed to have 25 [illegible] 30 divisions, most of them patched and salvaged from the broken [illegible] offer zones on the east and west, to hold the line from Switzerland to the North sea, and this is not as many divisions as they threw in at one time in the battle of Normandy.

Belgium Underground Helps

The British reduction of Belgium is expected to be aided quickly by the Belgian underground, 500,000 strong, which has scarcely had time to swing into action.

There was no word that the British met any serious resistance on entering Brussels, a possible sign that the underground had the situation in the capital well in hand.

The Belgian government-in-exile was preparing to return shortly to Brussels.

British pilots winging over the Netherlands reported the Germans apparently had pulled their air forces out of the country.

Ten divisions in Belgium and Holland were believed withdrawing, seven divisions were coming back from Finland, and the five to seven divisions garrisoning Norway and the four in Denmark already have been thinned.

Britisht units of the Canadian army closed on the big port of Le Havre and prepared for the final assault against a garrison estimated at about 5,000.

In Brittany, the port of Brest was under assault, with bombers under Eisenhower's orders to pound defenses unceasingly until the garrison surrenders.

Also well back of the front a substantial number of the enemy was enveloped in a triangle formed by St. Quentin, Compiegne and Soissons north of Paris. Since there are no lines in this area, some of them may get back to Germany.

Nazis in Belgium, Western France May Be Cut Off

(Map on Page A-3.)

BULLETIN.

SUPREME ALLIED HEADQUARTERS (AP).—Advancing 15 miles north of captured Brussels, two British columns have reached Mechlin and Boom, less than 10 miles from Antwerp and 15 miles from Holland.

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By the Associated Press.

LONDON, Sept. 4.—Supreme headquarters today announced the liberation of Brussels, and Allied troops were reported unofficially to have entered Antwerp in a stroke cutting the last escape route of all Germans remaining in Western France and Belgium.

Two American spearheads were reported also to have entered the Reich itself at points 100 miles apart. There was no official confirmation for this account, nor of French frontier advices telling of an entry into Antwerp.

Antwerp is only 10 miles from the Dutch border and on the last remaining rail routes out of a giant coastal pocket which included Calais and Dunkerque in France and all Western Belgium.

Antwerp is 23 miles north of Brussels, seized yesterday by the British.

American forces were reported in Namur or beyond, where they threatened the rail routes to Cologne, Dusseldorf and Duisburg—the main roads to Berlin.

Gen. Eisenhower broadcast to the peoples of Belgium and Luxembourg today that the day of their liberation had begun and asked them to "serve in the battle."

"I know you can be relied on to aid that task whenever opportunity occurs," the supreme commander said. "Your long period of hardship under the heel of Nazi domination will soon be ended."

Abbeville fell to the Canadian 1st Army which crossed the Somme on both sides of the town.

Their Retreat Corridor.

In the north the Germans were in flight from their rocket bomb coast, the Boulogne - Calais - Dunkerque strip, the area of France closest to

30 · 24 — 18501

England. Their corridor of retreat through Northern Belgium was squeezed so thin that the escape of Nazis there seemed virtually impossible. The German evacuation of the Channel coast was by land.

Brussels, which with its suburbs had a population of 912,000, was the fourth European capital cleared of the Germans. The first was Rome, then Paris and Bucharest. Antwerp, Belgium's second largest city, has a population of 273,000.

Belgium was as good as liberated. Freedom appeared to be dawning, too, for the Dutch, who were told yesterday by Gen. Eisenhower that their hour was very near.

In reaching Brussels yesterday, Lt. Gen. Miles C. Dempsey's British 2d Army advanced at a speed of 10 miles an hour. A field dispatch said Gen. Dempsey's men crossed the Belgian border in the area of Tournai just two hours less than five years after Britain declared herself at war time with Germany. Crowds of happy Belgians pelted the British tanks with fresh-plucked flowers.

Perl Reported Captured.

Reports from Stockholm said American tankmen had captured Perl, just inside the German frontier near the junction of Germany, France and Luxembourg. Perl is 12 miles northeast of Thionville, where the Nazis reported fighting 36 hours ago.

A Paris broadcast by the French Forces of the Interior said another United States column had driven through 100 miles to the north of Aachen, Germany, just beyond the Belgian border 70 miles east of Brussels.

Supreme headquarters had the exact forward positions of both the swift American 1st and 3d Armies under wraps for security reasons again. It did say officially, however, that the Belgian towns of Mons and Charleroi had been reached and that American units were driving somewhere beyond Etain, 12 miles east of Verdun and within 35 miles of Perl.

(Axis reports said American troops had reached the Maas (Juliana Canal), which actually is inside Holland in the Maastricht appendix jutting down between Germany and Belgium.

(Aneta, official Netherlands news agency, cast doubt on these German reports. It quoted Dutch informants in London as interpreting the German accounts as referring to the Maas Canal near Liege, Belgium, instead of to its main part in Occupied Holland. These informants added, however, that "it seems likely that Allied forward units are approaching the frontier of Holland.")

Race Along Moselle River.

On the right flank of the Allies' 300-mile line a column from Lt. Gen. George S. Patton's American 3d Army apparently was racing along the Moselle River invasion gateway between Metz and Luxembourg.

A second 3d Army column drove to the vicinity—perhaps to the outskirts—of Nancy, the old capital of Lorraine. Metz and Nancy were key strongpoints in the apparently abandoned Maginot Line. Metz has a population of 83,000. Nancy, with 121,000, is the 14th city of France. It is 40 miles from the German border near Saarbrucken and 70 miles from Strasbourg on the Rhine.

Ten miles southeast of Commercy the Americans drove a new crossing over the Meuse River to reach Chalaine.

In the middle of the Allied front, left behind in the backwash of one of the fastest drives in the history of modern war, was an isolated German force of undisclosed size in a by-passed triangle south from Cambrai to the vicinity of Compeigne and Soissons.

Mop-Up Problem.

This presented only a mop-up problem as did the by-passed resistance near Mons, where the Germans already were cut off to the north by the British at Brussels and to the east by the Americans at Charleroi.

These were other forward positions of the great Allied bulge which carried the battle out of France and onto the Rhine road to Berlin:

Lt. Gen. Courtney H. Hodges' army sent columns through Mons and on to the edge of Charleroi, 35 miles north of Hirson where it crossed the Belgian border.

There were unconfirmed reports that the Americans, either from there or in a drive north from Sedan, reached Namur, 17 miles northeast of Charleroi and 65 miles from Aachen. Such an advance would be along the route Adolf Hitler's troops took four years ago in the conquest of France and the Low Countries.

Namur is 33 miles southwest of Liege, great fortress anchor in Belgium's Albert Canal. It was at Mons, 30 miles southwest of Brussels, that the British fought their first and last battles in the World War.

Drive Through Armentieres.

Closing in on the last of the cut-off Pas de Calais coast, the British drove through Armentieres toward Ypres and through Bethune to capture Aire, 25 to 30 miles inland from Boulogne, Calais and Dunkerque.

(French Forces of the Interior have freed the industrial city of Lille in the northwest corner of France near the Belgian frontier, the French radio at Toulouse declared today.)

At Abbeville the Germans made one of their few real defensive stands against Canadian and Polish troops who drove on to the Authie, the next river line north of the Somme.

The tightly trapped enemy garrison at Le Havre was beginning its fight for life. Canadian troops closed its contact with the main defense line around the port. There was no indication whether the garrison was in strength.

Far behind the Allied line at Brest on the tip of the Breton Peninsula another German garrison was under a mounting attack combined with a relentless air bombing which Eisenhower ordered continued without respite until the Germans there surrendered.

Heavy Raid on Brest.

Flying Fortresses gave Brest a heavy battering yesterday. Then two waves of medium Marauders and Havocs struck in the afternoon and another wave of Marauders in the evening.

British bombers over the Netherlands encountered no aerial opposition and it appeared that the German air force already had pulled back into Germany, using the western fields only for landing and take-off bases and not risking leaving planes there.

Correspondents back from the battle zone said troops and civilians throughout France were betting the war in the west would end this month.

The Germans were reported marching columns of troops into the Siegfried line. A stand along this line, stretching from the Swiss frontier northward to the Netherlands, is Germany's last hope of holding off the Allies for the next four to six weeks of good fighting weather. After that heavy autumn rains can slow or bog the mobile Allied armies.

Gen. Eisenhower sent three messages to the Low Countries yesterday—one to the Belgians telling them the hour to rise had struck, one to the Germans in Belgium warning against atrocities and the third to the Dutch, telling them not to attempt any mass uprising yet.

Asks Patriots' Aid.

The supreme Allied commander called on Belgian patriots to protect mines and industrial installations, to delay enemy movements and to keep the enemy from blowing up oil stores which soon will be needed by the Allied armies. Eisenhower declared that "if all play their part, the liberation of Belgium will be quickly achieved." He announced the appointment of Maj. Gen. Ivan Gerard as chief of the country's forces of the interior.

In his warning to the Germans Gen. Eisenhower said Belgian forces of the interior were fighting shoulder to shoulder with the Allies and that all atrocities committed against members of these forces would be punished.

Belgian Prime Minister Hubert Pierlot told his people in a broadcast from London that "before many days" Germany would be invaded from both the west and east and would be occupied entirely.

While the Dutch were warned by Gen. Eisenhower not to attempt a mass uprising now, the appointment of Prince Bernhard of the Netherlands as commander of Dutch forces of the interior indicated that this little country's hour of liberation also was near.

NAZIS ROUNDED UP BY 1,000'S

SEP 5 1944

First Army Closes Trap After Driving Into Belgium

By DON WHITEHEAD

With the American First Army in Belgium, Sept. 4 (AP)—Lieut. Gen. Courtney H. Hodges' First American Army—after scoring one of the greatest victories of the invasion by trapping thousands of Germans at the French-Belgian frontier—drove deeply into Belgium today toward the German border and the Siegfried Line.

More than 8,000 prisoners were bagged yesterday, and uncounted thousands were streaming into prisoner pens in one of the biggest hauls since the Americans landed on the beaches of Normandy three months ago.

[A Reuter correspondent with the United States First Army said 45,000 German prisoners had been taken in two days by a single division.]

Truckload after truckload of Germans in green-gray field uniforms were rolling down the roads in the vicinity of Mons, where Hodges sprang a trap to envelop the enemy, now without battle form or organized leadership.

Drove Straight For Border

It can be disclosed now that the Americans, after the capture of Paris, drove straight toward the German border and the Sedan region through which the Germans made their famous break-through four years ago. But before reaching Sedan the column wheeled north just as it did at Le Mans to spring the Falais-Argentan trap. This time the jaws of the trap closed.

Spearheaded by the armored column, infantry moved ahead fast, riding trucks, tanks, artillery pieces and anything on wheels. Many of them had to make long forced marches afoot because there was not enough transport to carry all. The hooking movement caught the Germans by surprise.

Three German generals and several other high officers were among the prisoners.

Hundreds Without Guards

Hundreds of prisoners are walking down the roads without guards as the armor rolls on with no time to stop and put them under guard. White flags of surrender have been fluttering from every forest, town and field.

"Now we're seeing Hitler's V-5," grinned Lieut. Col. Clarence Beck, of Daytona Beach, Fla. "The V-5 is a very white flag on a very long pole."

In the thrust on Mons the armored column and the infantry columns were in the peculiar position of being in the line of the enemy's retreat. Germans by the thousands were pulling back to the German border. For five days they had been without communication and did not know where the American columns were.

Trying To Escape

In the past 36 hours the Germans have been trying desperately to find a way out of the bag. American engineers, cooks, military police and headquarters companies were battling them in one of the most confused battle pictures of the entire war. Prisoners are being taken all over the rear areas.

These are some of the unusual things that have been happening:

Two nights ago military policemen had a light directing artillery into an assembly area. A tank came rolling down the road with our column and turned as directed into the fields. It was a German Panther tank whose driver thought he was traveling with his own column. The boys knocked it out next morning as the driver tried to escape.

80 Rounded Up

Eighty Germans led by a major tried to get through a division headquarters command post but they were rounded up by the headquarters company.

Private Richard Jensen, of Homestead, Fla., had been directing traffic at a division headquarters post all day. When a general and his staff officers called for their jeeps, eight Germans popped up from a field 50 yards away, waving a white flag of surrender.

Sergt. Eric J. Metzger, of New York, and Private Paul Stein, of Kalamazoo, Mich., were going toward Mons last night with a group of Americans. They entered the town of Maubeuge, through which American armor had passed several hours before. Metzger and the men with him had to stop and clean out 150 Germans still holding houses in one street with five machine guns.

Second Bridge Started

A group of engineers under Lieut. Col. William B. Gara, of New York, had built a span of one bridge and had equipment laid out for another when a German armored car towing an artillery piece came roaring down the road.

"The armored car hit that equipment on the unfinished side of the span," Gara laughed, "and piled into the Serre river, throwing Germans in all directions. They came crawling out of the river screaming at the lieutenant who had taken the wrong turn in the road. That was the funniest sight of the war."

The Germans broke up into groups of 50 to 200 men, all attempting retreat to the German border in the general rout.

All along the roads are wrecks of columns of enemy vehicles and black hulks of burned out tanks.

Job Getting Too Big

At a town near the Belgian border American military police under direction of Capt. Raymond L. Regan, of Lancaster, N. Y., former New York State trooper, was putting prisoners in an old French barracks.

"This job is too big for my little group of men to handle," he said.

Through the gate by twos came a long column of Germans. Trucks kept bringing more in every few minutes.

"This looks like the lineup for tickets at the Yankee Stadium," said Private John Kock, of Garrett, Indiana.

At the gate Lieut. William Bradford, of Rutland, Vt., and Sergt. Martin Lewkowicz, of New Orleans, checked off the prisoners as they entered. Bradford had a ledger marked "score card," in which he was keeping tally. The count for the day had reached 5,000 at this one collecting point.

Prisoners Yell To Friends

The prisoners leaned out the windows of the three-story buildings yelling to friends as they entered the gate. Not many seemed dejected over capture. The guards searched each man and relieved him of knives, mirrors, forks and anything else which might be used as a weapon.

This roundup was the result of a swift and decisive move by troops under General Hodges. The speed with which the drive was made was illustrated by the move of one infantry division. On August 27 the division had crossed the Seine. The troops moved through Soissons and yesterday had traveled 165 miles, an average of more than 25 miles a day for eight days.

3,000 Caught Nears Mons

By William Smith White

WITH THE AMERICAN 3d ARMORED DIVISION NEAR MONS, Belgium, Sept. 4 (AP).—More than 3,000 Germans caught in less than twenty-four hours of desperate attempts to break eastward through the American lines have been counted in prison stockades today, and hundreds more are still to be listed. Among the captives are two German generals and elements of three divisions.

All these prisoners had thrust right into the line the Americans had extended northward in a six-day march from the River Marne.

Patton's Men Reach Moselle And Nazis Flee

SEP 5 1944

Routed at Pont-a-Mousson, Foe Loses Transport in Flight to Lorraine Hills

WITH THE AMERICANS AT THE MOSELLE RIVER, Sept. 4 (AP).—Lieutenant General George S. Patton's forces threw the Germans out of the half of Pont-a-Mousson on the west side of the Moselle River today and sent the enemy retreating toward the Lorraine hills, five miles beyond the river, from where they shelled the town.

Fighting still was going on late today between the Americans and the rear guard left on the west side of the Moselle to cover the German retreat.

The Germans were shelling Pont-a-Mousson from a high hill on the east side of the river where the enemy had established an observation post in the dome of a castle overlooking the town. Part of the town on the west side of the river was in flames.

The Germans fled from Pont-a-Mousson at 10 a. m. today after an American armored column stormed in, overrunning and destroying columns of vehicles the enemy was making a desperate eleventh-hour attempt to get across the river.

American airmen pounched on a half-mile long train of tank cars filled with gasoline badly needed by Adolf Hitler's forces, and when they finished half the train had burned or exploded.

Pont-a-Mousson was the first place on the Moselle the Americans have reached substantially, although patrols have crossed at other points between Metz and Nancy.

An estimated 2,000 Germans are hiding out in the Argonne Forest west of Verdun, slipping out by night in roving bands to burn and pillage small villages. The entire village of Vouziers, in the northwest corner of the forest, was burned to the ground early today. French Forces of the Interior and Americans are searching the woods, but the process is slow because of the dense growth.

German Is Chagrined By Allied Progress

By ROGER D. GREENE,
Associated Press War Correspondent.

ARRAS, France, Sept. 3 (Delayed).—A stalwart German lieutenant was deeply chagrined today when a 16-year-old French Maquis, prodding him with a rifle, led him into a British field headquarters near the Belgian frontier.

"It is useless to take me prisoner," he told the British. "I will be free again in one hour. You are surrounded. The war is over."

With a side wink at me, a British officer brought out an unmarked map and said gravely, "This is serious. We did not know we were surrounded. Show us."

The Nazi captive bent over the map and pointed along the coast in the north and along the roads to the south.

The British officer then showed him a battle chart marked with the latest developments and told him something about the number of Allied tanks, troops and guns storming across France into Belgium.

The German gaped incredulously.

"If what you say is true then the war is indeed over—for us," he said glumly.

He would have been even more convinced if he had seen lone British dispatch riders "liberating" villages on the fringe of the main advance.

Secret Agents Precede Troops

London, Sept. 4 (AP)—More than 50 agents parachuted into Belgium in advance of the Allied entry into that country, Allied headquarters disclosed tonight.

The secret Belgian army prepared a number of landing grounds through which they received supplies, armaments and troops. As the Allies approached, sabotage was increased, and 180,000 gallons of gasoline the Germans needed badly were destroyed.

Britain Names Brussels Envoy

London, Sept. 4 (AP)—Sir Hughe Knatchbull-Hugessen, British Ambsassador to Turkey, has been appointed Ambassador to Brussels, newly captured capital of Belgium, and Minister to the Duchy of Luxembourg.

He succeeds Sir Lancelot Oliphant, captured by the Germans in 1940 and exchanged among prisoners in 1941.

Sir Maurice Drummond Peterson, assistant under secretary of state in the Foreign Office, was appointed to the Ankara post.

Members of a supreme headquarters mission to the Belgian Government numbering about 30 already are in France ready to go to Brussels.

Rotterdam Told To Preserve Port

London, Sept. 4 (AP)—Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower tonight ordered the people of Rotterdam in the Netherlands to protect their factories, harbor works, railways and other installations against any action by the Germans.

The order, transmitted over Radio Orange, the Netherlands broadcasting station in London, said everything must be done to protect installations so that they can be used "immediately the Allies have liberated Rotterdam."

Rotterdam's port would be a valuable aid to the Allies if it is saved from destruction.

Roosevelt Pays Tribute To Belgians' Endurance

Says Americans Admire 4 Years of 'Imperturbable Conduct'

WASHINGTON, Sept. 4 (AP).—President Roosevelt said tonight the American people were filled with admiration for the way the Belgian people had conducted themselves during the four years the Nazis held them enslaved.

In a statement issued at the White House the President said:

"Brussels, the capital of another freedom-loving people, has been delivered from four terrible years of tyranny—the second such period in a generation. The American people are filled with admiration for the imperturable conduct of the Belgian people toward the hated invaders and their unswerving devotion to the ideals which they share with the people of the United States and the other United Nations."

Waterloo Taken In British Drive

New York, Sept. 4 (AP)—A British radio broadcast said tonight that the little town of Waterloo, where Napoleon met his downfall in 1815, had been liberated in the British advance through Belgium.

New York, Sept. 4 (AP)—CBS Correspondent Charles Collingwood said today in a broadcast from Paris it was reported that American troops had entered Germany "and may have reached the Rhine," although no official information was available there.

LYON IS RID OF LAST NAZI

French And Yanks Chase Foe Up Both Banks Of Saone

Rome, Sept. 4 (AP)—French and American troops raced northward up both banks of the Saone river tonight in pursuit of German forces fleeing from the great French communications center of Lyon, in which the last enemy resistance had been stilled.

American units, slashing northeastward from France's third largest city in an effort to cut off the retreat of the main Nazi force, occupied Bourg, 35 miles from Lyon, while the French, driving up the west bank of the Saone, reached Villefranche, 15 miles north and slightly west of Lyon.

"Only slight contacts were made with the withdrawing enemy," a headquarters announcement said.

Sharp Fight At Montreal

Advance Yank elements engaged in a sharp fight with German tank rearguards at Montrevel, 12 miles north of Bourg, and were reported holding half the town.

Allied patrols entered Lyon from three sides yesterday and seized an airfield east of the city of 600,000 population, but it was not until today that headquarters said the last German had been killed, captured or sent fleeing beyond the big silk center.

Capt. Ludwig Sertorious, German military commentator, said in a Monday broadcast that "this important stage of the big and difficult movement of disengagement is completed. It may be counted a considerable success that the enemy was unable to achieve an encirclment in the area between Lyon and Valence."

Plight Of Fleeing Enemy

At Montrevel, the Germans still faced relentless pursuit for approximately 120 miles before they could escape through the strategic Belfort Gap near the German-Swiss frontier. They were faced with the additional threat of being headed off by other American forces driving east and southeast from Paris. One Yank column last was reported within about 95 miles of Belfort.

Allied planes took a ceaseless toll of withdrawing enemy columns along the highways north of Lyon, leaving hundreds of charred vehicles to mark the flight of the Nazi 19th army. A navy spokesman announced that Hellcat dive bombers from the United States baby aircraft carriers Tulagi and Kasaan Bay alone had destroyed more than 1,000 enemy vehicles and tanks since the invasion of Southern France began three weeks ago.

French Troops Sweep 15 Miles Above Lyon; Yanks Take Airfield

Americans Beat Back Rear Counterattack by Nazis at Montrevel

By the Associated Press

ROME, Sept. 4.—French troops have reached Villefranche, 15 miles north of Lyon, and American forces have beaten off a Nazi rear guard counterattack at Montrevel, 42 miles northeast of Lyon, in the pursuit of Germans fleeing Southern France, Allied headquarters said today.

American and French patrols entered Lyon yesterday from three directions, but the great city was not immediately occupied, an Allied announcement said. An airfield east of the city was captured.

Battered remnants of the German 19th Army, seeking a haven in the fatherland, were almost entirely evacuated from Lyon by yesterday and substantial numbers in scattered groups were attacked from the air as they retreated up the Saone Valley north of Villefranche.

American troops, continuing their swing across enemy routes of withdrawal northeast of Lyon, made further progress and were engaged in a number of clashes with Nazi forces fighting to screen their retreat.

Sharp fighting occurred yesterday some 12 miles north-northwest of Bourg-en-Bresse, 35 miles northeast of Lyon. The action took place in and near Montrevel, which was half occupied in a two-hour fight. Later a tank-supported Nazi force attacked but was repulsed.

The fighting was described as stiff at Certines, 6 miles southeast of Bourg, and German resistance continued also at Ceyzeriat in this vicinity.

Few of the score or more bridges across the Rhone and Saone Rivers which divide Lyon remain intact.

Chevalier Reported Alive

Manager Says Small-Town Mayor of Same Name Was Executed

PARIS, Sept. 4 (AP).—Maurice Chevalier's manager said today the French screen actor probably is alive. He speculated that rumors concerning the actor's death sprang from the execution three months ago of a small-town mayor of the same name.

Max Ruppa, Chevalier's manager for seventeen years, said the French Partisans had no reason to kill the actor, and he characterized Chevalier as a patriotic Frenchman. He said he last had heard from Chevalier on July 15, after the Maquis (French patriots) began fighting in the Cannes area in southern France, where the film star made his home. That was after the small-town mayor with the same name had been killed, Ruppa said.

Paris Taxis Go To War Again—In Humble Role

Paris, Sept. 4 (AP)—Paris taxis went to war again today as replacements for American jeeps needed for frontline duty.

Their role, however, was less spectacular than those that dashed to the Marne in 1914 to save Paris.

By arrangement with the French Government, 500 taxis with their drivers will be hired to transport army personnel about Paris.

Statue Of Edward VII Back In Paris Yard

Paris, Sept. 4 (AP)—The bronze equestrian statue of King Edward VII was back in its place today in the courtyard of the Societe Generale, one of France's great banks. More than two years ago bank officials whisked it away to a hiding place when Germans ordered it melted down for use in making bullets.

The German authorities actually had the statue pulled down but before they could cart it away bank officials hauled it under cover of darkness to St. Denis.

VICHY FIGURES FACE CHARGES

Laval, Darnand And Others Named As Collaborators

Paris, Sept. 4 (AP)—Arrest warrants charging collaboration with the German enemy were issued tonight for Marcel Déat, Vichy labor and "national solidarity" minister, Joseph Darnand, Vichy militia head; Jacques Doriot and Marcel Bucard, political leaders, and a number of others prominent during the Nazi occupation, the Justice Ministry announced.

Among others named were the Paris radio voices, Jean Paquis and Robert Debeauplan, and Alfonse de Chateaubriant, editor of the newspaper *Je Suis Partout*.

Some Under Arrest

Stephen Lauzanne, writer on the staff of *Le Matin*, and Abel Hermant, French Academy member, already are arrested, it was said. It is not known where the others are.

Air Force Generals Pinsard and Jaunard, and Major Christian du Jonchet, also have been arrested.

Bucard, said to have been a protege of former Premier Camille Chautemps, headed the Franciste, French Rightist party; Doriot led the Partie Populaire Francaise, and Darnand was leader of the Rassemblement National Populaire. Doroit, the Vichy Labor Minister, organized an anti-Bolshevist brigade in France, and was reported to have served with the German army staff in Normandy.

Purge Movement Quieter

France's purge movement was quieting somewhat compared to the last few days of passionate outbursts in which there were hysterical denunciations, wholesale arrests and sudden executions.

The aim of French justice leaders, however, has not been relaxed. A court-martial under Gen. Charles de Gaulle's regime recently condemned six members of Darnand's militia at Grenoble and they were executed by a firing squad.

During the day Charles Luizet, prefect of police, announced the arrest of Henri Chamberlain, alias la Font, and Pierre Boni, Frenchmen whom he said were notorious collaborationists who served the German Gestapo. They were caught, disguised as farmers, 60 miles from Paris. Among hundreds of victims whom these Gestapo aids arrested during the occupation was a niece of de Gaulle. She has not been heard of since.

YANKS IN PARIS GO SIGHT-SEEING

PARIS, Sept. 4 (AP) The GI in Paris has turned tourist.

Like any pre-war brand of visitor he gawks at the Eiffel tower and the Arc de Triomphe, buys up exotic Parisian perfumes by the gallon to send home to the girl friend, strolls gayly down the great boulevards and jams the sidewalk cafes.

Still a bit wobbly from the affection showered on him by the liberated Parisians, he has the run of the town.

As the city emerges from the darkness of German occupation, the Yank khaki and helmet mingle with the latest Parisian creations along the Champs-Elysees, the Rue de La Paix and the Rue Capucines.

Automobiles are few and taxis non-existent, but he sees hundreds of cycles and even some horse-drawn carriages. The latter, usually bearing society folk for a run through the sunny streets, catch his fancy, and he hires them by the dozen for his sight-seeing trips.

In the windows he finds such rare items as photographic film, which he could not obtain at any price in England and America. He is told it is there because it was made in local plants under German supervision and unused because of a shortage of developing paper, and he buys it in heaps. He even buys cameras, at outlandish prices.

He enjoys rubber-necking at the shop windows during his strolls, at colorful costumes, hats, shoes, jewelry and perfumes, which he acquires at anywhere from $2 to $50 a bottle. He got a look at Eiffel tower, but not as close as he might wish. It houses vital radio equipment and is closed for the time being to visitors.

Soon he will make the rounds of the night spots. The 9 p.m. curfew has been lifted now, but a fuel and electricity shortage has blotted out night club or theater activity. However a number of the better known spots—the Folies Bergere, the Club Lido and the Bal Tabarin, for instance—plan to reopen soon. Meanwhile, GI Joe helps jam the sidewalk cafes and stands in line at places like the Cafe de La Paix and the Pampam, waiting for a seat.

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80 GESTAPO AGENTS DIE

BERN, Switzerland, Sept. 4—(AP) Journal de Geneve reported today that 80 German Gestapo agents were executed Saturday in the Haute Savoie region in reprisal for the German massacre of 80 partisans in Lyon. An officer of the FFI in the region was said to have ordered the execution.

cials to death.

Montpellier, near the Mediterranean coast in Southeast France, was occupied by French troops last week in their advance toward the Spanish border from the Riviera beachhead.

Another French radio broadcast said French workers sent by the Germans to Czechoslovakia are fighting side by side with Czech Partisans.

London, Sept. 4 (AP)—Huge fires were blazing in the area of the French port of Boulogne tonight, the glow visible on the British side of the Channel. Before the fires started a series of heavy explosions were heard.

It was believed they were caused by German forces evacuating the port.

The French of It

WITH AMERICAN TROOPS IN FRANCE, Aug. 21 (Delayed) (AP).—In England children cadging sweets from the troops had two chants: "Got any gum, chum?" and "Got any candy, handy?" Technical Sergeant Adloph Schott, of Saginaw, Mich., says French children have a new version. "They are learning to yell, 'Got a franc, Yank?'" he said.

'Lost' Division Reported Seized

ON THE FRENCH-SPANISH BORDER, Sept. 4 (AP)—Frontier reports today told of a "lost division" of the German Army, encircled in the Landes Department, whose officers surrendered an estimated 11,000 men last night to the French Forces of the Interior after having attempted to hold out until they could surrender to English-American forces.

Paris Hears Germans Seek Compromise Peace

New York, Sept. 4 (AP)—The Paris radio quoted today what it said was a Basel (Switzerland) dispatch to the *London Daily Mirror* that the German Government has been making efforts to establish contact with Allied representatives in order to obtain a compromise peace."

The French broadcast, which said this was the "most serious" peace attempt yet made, was recorded by CBS.

French at Montpellier Condemn Vichy Officials

By the Associated Press.

LONDON, Sept. 4.—Radio France in Algiers said today the French Forces of the Interior have set up a tribunal at Montpellier which already has condemned the prefect of police and other high Vichy offi-

SOUTH FRANCE TO BRITTANY

Aided By FFI, Writers In Jeep Make The First Trip

By EDWARD KENNEDY

Nantes, France, Sept. 4 (AP)—War correspondents from the south entered Nantes, near the mouth of the Loire river at the base of the Brittany peninsula, late Sunday night.

After traveling with the aid of Maquis forces several hundred miles through country liberated by French Forces of the Interior and slipping between two big, trapped German units, the correspondents arrived at Nantes at 11.30 P. M. Sunday.

[Nantes is about 400 miles from Bourg, deepest known point of penetration by the United States Seventh Army, which Kennedy had been accompanying.]

Many Delays Met

We had many diversions and delays on the trip, but always received maximum help from the Maquis, who passed us from town to town and told us how to avoid the Germans.

We encountered several isolated groups of American soldiers who have been fighting with the Maquis several months. In each case we were the first Americans from the outside world they had encountered during this time. They rushed out and wrung our hands and even stroked our jeep.

The French population greeted us with the greatest enthusiasm. One of our most difficult problems was to get past towns without hurting the feelings of the people, who wanted to open champagne and hold celebrations. We were the first Americans they had seen, and ours was the first jeep they had laid eyes on.

U. S. Resumes Postal Service To North France

Postcards to Civilians in Specified Areas To Be Accepted at 3-Cent Rate

WASHINGTON, Sept. 4 (AP).—The United States resumed at least limited postal service to northern French provinces today—after an interruption caused by Nazi occupation.

Postmaster General Frank C. Walker said that effective immediately non-illustrated postcards in English or French, on personal or family matters, will be accepted for delivery to civilians in these places (the Army takes care of delivering to its own personnel):

Creully, Cantons of Douvres, Bayeux, Ryes, Tilly, Caen, Balleroy, Trevieres and Isigny-sur-Mer in the Department of Calvados, as well as cantons north of and including St. Malo-de-la-Lande, St. Sauveur-Iandelin, Coutances, St. Jean-de-Daye, Periers and St. Clair-sur-L'Elle in the Department of Manche.

The cost of the postcards will be three cents, the same as it was Dec. 4, 1942, when service was suspended. Only mail originating in continental United States, excluding Alaska, will be delivered under these preliminary arrangements.

GUNS SILENCED AS RUSSO-FINN WAR IS ENDED

Germans Slated To Begin Formal Evacuation Of South Finland Today

London, Tuesday, Sept. 5 (AP). The Germans are preparing to evacuate Denmark, the Stockholm radio said today. It reported they were burning documents in Copenhagen and that all German women and children had been ordered to leave by Friday.

Stockholm, Sept. 4 (AP)—Finland's three years of war with Soviet Russia ended with a dramatic "cease-firing" order today, and guns of both sides all along the 500-mile front from Viipuri to Salla subsided into silence.

[A Moscow broadcast this (Tuesday) morning, said, however, that while the Finnish command had ordered its troops to cease fire at 8 A. M., September 4, the Russian troops had been ordered to suspend military operations 24 hours later, at 8 A. M. today.]

A Finnish source here said the Germans scattered throughout south Finland from Karelia to Helsinki would begin formal evacuation Tuesday. He said there still must be roughly three divisions in southern Finland, despite reports of gradual withdrawal from the area.

Situation In North Obscure

North of Salla, where an estimated seven German divisions are holding down the front northward to the Barents Sea in the marshes and forests of Tundra and Finnish Lapland, the situation was obscure. Reports poured into Sweden that the Germans were evacuating voluntarily, and if this was true; it was the first time in this war they left occupied soil without a fight.

It was presumed that under terms of the negotiated armistice through which President Baron Carl Gustav Mannerheim, field marshal and commander in chief, was leading his country out of the bitter struggle, Finnish troops promptly began to fall back to their 1940 border, from which they launched their attack on the Russians when Hitler began his invasion in 1941.

Russ Displeasure Hinted

Tass, official Russian news agency, gave a hint today that the Russians were not pleased with the Finnish attitude preliminary to the peace talks, and while this will not necessarily lead to postponement, the attitude brought cold comment from the agency.

Tass accused Finland's Prime Minister, Hantii Hackzell, of adopting an apologetic attitude toward the Germans in his Saturday declaration that Finland was quitting the war. In particular, the agency was displeased with what it called failure of Hackzell to mention in that declaration that Finland would break relations with the Nazis, and remove German troops by September 15, two essential preconditions of the peace discussions.

Finland Gives Berlin Notice

However, a few hours before Mannerheim's Government announced the armistice, an official Government declaration said diplomatic relations with Germany would be broken, and Germany was told that German troops remaining in Finland after September 15 would be disarmed or interned as Allied war prisoners.

Unconfirmed Stockholm press reports said that for the last 24 hours a stream of German vehicles moved north toward Norway, and the chief all-weather road in northern Finland had been clogged for the past two days.

The Swedish newspaper *Allehanda* said Rovaniemi, German headquarters and chief supply center, already had been evacuated, and an Oslo report said German authorities in Norway directed all hotels and pensions in the southern provinces of Norway to close today, indicating these places may be needed for the billeting of troops from Finland.

German Morale In Finland Low

German morale in Finland has been known to be low, and it was believed many would prefer to be disarmed rather than traverse the rigorous road back to Norway and more war.

In Berlin, Wilhelmstrasse comment was guarded and noncommittal. A spokesman bemoaned the discarding by Finland of the "ideal value" of the Finnish-Nazi partnership, and said not only the people of Germany, but "political circles" were surprised at the manner "in which the importance of the German-Finnish relations has been attempted to be minimized."

The Berlin radio quoted a Finnish communique announcing the severance of relations and demanding withdrawal of Nazi troops under conditions stipulated by Russia.

Final Finnish Communique

The final Finnish communique of the war detailed patrol and air activity and concluded with the words: "In accordance with the agreement made, hostilities ceased September 4 at 8 A. M."

The order was transmitted to Finnish troops before dawn and spread swiftly along the front. The announcement first was broadcast to the people at 5 A. M. (11 P. M. Sunday, E.W.T.) and an hour later leaflets told the story to the Helsinki population on its way to work. The people were not particularly happy, but they were obviously relieved. "Thank God—at last," summed up the reaction of many.

The armistice, which came three years, three months and nine days after Finland joined the Nazis in the attack on Russia, was unique in Russo-Finnish relations. There was no armistice during discussions which led to peace in March, 1940, after the Russian invasion.

Berlin dispatches to Helsinki gave the impression that the dissolution of the Finnish-German partnership would be accomplished in a friendly manner.

Two small German steamers left Turku this morning, bearing possibly 800 troops. Another four were awaiting in Kotka harbor, apparently for the same purpose, travelers arriving here from Finland said. Other sources indicated the withdrawal was in full swing.

Trucks Moving Across Border

Border observers reported long lines of military trucks moving across the Finnish frontier into Norway.

The Swedish newspaper Aftonbladet estimated there were 20,000 German civilians, 2,000 of them in Helsinki, still in Finland, in addition to German troops. Their removal may constitute a problem, since most German ships already have pulled out of Finnish ports.

Monday newspapers in Berlin carried headlines suggesting that "Finland is going the dangerous way," but on the whole the tone was much milder than after the defection of the Romanians.

Meanwhile, the Swedish government announced it had promised Finland supplies of grain, butter, oils, fat, sugar, herring and salt fish, "subject to the agreement between Finland and the Soviet Union" on peace terms.

Food has been one of Finland's main problems in the peace discussions. Heretofore she had received large amounts of grain and potatoes from Germany, and some time ago, the Swedish announcement said, had asked Sweden what stocks could be counted on in "a changed political situation."

The Finnish Parliament was in secret session tonight for an unannounced purpose, as German diplomats, journalists and other civilians hastily prepared to leave the country. The populace remained calm.

Finnish Front Fighting Ends After 3 Years

President Issues Cease-Fire Order At Helsinki

By the Associated Press.

HELSINKI, Sept. 4.—Fighting on the Finnish front ceased today, Finland announced—three years, three months and nine days after Finland and Russia engaged in hostilities for the second time in the present war.

The cease fire order was issued by President Baron Carl Gustav Mannerheim as commander-in-chief of the Finnish Army.

Earlier the government declared it would break off diplomatic relations with Germany and all German troops remaining in Finland after September 15 would be disarmed or interned.

(Tass, official Soviet News Agency, expressed dissatisfaction with Premier Hantii Hackzell's Saturday declaration that Finland was quitting the war. Tass said the Soviets disliked Hackzell's apologetic attitude toward the Germans and his failure to mention that Finland was breaking relations with Germany and throwing German troops out of the country, two essential conditions preliminary to ending the war as stipulated by Russia.)

Text of Communique.

The text of the Finnish communique, issued by President Mannerheim, follows:

"Under terms of the agreement between the Finnish and Russian governments, hostilities on the Finnish Army front are to cease at 8 a.m. this morning. The president and commander in chief has issued orders to this effect."

The armistice was announced only a few hours after the Mannerheim government declared officially it would break off diplomatic relations with Germany and asserted that all German troops remaining in Finland after September 15 would be disarmed or interned.

It was estimated that seven Nazi divisions are in Northern Finland.

(Reports reaching Stockholm from the Northern Swedish border early today said a stream of Nazi troops was observed moving south in Northern Norway, possibly indicating the Germans already were taking their forces out of Northern Finland.)

The Mannerheim order spread swiftly among troops at the front, with word passed from company to company and relayed to the foremost fighting platoons in the Finnish wilderness, reports received in Helsinki said.

News Broadcast to People.

The news was first broadcast to the people at 5 a.m. (11 p.m. Sunday, Eastern wartime). An hour later leaflets bearing the text of the communique were distributed throughout Helsinki as its population went to work.

There were few manifestations of happiness on the part of the people, but many gave sighs of relief and declared, "Thank God, at last."

The new armistice was unique in Finnish-Russian negotiations. There was no armistice during the talks which led to peace in March, 1940.

Berlin dispatches to Helsinki gave the impression the dissolution of Finland's ties with Germany would be accomplished in the friendliest manner.

Evacuation Already Begun.

The Berlin correspondent of the Helsingin Sanomat declared the evacuation of German troops in Northern Finland "started some time ago and will be speeded on account of the latest developments."

The Helsinki newspaper Hufvudsstadsbladet commented that Berlin considered the Nazi troops in Finland were badly needed on other fronts.

News of the armistice came too late for publication in the Finnish morning newspapers, but all carried under bold headlines the announcement that the government had decided to break relations with Germany and emphasized that German troops would be disarmed and turned over to the Allies as prisoners of war if they refused to leave.

BRITISH RADIO SCORES FINNISH STATEMENT

NEW YORK, Sept. 4—(AP) The British radio today broadcast over its European service a strong denunciation of the statement of Hantti Hackzell, Finnish premier, on Saturday, in which he told of Finland's imminent withdrawal from the war.

A broadcast recorded here by CBS said the Premier's words were "the seeds of another war," because they helped maintain a legend that Germany was kind to smaller nations.

NBC, recording the same broadcast, said the BBC broadcast denounced the Finnish attitude as "still too cheery and brotherly" with Germany.

Capture Brasov.

LONDON, Tuesday, Sept. 5—(AP) Russian troops racing across the Danube valley toward a junction with Marshal Tito's forces were reported last night to be less than 50 miles from the Yugoslav frontier, while Moscow announced that other Soviet units had cut through the Transylvanian Alps and captured the important stronghold of Brasov.

The swift Russian advance toward the iron Gate pass on the road leading to Yugoslavia and southern Hungary was reported by Associated Press Correspondent Joseph Morton, who flew up the Danube river from Bucharest.

50 Miles from Border

He said Red army columns were "well west" of Craiova, which is 110 miles west of Bucharest, occupied by the Russians last Thursday, and within 50 miles of the Yugoslav border.

Brasov, on the Transylvania side of the Carpathian mountain chain which forms a natural flank protection for the Russians speeding westward through the Danube valley, is a six-way rail junction 52 miles northwest of the Ploesti oil fields, taken last Wednesday.

In their push through the high Predeal pass into Brasov, the Russians also occupied Sinaia, Romanian summer palace town 19 miles south of Brasov.

Targoviste, 28 miles west of Ploesti on the southern side of the mountains, also was captured, as well as Gaesti, 37 miles southwest of Ploesti and 22 miles from Pitesti on the Bucharest-Pitesti railway. A total of 150 localities was seized, the communique said.

The Russians credited pro-Allied Romanian troops with aiding them in the capture of Brasov, which controls four mountain passes, and is only 10 miles south of the Hungarian-annexed part of Transylvania which Germany took from Romania and gave to the Hungarians in 1940.

Other Soviet units attacking through the Oituz pass into Transylvania were last reported within 43 miles of Brasov on the northeast.

In a new offensive between the Bug and Narew rivers northeast of Warsaw Gen. G. F. Zakharov's Second White Russian army captured 100 localities southwest of Lomza, big German stronghold 20 miles below the German East Prussian border, Moscow said.

Choromany, 15 miles southwest of Lomza and only nine miles from the German Narew river stronghold Ostroleka was taken at the top of this 35-mile front. The day's gains represented 10-mile advances.

Cut Vital Railway

In the center of the Russians cut the Ostroleka-Wyszkow railway with the seizure of the rail station of Przetycz, only four miles from the Narew and 14 miles west of captured Ostrow-Maziowiecka.

At the lower end of the front, along the Bug river, another Soviet column captured Turzyn, less than three miles northeast of Wyszkow.

Berlin said numerous Soviet divisions had been thrown into battle on that front and admitted "preliminary breaches" which were declared later to have been "sealed off."

A German broadcast also said Gen. Rodion Y. Malinovsky's Second Ukraine army in Romania had "set up bridgeheads" on Bulgarian territory.

Moscow did not confirm a crossing into Bulgaria, but the communique told of the capture of 6,000 Germans Friday and Saturday near Calarasi, 62 miles southeast of Bucharest.

"The greater part of these troops captured in the area of Calarasi were transferred by the Germans from Bulgarian onto Romanian territory for the purpose of attacking Bucharest from the southeast at the moment when the Red army was approaching Bucharest."

This passage in the communique was in line with strong Moscow press criticism of Bulgaria, who is accused of aiding the Germans on her soil though Russia is not at war with Bulgaria.

The Red army now is arrayed on a 150-mile sector along Bulgaria's frontier, and Moscow dispatches said there were indications the Red army intends to cut across Bulgaria—preferably with Bulgaria's consent—in order to seal off German troops caught in Greece or lower Yugoslavia.

Liquidate Nazi Resistance

In the trap sprung weeks ago on 12 German divisions southwest of Chisinau, 210 miles northeast of Bucharest, the Russians finally liquidated the last Nazi resistance, killing 3,000 Germans and capturing 3,500, the bulletin said. Among the captives was the commander of the 370th German Infantry division.

This mop-up occurred Saturday and Sunday, making a total of 431,100 Axis troops killed or captured since Aug. 20 when the overwhelming Romanian campaign began, Moscow disclosed.

The Soviet bulletin did not confirm the eyewitness account of the sweep beyond Craiova in western Romania, but it was possible the Russians were waiting to make a special announcement when their

Russian Drive Reported 15 Miles from Yugoslavia

Race Toward Junction with Marshal Tito's Forces,

...e Yugoslav frontier. ...capital of the Dolj de... the Jiu river, is the ...nercial center west of ...charest. It is only 53 miles from Turnu-Severin, Romanian city at the base of the Danube's iron gate cataracts, and only 185 miles from the pre-war Hungarian frontier.

A Romanian communique broadcast by Bucharest said the Romanians had captured three German barges on the Danube near Calafat, 46 miles southwest of Craiova, at a point near the junction of the Romanian-Bulgarian-Yugoslav borders.

In their continuing operations against "German ships fleeing to the upper Danube," Bucharest said the Romanians also drove back three other Nazi ships near Bazias, on the Danube only 44 miles east of the Yugoslav capital of Belgrade and 124 miles northwest of Craiova.

It was the first time the Russians had given the Romanians credit for aiding in the capture of a town, and Brasov was a rich prize. Bucharest announced several days ago its troops had seized it, and last night said its troops also were fighting inside Hungary-held Transylvania at Sfantu Gheorge, 18 miles northeast of Brasov, and at Baraolt, 29 miles north of Brasov.

Poles Leave Warsaw

In ruined Warsaw, meanwhile, Polish underground warriors apparently had given up their costly struggle against the Germans withdrawing from the city because of a lack of weapons and food after a 34-day battle.

Gen. Kazimierz Sosnkowski, Polish commander-in-chief whom Moscow's press has declared responsive for a premature uprising in Warsaw as part of a political maneuver of the exile government, issued an order of the day to the patriot home army led by "General Bor."

He said Bor had been blamed because he "did not foresee a sudden halt of the Soviet offensive at the gates of Warsaw" and also that the Poles were "being blamed for a lack of coordination of their uprising with the whole of operational plans in eastern Europe."

"But if needed, we will prove how many times our attempts to achieve such coordination failed completely," said General Sosnkowski.

The commander-in-chief's statement, issued by the Polish press bureau, said the unavailing struggle inside Warsaw was a "ghastly and tragic riddle" which the Poles were unable to solve, especially in view of the great strength of the Allies on the threshold of the sixth year of war.

Eight Russian Armies Poised For Big Eastern Front Drive

Red Troops Reported Rebuilt, Rested Since Great Campaign During Summer

By the Associated Press.

MOSCOW, Sept. 4.—Built up and refreshed after a great summer offensive, eight Russian armies from the northern slopes of the Carpathians in Poland to the lake-locked country of Estonia in the Baltics prepared today for another all-out attack on Hitler's eastern front.

(The Berlin radio said today the Red Army had "launched a large-scale attack yesterday along a wide front" in the area of Wyszkow, about 30 miles northeast of Warsaw.

(The Nazis admitted "small penetrations" had been made into these "deeply staggered defense zones," but said they were "without importance" and were "sealed off.")

In Romania, Gen. Rodion Y. Malinovsky's 2d Ukrainian Army pushed into the Transylvanian Alps, reaching the crest between Ploesti and Brasov, where the Germans and Hungarians are believed massed in large numbers.

A Russian war bulletin disclosed the capture of Rasvadu, 24 miles beyond the Ploesti oil fields and only 135 miles from the Yugoslav frontier. This drive was in a direction that would lead to a juncture with Marshal Tito's Partisans.

Still other Soviet units, mopping up south of Bucharest, wiped out or hurled across the Danube River into Bulgaria the last German remnants caught in a 37-mile area between Oltenita and Giurgiu.

Gen. Malinovsky's southern forces and the 3d Ukraine Army of Gen. Feodor I. Tolbukhin were poised on a 150-mile stretch of the Bulgarian frontier.

But aside from the activity in Romania, the long eastern front was generally quiet.

It was difficult to predict just where the first Red Army blow will fall. If the Russians follow their previous tactics it will be an attack of attrition rather than an offensive in full swing from one end of the front to the other.

Polish Patriots Giving Up Fight Inside Warsaw

Capital's Evacuation Forced by Lack of Food and Weapons

By the Associated Press.

LONDON, Sept. 4.—Polish resistance forces were reported today to be abandoning the month-long battle inside Warsaw and evacuating their capital because food and weapons are lacking.

The Press Bureau for the Polish forces reported that Gen. Bor had abandoned the fight, but later, while insisting that the dispatch was accurate, said "it isn't officially confirmed yet."

An official German broadcast asserted that "tens of thousands of rebels" were captured in Warsaw.

The Polish bureau's report said an outbreak of an epidemic was impending in the torn and burning city.

Patriots Dispersing.

Earlier a communique from Gen. Bor announced the abandonment of the old city portion of Warsaw and the Sadbya district west of the Vistula River.

Gen. Bor communicated his decision to abandon Warsaw to the commander in chief of Polish forces here. The message by underground radio emphasized there was no surrender, but that the Patriots were dispersing and leaving the city with the intention of reassembling again as an underground force outside the capital.

For 34 days the Poles have reported bitter fighting and the battle within Warsaw became a disputed cause of widening the breach between the Russians and the exiled Polish government in London.

Disclaimed Uprising.

The uprising started when the Red Army first drove within a few miles of Warsaw. When the Russians did not take the capital in a few days, Gen. Bor began sending urgent appeals for guns and supplies.

Moscow disclaimed the uprising, saying it was ordered by the London Poles without co-ordination with the Red Army command.

Some supplies were dropped by Allied planes flying round trip from Italy. The London press reported later that Russia had refused the use of Soviet bases for regular shuttle supply service.

Gen. Bor's communique said the old city section of Warsaw was in complete ruin. He said the center of the capital still is under constant barrage of heavy artillery, mortar and air bombs.

GERMAN PRESS SPURS FIGHT

People Urged To Battle For Every Street In Reich

London, Sept. 4 (AP)—The German press and radio erupted today in pronunciamentos designed as a last-ditch effort to rouse the Germans for a fight in every street and every lane to save the fatherland from invasion by British, Russians and Americans.

At the same time, reports came from neutral sources that some Nazis already were fleeing the country—and two names mentioned interested Allied authorities.

Lisbon dispatches reported the arrival in Barcelona of a mysterious German plane. Its male passengers remained in Spain, said the report, and the women, who may have been the wives, went on to Portugal. The report mentioned the names "Amnan and Trefoger."

Party Business Manager

A Max Anman was the first business manager of the Nazi party, who attained great wealth as a publisher of Nazi books. He is known as one of Hitler's closest associates and a trusted adviser on money matters.

There is a high executive named Trefoger in a big industrial combine controlled by Reichsmarshal Herman Goering.

Allied quarters disclaimed official knowledge of these reports.

In Germany, *Der Angriff*, newspaper of Propaganda Minister Paul Joseph Goebbels, appealed for a people's war in defense of the fatherland.

As other newspapers reported mobilization of all 14-year-old school children in various border districts for special service, *Der Angriff*, in an article by deputy Reich Press Chief Helmut Sundermann, broadcast by the Berlin radio, pledged that invaders of Germany would find nothing but death, destruction and hatred in their path.

Won't Find Grain

"We don't want victory to annihilate the British people or to conquer America," Sundermann wrote, "but we must be victorious to continue to live in freedom as a people as well as individuals.

"The enemy will not find German grain or corn to feed him. Every road, every path, will be destroyed to block his advance. No German lips will utter a word of information. . . ."

The all-out mobilization for de-

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fense reached even to poets.

A decree ordered all but 20 of Germany's professional poets to quit their versifying and begin bearing or making arms. The agency Transocean, reporting this order, said 4,000 poets were working at their trade at the beginning of the war and during the victory years, when there was a brisk demand for victory verse.

ALLIES REPORT COMPLETE HALT IN ROBOT RAIDS

German Radio Warns People To Be Strong During Crisis

Berlin Frankly Admits Grave Outlook; Cautions Against Allied Propaganda

SEP 5 1944

By the Associated Press.

LONDON, Sept. 4.—In one of the frankest Nazi broadcasts ever directed to home listeners, the Berlin radio declared today that "every German must be warned at this hour that the slightest sign of wavering or weakness now will present the enemy with victory."

With American forces at the very German frontier—perhaps already across the border—a German spokesman told the home front:

"We are fighting for our bare existence and the choosing is not on our side. Weaklings will probably flag under the strain which is now being exerted on us. But the strong must keep the banner flying.

"The enemy is flooding us with a veritable thunderstorm of propaganda which may bring confusion and conflict in the homeland. He is out to split the nation and its unity.

"We must be warned against such agitation, which is bound to increase every hour as the enemy continues to blow his trumpet about victories at the front.

"It is our job to work and to continue to work, as only that can bring us victory."

The broadcast came amid continued silence by Adolf Hitler, who, Lisbon had reported, planned to appeal to the German people yesterday to fight to the last ditch in defense of the "holy soil" of the Reich.

Nazis Build an Underground

WASHINGTON, Sept. 4 (AP).—American officials planning administration of defeated Germany said today that the Nazis may use their own concentration camps as the first stop on an underground railroad they hope will end at World War III.

Already, it is believed, the Nazis may have put some of their most trusted followers, whose names and faces are not widely known, in prison and torture camps so that occupying Allies will think they are anti-Hitler and spare them. These Nazis would attempt to worm their way into Allied confidence as persecuted martyrs.

LONDON, Sept. 4 — (AP) The battle of the buzz bombs appeared to be ended in another Allied victory tonight—80 days after the announcement that the unmanned projectiles were being sent against England.

With planes now released from defense activities against the flying bombs and their launching sites, assaults on the Reich and German army are expected to be intensified on a vast scale.

Thousands of Allied aircraft have been used against the buzz bombs, counting the great fleets of heavy and medium bombers, fighter bombers and fighters used in raiding the Buzz Bomb coast and robot supply depots farther inland and the hundreds of fighters assigned to shoot them down.

As many as 2,000 planes were used against the robot belt in a single raid and, weather permitting, it has been bombed almost daily.

Following the Allied sweep to the Buzz Bomb coast and through areas believed to contain supply depots, there have been no reports of robots in England since Friday. Only about 370 were sent over during the past week compared with a previous weekly average of 700.

The lull of the past three days was in spite of weather which was propitious for launching robots. It was so unfavorable today over the continent for manned aircraft that up to tonight there were no reports of Allied air operations from British or Normandy bases.

Bombers in the Mediterranean area found better going, however. They pounded railroads through the Brenner Pass and other possible escape routes for the Germans in Italy. Italian based bombers also plastered submarines berthed at Genoa.

The East Prussian port of Konigsberg is largely reduced to ruins as a result of British bomber attacks, the RAF disclosed in announcing raids there the nights of Aug. 26 and 29. Latest reconnaissance showed that the raids burned out 44 warehouses and gutted most of the buildings in a rectangle a mile wide and a mile and two-thirds long.

The RAF also revealed that hundreds of acres were devastated the night of Aug. 29 in the Baltic port of Stettin, companion port to Konigsberg for maintenance of the German armies on the northern flank of the Russian front.

It has been estimated that 14,795 Allied airmen were lost by death or capture in the first 70 days of the invasion, ending Aug. 15. This was based on an average of five men to a plane, of which 2,959 were lost. During the same period the Allies downed 2,990 enemy craft and destroyed an additional 651 on the ground.

SEP 5 1

Allied Planes Attack Targets in Germany, Holland and France

5,000 Sorties Flown In Heavy Sunday Blows; Two Bridges Destroyed

By the Associated Press.

LONDON, Sept. 4.—Miserable flying weather closed in over the continent today after a Sunday in which Allied airmen flew nearly 5,000 sorties, including a 1,700-ton American battering of besieged Brest.

The air war was brought to almost a dead stop last night and was at a minimum early today.

American and British heavy bombers attacked objectives yesterday in Germany, Holland and France, and planes based on Italy made a heavy attack on the Yugoslav capital of Belgrade, perilled by Marshal Tito and the advancing Russians in Romania.

British Lancasters and Halifaxes bombed German air bases in the Netherlands at Gilzerijen, Venlo, Eindhoven, Volkel, Soesterberg and Deelen. Up to 500 Flying Fortresses battered a synthetic oil plant in the chemical center of Ludwigshafen on the Rhine, where the Nazis may be producing poison gas.

Sweeping over the Boulogne-Ostend-Brussels-Antwerp area, American fighter bombers destroyed 2 bridges and 10 buildings described as cradling special targets. Transport in Belgium also was hit, including 54 locomotives, 74 railcars and 200 motor vehicles destroyed or damaged.

All daylight operations from the west cost 5 heavy bombers and 3 fighters. Nine German planes were shot down.

Road targets were bombed near Belgrade. Tactical MAAF planes struck targets in battle zones of Northwest Italy in an apparent attempt to block and trap Germans fleeing the punctured Gothic Line. Six Allied planes were lost in the south and one German was destroyed.

Lull in Robot Raids Extended to 61 Hours

By the Associated Press.

LONDON, Sept. 4.—Britain enjoyed another raid-free night last night, extending to 61 hours the time which has elapsed since the last flying bomb fell on this country Friday afternoon.

The lull was the longest since the Nazis first loosed their robot assaults, and Britons began to see an end to the "V-I" battle as the Allied armies overran more launching sites on the French coast.

German propaganda in connection with the flying bombs appeared to be falling off, yesterday's high command communique making no mention of "V-I" for the first time since June 16.

Meanwhile, there was speculation that with Britain gradually winning freedom from attack the Nazis might turn their robots loose on Paris from sites farther east.

Raid Brenner Pass Rail Line

ROME, Sept. 4 (AP).—The Brenner Pass rail line from Germany to northern Italy was blasted today, along with submarines tied up in Genoa Harbor, in widespread operations by 500 bombers of the United States 15th Air Force.

Liberators bombed several bridges on the Brenner Pass line between Bolzano and Verona, over which the Nazis supply their Italian forces and over which they may soon attempt to escape from the shattered Gothic line.

U. S. Bombers Based in France

NINTH AIR FORCE HEADQUARTERS IN FRANCE, Sept. 4 (AP).—American Marauder medium bombers now are operating from bases in France, it was disclosed today. The number of groups based in France was not announced, but it probably will be increasing steadily as fighter fields move constantly toward the front.

Murrow Heads Writers' Group

LONDON, Sept. 4 (AP)—Edward Murrow of the Columbia Broadcasting System was elected president of the Association of American Correspondents in London, succeeding Robert Bunnelle, managing executive in the United Kingdom for The Associated Press.

COASTAL GUNS DUEL

FOLKSTONE, England, Tuesday, Sept. 5 — (AP) The big German guns at Cap Gris Nez and in the Calais sector opened a 45-minute bombardment of England this morning. British guns took up the challenge and the countryside rocked as shells screamed both ways through the high wind across the misty straits of Dover.

World State Is Urged On British Empire Lines

London, Sept. 4 (AP)—Nicholas Murray Butler, president of Columbia University, proposed the British Empire as a pattern for a world organization built on the federal principle in an article published today in the *Monthly Message* of the Royal Society of St. George.

"Application of the federal principle which the British commonwealth of nations has provided," the article said, "might well be applicable with little change to a world organization of all nations. There would not, of course, be loyalty to a monarch, but there might well be substituted for it loyalty to a definite statement of ideals and principles."

British Laborite Balks At Dictation From U. S.

SEP 1944

London, Sept. 5 (AP)—Emanuel Shinwell, Laborite member of Parliament, today said in an address at Boness, Scotland, that "in dealing with post-war problems one thing must not happen—we must not allow ourselves to mold our policy under the dictation of the United States, but must stand on our own feet."

He said Britain should cooperate with the United States and other countries in the post-war period, "but we are quite capable . . . of making our contribution in the solution of post-war problems."

CROSBY SINGS FOR REICH

Recorded Broadcast of German Favorites Beamed by ABSIE

LONDON, Sept. 4 (AP)—Bing Crosby was to sing a few songs, longtime favorites with the Germans, tonight in a recorded broadcast by the American Broadcasting Station in Europe to be beamed to Germany.

The crooner was to sing in German and preface the songs with a brief talk in German saying the United States has no Gestapo and that everyone is free to pursue liberty and happiness.

A similar program was beamed to Norway last night by the American Broadcasting Station in Europe.

CANADIAN TROOPS THREATEN RIMINI

Eighth Army Crosses Conca River Seven Miles of Vital City.

By Wireless

ROME, Sept. 4 — (AP) Powerful Canadian forces of the Eighth army had the vital Adriatic coastal city of Rimini almost within their grasp tonight after a slashing attack carried them across the Conca river and gave them a solid bridgehead two miles deep within less than seven miles of the important terminus of the Po valley highway.

Capture of Rimini, a main stronghold of the Germans' punctured Gothic Line, would place the Eighth army on a straight road 60 miles from the industrial city of Bologna. At some points British, Canadian, Polish and Indian troops had smashed up to 12 miles through the Gothic defenses, described by Allied headquarters as the most elaborate Nazi fortifications outside the German frontiers.

Capture Pieve

The Canadian attack which began two days ago sent one strong armored and infantry column straight at Pieve, which was captured. The column then by-passed another enemy strongpoint at Gradare and reached the coastal road, thence swinging around the coastal town of Cattolica to cross the Conca river at a point less than two miles from its source.

A second Canadian column overwhelmed San Giovanni on the Ventena river and raced on to the Conca, which it crossed upstream from the original crossing. Fresh armor quickly was driven between the two flanks to consolidate and exploit the bridgehead, while artillery was planted to begin hammering Rimini's defenses.

German strongpoints by-passed in the operation at daybreak this morning were completely isolated and were due to be mopped up quickly.

The American Fifth army continued its drive west of Florence, keeping pace with the Eighth's offensive near the Adriatic, and by last midnight Lt. Gen. Mark W. Clark's Doughboys had occupied all high ground dominating an important lateral road running between captured Pisa and Florence.

Captured in the Yank surge were a chain of small towns on the northern fringe of the Arno valley, including Spicchio, Lamporecchio, Stabbia and Psanate. By-passing the huge mass of Mt. Pisano, the Americans advanced more than halfway to the road junction of Pistoia and were more than eight miles north of Empoli.

Both Allied armies had to contend with driving rainstorms as they strove to destroy the last German resistance in Italy and send the enemy in headlong retreat through the Alps into Germany.

Polish troops tightened their hold on the coastal town of Pisaro, 20 milest below Rimini, inflicting serious casualties on the German first parachute division and capturing many prisoners, including a battalion commander. Germans in the coastal area, though dazed by the terrific battering of Allied artillery and planes, were reported fighting doggedly to save Rimini, an important funnel for war supplies.

Rip Gothic Line

As they tore a 20-mile gap in the Gothic defenses Eighth army troops emerged onto the Emilian and Lombard plains, ideal for tank warfare. From their break-through point they were in position to outflank the remainder of the Gothic defenses, running westward across the Apennine mountains to the Tyrrhenian sea.

These defenses, an Allied spokesman said, comprise solid concrete emplacements, with elaborate anti-tank obstructions stretched out to a surprising depth in front of the main line. The Nazis were said to have regarded the chain of mile-high positions as virtually impregnable.

Waves of the U. S. Liberator bombers, attempting to close off the main supply and possible escape route for all German forces in northern Italy, blasted several bridges on the Brenner Pass line between Bolzano and Verona and attacked rail yards along the route. Flying Fortresses laid a pattern of explosives on submarines tied up in Genoa harbor, while Mitchell mediums attacked eight bridges in the Milan area. No Nazi fighters were encountered in the widespread attacks.

British and Canadians Pour Through Big Gap In Nazi Gothic Line

Allies Advance 12 Miles And Plant Artillery

Within Range of Rimini

By the Associated Press.

ROME, Sept. 4.—British and Canadian troops of the 8th Army, streaming through a 20-mile gap in the Germans' vaunted Gothic Line, have advanced a distance of 12 miles at some points and have planted their artillery well within range of the Adriatic city of Rimini, Allied headquarters announced today.

On the western end of the front, meanwhile, the bulletin said, the 5th Army has cleared the last of the enemy from high ground overlooking the important lateral road between Pisa and Florence.

The gap torn in the eastern end of the Gothic line extended inland from the port of Pesaro, on which Polish forces tightened their grip by rooting out the last stubborn pockets of resistance and executing an encircling drive to the coast almost 12 miles to the north. Gradara, 10 miles above Pesaro, was caught in the sweep.

Poles Inflict Heavy Casualties.

The Poles inflicted serious casualties upon the Nazis, capturing large numbers of paratroopers, including a battalion commander and other officers.

As the Poles swerved in toward the coast, Canadian forces launched a powerful two-pronged drive which enveloped Piece, two miles south of Gradara, drove on to Coastal Route 16, establishing a strong bridgehead over the Conca River about three miles from its mouth.

Another Canadian column driving to the northwest captured San Giovanni near the Ventena River and after fierce fighting—during which tanks were used freely by both sides—captured the important points of Meleto, Saludecio and Gridolfo.

The Canadians said the Ventenca was likely to prove a more serious obstacle than the Conca. All bridges across it have been destroyed.

Through the gashed Gothic Line, the Allies emerged into the Emilian and Lombard Plains, ideal for tank wargare, and were in a position to cut swiftly all German communications to the Reich and Balkans and to outflank the rest of the Gothic Line—a chain of mile-high mountain positions across the narrowest part of North Italy.

West of Florence, American divisions of the 5th Army made new gains along the entire front, battling through thunderstorms for advances up to 7 miles north of Pisa, where the famous Leaning Tower was declared undamaged. Among towns toppled were Spicchio, La Porecchio, Stabbia and Psanate.

The Americans were more than 8 miles north of Empoli and more than halfway to the important road junction town of Pistoia, after bypassing the high hill features of Mount Pisano.

Gothic Line Well Built.

Allied headquarters said the Gothic Line was the most elaborate and thoroughly constructed Nazi defense line outside of the German frontiers, and was under construction for a longer period than the Siegfried Line, which was built in 1940.

Features of the Gothic Line are solid concrete constructions with elaborate antitank defenses to a surprising depth in advance of the line, headquarters said. The Germans were said to have placed greater store by it than in any other fortifications of occupied France. It was built by German labor battalions and one complete Slovak division.

The dazed Germans in the coastal area fought doggedly to stem the drive on Rimini, which late yesterday was 7 miles from the spearhead of the British-Canadian advance. Farther inland patrols probed vigorously and maintained contact with the enemy all along the front, despite heavy rainstorms which interferred seriously with operations in the area east of Florence.

800 TO 1,000 ROMANS SLAIN BY GERMAN SS

ROME, Sept. 4 (AP)—From 800 to 1,000 Romans were shot and killed or beaten to death and more than 1,000 severely injured during German occupation of Rome as a direct result of orders given by the German Security Command, the Allied Control Commission announced today.

All Germans listed on the rolls of Command Headquarters in the Via Tasso will be held responsible for such brutalities, the commission said. Three in particular were singled out who, the commission pledged, "will be called upon to defend themselves before a court if they ever are found alive and in Allied hands."

The report said the Germans never relaxed their terror grip on Rome, and heights of savage fury were reached with the reprisal execution of 320 hostages at the Ardeatine Caves on the eve of the Allied entry into the capital, when the Germans feared risings of patriot groups.

The report also said that the Nazis seized the son of Marshal Pietro Badoglio, Nario, took him north in May and then sent him to Berlin for safekeeping as a valuable hostage.

The three singled out in the report for swift trial and punishment, if caught, were described thus:

Obersturmbahnfuehrer Herbert Kappler: Hard, ruthless, efficient, known to the Roman population as "Colonel Kappler of the SS," 37 years old, smooth talker, ladies' man and considered the most influential German security leader in Italy.

Obergruppenfuehrer Karl Wolff: 44 years old, identified as head of the SS and German police forces in Italy, generally stationed in Verona.

Hauptman von Schutz: Graduate of the Nazi school for saboteurs, spies and counter-espionage agents; drank a lot, consorted with women, seemed perpetually overwrought.

Allied Agents Round Up Sicilian Counterfeiters

By the Associated Press.

ROME, Sept. 4.—Allied intelligence agents have smashed a huge Sicilian counterfeit ring, recovering nearly $500,000 in "queer" currency which the counterfeiters planned to pour into the larger Italian cities as they are liberated by the Allies, it was announced today.

Maj. Robert J. Wilson of Columbus, Ohio, chief agent, said 37 men were arrested and seven plates which were used to make 1,000-lira notes were recovered in breaking up the ring which had headquarters in Palermo.

KING MIHAI RESTORES LIBERAL CONSTITUTION

BUCHAREST, Sept. 4 — (AP) King Mihai issued a decree today restoring to Romania the liberal constitution abolished in 1938 by his father, former King Carol.

The royal decree will indirectly bring about abolition of racial laws passed during Romania's partnership in the Axis and many other anti-democratic laws.

It is believed this action may wipe out a number of conditions still standing in the way of an armistice with the Allies.

The Russians took into custody more than 800 German residents of Bucharest, including some diplomats and Gestapo agents.

GREEK FORCES CONTROL TURKISH BORDER AREA

CAIRO, Sept. 4 — (AP) Greek patriots were reported reliably today to control completely all the area along the Turkish frontier.

The Germans continued to thin out occupation troops in the Balkan kingdom as reinforce stands farther north where the Bulgars were evacuating. Some Germans were evacuating Peloponnesus and the island of Crete for concentration in north Greece. Others probably were leaving the Aegean islands off Turkey, but apparently garrisons were remaining.

The belief was expressed in Cairo that the new Bulgarian government may have to be changed again before armistice talks can be resumed.

Prisoners To Be Exchanged

Stockholm, Sept. 4 (AP)—The Swedish Red Cross announced today that 2,635 American, British and Canadian prisoners of war and civilian internees would begin arriving in Trelleborg by ferry from Germany September 7 for exchange.

Nazi Plane Schedule Cut

Madrid, Sept. 4 (AP)—German commercial planes between Germany and Portugal are now operating on a weekly rather than daily schedule.

Bullitt Assailed In Pravda Article

Moscow, Sept. 4 (AP)—In an article published today by *Pravda*, Communist party paper, the Russian writer Konstantin Demidov bitterly criticized William C. Bullitt, former United States Ambassador to the Soviet Union, asserting he was in "political bankruptcy" because "he never was a serious politican but only an intelligence agent."

Demidov said "we counted 30 lies" in an article Bullitt wrote from Rome in the current issue of *Life* in which he declared Italians feared the war would result in "the subjugation of Europe by Moscow instead of Berlin."

"Bullitt wrote that the Italians fear Austria is falling under control of Moscow and that this would mean the advance of Stalinism into Lombardy," said Demidov. "This is cheap and silly."

The Russian asserted Bullitt "picks up everything possible from the old arsenal of anti-Soviet calumny and brings it to the market of political speculation."

ADVANCE INTO BURMA PRESSED BY ALLIES

SOUTHEAST ASIA COMMAND HEADQUARTERS, Kandy, Ceylon, Sept. 4 (AP)—Allied troops advancing into western Burma in pursuit of Japanese forces retreating from India are approaching Tiddim after clearing the highway of the enemy for a distance of almost 100 miles south of Imphal, headquarters announced today, adding that only limited rearguard resistance was being encountered in the continuing advance.

Farther north of the Chindwin front other Allied forces were said to be closing in on Sittaung on the west side of the Chindwin River.

In northern Burma, Allied troops moving southward down the Mandalay railway were reported approaching Hopin, thirty-five miles southwest of Mogaung.

An Allied war review disclosed yesterday that Allied forces now control more than 20,000 square miles of northern Burma—nearly one-tenth of the entire country.

3 JAP FORCES NEAR LINGLING

Chinese Report Bitter Fighting 10 Miles Above Kiyang

London, Sept. 4 (AP)—The German Transocean Agency broadcast tonight that American bombers had raided Nanking, causing slight damage. The broadcast did not specify the date of the raid.

Chungking, Sept. 4 (AP)—Japanese spearheads plunging along the trackless stretch of the Hunan-Kwangsi railway are only about 40 miles from the air base in Lingling, near the Kwangsi border in a sudden drive which portends a renewed attempt to split China in two, the Chinese high command indicated tonight.

Three columns converged in an arc against Kiyang, 50 miles southwest of Hengyang.

Report Bitter Fighting

One of the columns was about ten miles, one about 12 and one about 15 north of Kiyang, which is 30 miles from Lingling. The Chinese said stiff resistance met the heavily reinforced Japanese, who hammered these spearheads southwestward, and that bitter fighting was in progress.

The new drive, if successful, might nullify the Chinese hold on the remaining stretches of Canton-Hankow railway between points south of Hengyang and northward driving Japanese vanguards in Kwangtung.

Changning, 37 miles south of Hengyang, still was in Chinese hands, the high command said, but it was admitted that the Japanese had by-passed the town to a point 12 miles west of it in the drive against Kiyang.

Also Strike Westward

Another Japanese drive lunged westward from points northwest of Hengyang. Reinforced enemy columns were engaged at points about 35 and 40 miles west and southwest of the rail junction.

Other fighting continued throughout the province.

To the west in Yunnan province, near the Burma border, the Japanese threw 1,000 troops against a Chinese roadblock two and one half miles southeast of their besieged base at Lungling. At Tengchung, ringed and penetrated by the Chinese, an attack by the doomed enemy garrison has been thrown back.

MacArthur Sees Injustice In Criticism of Australians

Comments on Charge Troops Sold Arms in Near East

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS, Southwest Pacific, Sept. 4 (AP).—Commenting on a published allegation that Australian divisions sold quantities of arms in Syria and Palestine before returning to Australia, General Douglas MacArthur said today:

"Any belief that these divisions are lacking in discipline is entirely erroneous. They are magnificent soldiers not only on the field of battle but in their conduct and deportment in the back areas. There are no finer disciplined or trained troops in the world.

"They were turned over to me immediately on their arrival in Australia and promptly thrown into combat in the north. They arrived ready for action and if shortages existed they were of a minor nature.

"A grave injustice would be done if any general inference should be drawn from the possible minor individual instances that they were in any degree lacking in that high tone of self-respect which so characterizes and dignifies the Australian soldier."

Yank Bombings Rake Airdromes Near Davao Clean of Jap Planes

By the Associated Press.

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS, SOUTHWEST PACIFIC, Sept. 4.—The flaming, blasted Japanese airdromes near Davao have been swept virtually clean of enemy planes, Gen. Douglas MacArthur reported today as the aerial prelude to reconquest of the Philippines rose to new heights of fury.

Japanese air power, steadily beaten back from bases in the vast ocean reaches below the Philippines, now has moved farther north and west of Davao, chief southern port of the islands which Gen. MacArthur aims to redeem.

Heavy American bombers, abetted by long-range Lightning fighters, which flew a record 1,400-mile round trip, unloaded 130 tons of explosives on Davao's installations in the heaviest raid yet in that area. Only 24 hours previously Davao had caught 110 tons of bombs.

Raid Causes Great Fires.

"Great fires and explosions in all targets followed," the communique said. The targets included airfields at Lasang, Licanan and Sasa, the port area and shipyards at Davao.

The swift, twin-tailed Lightnings met only three enemy interceptors and shot them all down. Then they buzzed in at tree-top level with guns pounding, turning the targets into flame. All the Allied planes got home, the fighters returning 700 miles to the Sanspor area of Northwest New Guinea.

(Tokyo radio responded to the mounting Allied air blows in the Southwest Pacific with a warning to its people that huge operations against the Southern Philippines impended.

("It appears," said the broadcast, "that MacArthur's forces, together with (Vice Admiral Thomas C.) Kinkaid's 7th Naval Fleet, will attempt to move northward from New Guinea into Mindanao."

Warn of Other Attacks.

(Tokyo also warned of imminent operations against Formosa, off the China coast, and the Bonin Islands, Japan's sentinels only 600 miles from the homeland. In addition, Tokyo said, diversional attacks from the Aleutians and more air raids on Japan could be expected.)

Gen. MacArthur's airmen ranged wide over the area vital to Japan's position in the Philippines. They hit the Talaud Islands 200 miles below Mindanao, attacked shipping, shipyards and warehouses in the Celebes and poured more ruin into Halmahera, the huge island about midway from New Guinea to the Philippines.

Other raiders struck at Ceram, Timor, Southern Dutch New Guinea and the Palau Islands, eastern guardians of the Southern Philippines.

There was still no confirmation from Admiral Chester Nimitz of Tokyo-reported raids on Chichi Jima in the Bonins.

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13 Jap Vessels Sunk In 3-Day Series Of Raids

WASH POST SEP 5 1944

Southwest Pacific flyers sink or damage 17 Jap ships. . . . Page 6

NIGHT

United States Pacific Fleet Headquarters, Pearl Harbor, Sept. 4 (AP). A three-day series of raids and two days of ship bombardment of Japanese bases in the Bonin and Volcano Islands, south of Japan, in which 13 enemy vessels were sunk were announced today by Admiral Chester W. Nimitz.

In addition, four ships probably were sunk and three ships and a sampan damaged.

Eighty-five Japanese aircraft were destroyed or damaged.

The raids began August 30 against Chichi and Haha islands in the Bonins, about 650 miles south of Tokyo, and Iwo in the Volcanos. Iwo is 750 miles south of Tokyo.

In addition, Nimitz reported, carriers, cruisers and destroyers bombed and shelled Wake Sunday.

Other aircraft struck in the Marianas, Kuriles, Marshalls and Carolines, and at Nauru Island, west of the Gilberts.

Navy Flyer, Shot Down by Japs, Rides 2 Miles on Sub Periscope

(The following story was written by Lt. Milburn McCarty, jr., of New York, a Marine Corps combat correspondent, and distributed by the Associated Press.)

McCARTY

SOMEWHERE IN THE PACIFIC (Delayed)—The fantastic story of how a Navy aviator, shot down at sea, held on to the periscope of a submerged United States submarine and was towed 2 miles to safety was told today upon the sub's return from a mission in Japanese waters.

The details of the rescue were related by the sub's crew.

The sub, which must go unnamed, was prowling around a Jap island at the same time our planes were making a raid. When one of the planes was hit, the pilot, Ensign Donald C. Brandt of Cincinnati, Ohio, jumped out at 12,000 feet. He alighted safely in the water only two miles off the Japanese island.

Sub Forced to Submerge.

The submarine went to the rescue, but as it drew near, Japanese shore batteries started shelling the area. Shells hit within a few yards of the sub and it had to submerge.

Before taking his craft under, the skipper got a good look at Ensign B[illegible] wa[illegible] ggling helpless in the [illegible]ew the pilot would be killed or captured by the Japs unless rescued immediately. So he decided to try something new.

He kept the sub just far enough under water so the top of the periscope remained out. That way, he could still see the pilot, and he made directly for him.

"I wanted him to catch on to the periscope, so we could drag him out of range of the guns," explained the sub skipper. "We made three passes at him before he caught on to what we were trying to do."

With Ensign Brandt hanging on to the periscope, the sub moved out to sea.

Tough Going for Pilot.

"We still had to stay submerged because of the shelling, and it was tough going for the pilot," the skipper continued. "There he was, out of the water half the time and under it the other half.

"We towed him this way for two miles, until we got out of their range. I could look through the other periscope and see him being dragged through the waves."

Finally after an hour of towing, the sub surfaced and took Ensign Brandt aboard. "He was a little beaten up," a member of the sub crew said, "but he admitted it was better than falling into the Japs' hands."

Batista Says Cuban Aid Is Ready For Allies

WASH POST SEP 5 1944

Havana, Sept. 4 (AP) — President Fulgencio Batista declared today that Cuba had offered troops to the United Nations and although "our contingent has not been found necessary, the offer still stands."

In a speech to the Cuban armed forces at a celebration of the 1933 revolution, Batista said he would turn over the Presidency to Ramon Grau San Martin October 12 'without a single political prisoner in Cuba; without a single political exile; without any opposition leader under persecution and without any newspaper menaced."

FDR REELECTION URGED BY TRUMAN

President Would Keep Faith with Common People, He Declares.

DETROIT, Sept. 4 — (AP) Senator Harry S. Truman stumped in Michigan today for the fourth term, promising shirt-sleeved crowds of Labor Day celebrants that President Roosevelt, if re-elected, would keep faith with the "common man."

An estimated 25,000 to 30,000 in downtown Detroit's Cadillac Square also heard a pledge from the Missourian that the Democratic party would "put human welfare first and profits second" in the reconversion job after the war.

Senator Truman, candidate for vice president, raced between Detroit and Pontiac, a 30-mile stretch, to deliver speeches before holiday crowds in a manner suggesting that the Democrats' political drum beating was in full swing.

With sirens screaming, a police motorcycle escort paced the senator's motor caravan to and from Pontiac, where he told an outdoor gathering of several hundred citizens that the "absolute salvation of this country" depended on Mr. Roosevelt's re-election.

"We can't take a chance on inexperienced leadership," Truman said in attacking the candidacy of Gov. Thomas E. Dewey of New York.

Praises President

The senator called President Roosevelt "the greatest friend that labor ever had in the White House, and in my opinion, the greatest friend the farmer ever had in the White House, and, in my opinion, the greatest man who has ever occupied that position."

In his Detroit speech Senator Truman spoke from a street platform flanked by the giant "slugger" tank destroyer, a 34-ton monster, and a speedy smaller tank destroyer, both of the newly unveiled secret weapon group which smashed the German armies in France.

Before his talk Truman watched a parade of C.I.O. unionists in which, union heads said, 100,000 men and women took part. The senator concluded his Michigan visit tonight in a talk to an A.F.L.-sponsored dinner.

Truman said the Democrats would strive for full peacetime use of all factories which had been built by the government for arms production.

The Democrats, Truman said, promise to avoid the mistakes of the last post-war period when, he said, the government sold war plants "at a pittance" at the insistence of "big business" trying to "strangle out all new competition."

Cites 40-Hour Week

"We shall not, for the sake of price and profit, restrict our output of the good things of life," Truman said. "Rather, for the sake of our people, we shall return to the 40-hour work week and increase basic wages in terms of actual purchasing power—that is, we will enable labor to buy and use an ever increasing amount of the good things of life."

Truman said post-war America could avoid the "old spiral of depression for business and unemployment for labor" if these two steps were taken:

1—Unemployment insurance for displaced war workers while war plants are being retooled for peace time production.

2—Continued operation instead of the junking of factories originally set up for production of war materials.

"You should be — and I think most of you are — confident that, given the right kind of leadership, America can win her way forward to prosperity and full employment for all," Truman said.

"You are not so sure we could do it with the wrong kind of leadership. And most of you are quite certain we could not do it at all with the sort of leadership we had from 1920 to 1932—and that is what you must expect from the opposition."

Telling his audience that "we of the Democratic party are not resigned to the prospect of huge unemployment after the war," Truman said the United States had built the plants and facilities for increased production which can "raise our standards and bring to American labor and industry the greatest era of prosperity in our history."

Spaniards On Russian Front Face Red Revenge

New York, Sept. 4 (AP) — The Moscow radio said tonight in a broadcast to Spain that Lieut. Gen. Augustin Munoz Grande and Lieut. Gen. Esteban Emilio Infantes y Martin, who commanded Spanish units that fought beside the Germans in Russia, "will not escape the punishment they deserve for their barbaric acts and crimes."

The broadcast, reported by the Federal Communications Commission, said this statement applies also to "all criminals in the ranks of the Blue Division, the 250th Spanish Division and the Spanish Legion."

It declared that Gen. Francisco Franco had "showered honors on those responsible" and added, "such things cannot be forgotten by mere statements of neutrality."

6 NOBEL PRIZES THIS YEAR

NEW YORK, Sept. 4 — (AP) The Stockholm Newspaper Svenska Dagbladet said today that six Nobel prizes would be awarded for 1944, according to lists received by the American-Swedish News Exchange. They will be two prizes for physics, two for chemistry, one for literature and one for medicine. Last year no prizes were awarded in physics and chemistry.

NIGHT

PEACE DELEGATES REACH ACCORD ON SEVERAL POINTS

SEP 5 1944

WASHINGTON, Sept. 4 — (AP) British, American and Russian delegates planning a world security organization at Dumbarton Oaks have reached tentative agreement on several points, which they have referred to their respective capitals for approval, it was larned today.

A complete draft of recommendations remains to be drawn up, but an official conference source said he thought that could be accomplished by this week's end.

He indicated a possibility that the chiefs of the three delegations may hold a second press conference tomorrow to report on progress made since they announced agreement on the broad outlines of the security organization early last week.

Make Much Progress

Most progress has been made in planning the council and assembly of the future peace agency, it was learned, while the question of international force still needs ironing out.

The three countries have agreed that small nations shall have rotating seats on the council, following the prosopal made by President Roosevelt last June.

Present indications are that the Dumbarton Oaks conferees will set down only the main points of the new organization to keep the world at peace, and leave many details to the full-dress United Nations conference scheduled later this year, and to the agency itself.

The tests for admission to the organization, rules of procedure in the assembly, and the manner of electing representatives of smaller nations to the council are among the points which may be left for the general meeting.

After the actual setting up of the peace organization, which some optimistic sponsors hope can come by next spring, it could go into establishment of a world court, arrangement for regional councils, and liaison with other United Nations organizations such as those on food and finance.

League of Nations Question

One difficult question is what to do with mandates set up under the deceased League of Nations. Dumbarton conferees are reported to favor leaving mandate issues for settlement partly in peace treaties dealing with related territories, and partly by the new organization after it is established.

All of the principal powers have shown dissatisfaction with the mandate system as it stood. It is likely that this time more distinction will be made between territories such as Korea which have been promised eventual independence, and strategic Pacific island groups not in a position to govern and protect themselves.

The tendency at present seems to be to work out a solution suited to each specific area rather than to lay down a general formula.

ROOSEVELT BACKS PUERTO RICO BILL

SEP 5 1944

WASHINGTON, Sept. 4—(AP) President Roosevelt, urging House passage of the Senate's Puerto Rico home rule bill, asserted in a letter made public today that although the Island people "have long since reached political maturity," they now have "only the rudiments of democracy."

House reaction, however, indicated little hope for immediate action.

The measure provides for popular election of the governor, now appointed by the President, and empowers the governor to select other appointive officials, who now are Federal appointees.

The President wrote, under date of August 29, to Chairman Bell (D-Mo.) of the Insular Affairs committee:

"The Puerto Ricans have long since reached political maturity. Under our traditional policy and practice they are entitled to go beyond the rudiments of democracy that they now have.

"The passage of this bill is advocated by all of the political parties in Puerto Rico. Its passage would be another illustration of the liberal American policy towards dependent areas. By extending home rule in Puerto Rico, we would multiply the good will we have already gained throughout the Western hemisphere, as we did among the peoples of the east by our liberal policy toward the Philippines."

The President said that the original bill incorporated conclusions of a special committee of Puerto Ricans and continental Americans which he appointed last year, and that, with certain amendments, it was passed unanimously by the Senate.

House members said that under an agreement between the majority and minority no controversial legislation is likely to come up between now and election time now that the postwar reconversion problems are in the final legislative stages.

The House Insular committee discussed the Senate bill at a recent meeting but took no action after several members protested that a subject so important should be put aside until more members are here to debate it.

EIGHT MORE MINES ARE SEIZED BY U. S. TO STOP STRIKES

SEP 5 1944

Roosevelt Orders Ickes to Take Over Five Companies in Pennsylvania.

WALKOUTS SPREAD

WLB Claims 70 Additional Collieries Threaten to Stop Producing.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 4.—(AP) The government took possession of eight more bituminous coal mines today and indicated it will keep on seizing them as fast as they are shut down by spreading strikes of supervisory employes.

The United Clerical, Technical, and Supervisory Employes union, newly-organized by the United Mine workers, has been calling the strikes as part of its fight to be recognized as a bargaining agency.

Only Five Strike-bound

Only five of the mines taken over today are strike-bound, but in order to preserve the companies as operating units, all their mines were seized, numbering eight.

Fourteen other mines in Pennsylvania and West Virginia were shut down today by supervisory em-

ployes' strikes, making a total of 19 idle, employing 9,000 persons. These 14 newly-idle mines face prompt seizure, along with the other properties of the companies which operate them.

And this appeared to be only the beginning. The War Labor board told President Roosevelt the union has struck or threatened to strike in about 70 mines producing 150,000 tons a day. These mines employ 1,500 supervisory employes and 30,000 production employes.

Both the WLB and Interior Secretary Ickes said that if the union follows its present pattern, the supervisory employes will strike in all 70 mines immediately after the strike vote is taken—regardless of whether a majority of the union members vote to strike.

Ickes and George W. Taylor, acting chairman of the WLB, said that in some of the strikes already in effect, most of the voting members had cast their ballots against the stoppage.

Seized By Ickes

President Roosevelt directed Ickes to take over these properties:

Three mines of the Springfield Coal Co., of Nanty-Glo, Pa., located at St. Benedict, Nanty-Glo, and Thompsontown, Pa.

Three mines of the Imperial Coal Co., of Nettleton, Pa., located at Nettleton, Coalport, and Boltz, Pa.

One mine of the Heisley Coal Co., Nanty-Glo, Pa.

One mine of the Monroe Mining Co., Revloc, Pa.

Ickes appointed the presidents of the companies as Federal operating managers and announced that the mines will reopen Wednesday morning with all the workers obligated not to strike against Uncle Sam.

The same procedure put a group of Pennsylvania strike-bound mines back into production today. These were properties of the Rochester and Pittsburgh Coal Co. and the Ford Collieries Co. They were seized last week along with other mines belonging to the same companies.

Some of the mines seized in that group were not on strike.

The government now has possession of 18 mines in the supervisors dispute and coal officials said others must be taken over to keep production going.

John McAlpine, president of the new union, came to Washington today to find out the government's policy in operating seized mines. In a conference with Ickes and other coal officials he was told that his union will get no more recognition from the government than it has from the private operators—unless the National Labor Relations board certifies it as a bargaining agency.

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FIRST LEAD ROBOTS

LONDON, SEPT.4-(AP)-BRITAIN'S RESPITE FROM GERMAN ROBOT BOMBS STRETCHED PAST THREE DAYS THIS AFTERNOON AS THE GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCED THAT A TOTAL OF 8,070 OF THE PILOTLESS TERROR WEAPONS HAD BEEN CATAPULTED. THE ALLIED SWEEP ACROSS NORTHERN FRANCE HAS ENGULFED MANY OF THE ROBOT PLATFORMS.

SOME OF THE MILLION OR MORE EVACUEES BEGAN TRICKLING BACK TO LONDON. THE GOVERNMENT APPEALED FOR THE EVACUEES TO STAY AWAY BUT INDICATIONS WERE THAT A FEW MORE BOMB-FREE DAYS MIGHT TURN THE TRICKLE INTO A FLOOD.

THE LAST BOMB FELL ON ENGLAND FRIDAY AFTERNOON.

THE LULL X X X ETC SECOND GRAPH PREVIOUS.

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LONDON--~~FIRST ADD~~ PRECEDE SHAEF (WHICH MAY STAND FOR FRENCH ROUNDUP IF DESIRED) XXX TO BERLIN.

THE SWIFT BATTLE OF SOUTHERN FRANCE WAS IN ITS FINAL PHASE, WITH THE GERMANS APPARENTLY RESISTING THE ADVANCE OF THE U.S. SEVENTH ARMY ONLY ENOUGH TO FACILITATE A FLIGHT BACK TO THE REICH.

A FRENCH COLUMN PENETRATED TO VILLEFRANCHE, 15 MILES NORTH OF LYON AND AMERICANS AT MONTREVEL, 42 MILES NORTHEAST OF LYON, REPULSED A COUNTERATTACK BY NAZI REAR GUARDS. THE GERMANS ANNOUNCED THE EVACUATION OF LYON, BUT LT. GEN. ALEXANDER M.PATCH'S HEADQUARTERS SAID ONLY THAT AMERICAN AND FRENCH PATROLS ENTERED THE CITY YESTERDAY.

THERE WAS SHARP FIGHTING YESTERDAY AT BOURG-EN-BRESSE, 35 MILES NORTHEAST OF LYON, WHERE ONE GERMAN ESCAPE ROUTE WAS MENACED.

THROUGHOUT THE SOUTHERN FRANCE FIGHTING ZONE FLEEING REMNANTS OF THE BEATEN GERMAN 19TH ARMY WERE AT THE MERCY OF RELENTLESS STRAFING AND BOMBING BY THE ALLIED AIR FORCES.

AN ALLIED ANNOUNCEMENT SAID "THE GERMANS NOW HAVE VIRTUALLY EVACUATED ALL OF SOUTHERN FRANCE FROM LYON WESTWARD TO THE ATLANTIC."

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BULLETIN 4th L Precede SHAEF (Gerbrandy)

LONDON, SEPT.4-(AP)-THE DUTCH PREMIER PETER GEBRANDY ANNOUNCED IN A BROADCAST TO THE NETHERLANDS TONIGHT THAT "ALLIED ARMIES HAVE CROSSED THE DUTCH FRONTIER."

EARLIER, THE OFFICIAL NETHERLANDS GOVERNMENT NEWS AGENCY HAD ANNOUNCED ALLIED TROOPS HAD BEGUN INVASION OF HOLLAND AFTER A LIGHTNING THREE-DAY CROSSING OF BELGIUM, AND HAD REACHED BREDA, FIVE MILES INSIDE THE ~~X~~ NEAREST DUTCH BORDER.

"ALTHOUGH THE REPORT WAS NOT OFFICIAL IT WAS REGARDED HERE AS RELIABLE," SAID ANETA, THE NEWS AGENCY, ADDING THE INFORMATION HAD BEEN RECEIVED BY "NETHERLANDS CIRCLES IN LONDON."

BREDA IS 28 MILES NORTH OF ANTWERP AND ONLY ABOUT 25 MILES SOUTH OF ROTTERDAM, GREAT DUTCH PORT WHICH WAS HAMMERED INTO RUINS BY NAZI DIVEBOMBERS IN 1940.

ALTHOUGH THERE WAS NO OFFICIAL CONFIRMATION OF THE REPORT, IT WAS KNOWN THAT TWO FLYING BRITISH COLUMNS, STARTING OUT AT DAWN FROM THE FREED BELGIAN CAPITAL OF BRUSSELS, HAD SPEARED AT LEAST 15 MILES BY NOON, REACHING POINTS ONLY SEVEN MILES SOUTH OF ANTWERP, BELGIUM'S SECOND CITY AND ONLY 17 MILES FROM THE FRONTIER. IN THE ABSENCE OF DETERMINED NAZI RESISTANCE IT WAS ALMOST CERTAIN THAT THEY

LONDON, TUESDAY SEPT 5-(AP)-SHORTLY BEFORE DAYBREAK TODAY THE GERMANS LOOSED ANOTHER BARRAGE OF FLYING BOMBS AT LONDON AND SOUTHERN ENGLAND, ENDING A FOUR-DAY LULL IN THE ROBOT ATTACKS.

A TERSE OFFICIAL ANNOUNCEMENT ACKNOWLEDGED BOTH CASUALTIES AND DAMAGE WERE CAUSED BY THE ASSAULT.

ALREADY HAD CARRIED MUCH FARTHER THAN O[illegible] AN OFFICIAL ANNOUNCEMENTS INDICAT

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A182

REPORTS FROM THE FRENCH FRONTIER SA[illegible] TODAY.

BREDA IS A CITY OF 48,000 IN NORTH B[illegible] HIGHWAY RUNNING TO ROTTERDAM.

IN SWEEPING TO THE ANTWERP AREA THE [illegible] GIANT TRAP ON ALL NAZIS REMAINING IN WE[illegible] (SUPPORTING REPORTS THAT THE AMERIC[illegible] NAMUR AND THAT THE BRITISH HAD FIRM CO[illegible] FOR ALLIED SUPPLY, THE BRUSSELS RADIO [illegible] AT ANTWERP, GENT, COURTRAI, LIEGE AND [illegible] LIBERATED BELGIAN TERRITORY AS "STATIO[illegible] RADIO." THE BROADCAST WAS RECORDED BY [illegible]

UNOFFICIAL FOREIGN REPORTS SAID AME[illegible] IERS OF GERMANY ITSELF AT TWO PLACES 1[illegible] FORMED BY THE FRONTIERS OF LUXEMBOURG, [illegible] AACHEN, THE CROSSROADS OF WESTERN EUROPE JUST BELOW THE DUTCH "APPENDIX" PROVINCE OF LIMBURG.

HEAVY FIRING HEARD IN ENGLAND FROM A[illegible] THE BATTLE HAD BEEN CARRIED ALMOST TO T[illegible] THROUGH AIRE DOWN THE LAST FEW MILES TO [illegible] DUNKERQUE--COMING IN THE BACK DOOR OF T[illegible]

THERE WAS NO OFFICIAL CONFIRMATION OF THE REPORTS OF THE CROSSING OF THE GERMAN FRONTIER OR OF AN ENTRY INTO ANTWERP, BUT REPORTS BEING ISSUED AT GEN. DWIGHT D.EISENHOWER'S HEADQUARTERS SOMETIMES WERE AS MUCH AS 48 HOURS BEHIND THE ARMIES BECAUSE OF A SECURITY BLANKET THROWN OVER THE OPERATIONS.

A162

BUT EVEN THE OFFICIAL ANNOUNCEMENTS MADE IT CLEAR THE BRITISH HAD CLOSED OFF THE HUGE 200-MILE SWEEP OF FRENCH AND BELGIAN COAST FROM ABBEVILLE TO ANTWERP WITH ITS BAG OF GERMANS.

THE LATEST OF THESE SAID THE BRITISH HAD SWEPT THROUGH BRUSSELS

TO MECHELEN AND BOOM, 15 MILES BEYOND AND ONLY SEVEN MILES SOUTH OF ANTWERP, BELGIUM'S SECOND LARGEST CITY WITH 273,000 POPULATION. BOOM IS ONLY FOUR MILES FROM THE SCHELDE RIVER.

TO THE WEST ANOTHER COLUMN RUSHING UP THE SCHELDE FROM TOURNAI, PASSED AUDENARDE AND CAPTURED AALST, 15 MILES NORTHWEST OF BRUSSELS AND ABOUT THE SAME DISTANCE EAST OF GENT.

THE AMERICANS WERE DEFINITELY KNOWN TO BE AT CHARLEROI, 28 MILES SOUTH OF BRUSSELS. REPORTS WHICH WERE NOT DENIED AT SUPREME HEADQUARTERS SAID THE AMERICANS HAD SPEARED ON 30 MILES FARTHER TO NAMUR, AND GERMAN ACCOUNTS PLACED THEM NEAR AACHEN, 15 MILES INSIDE THE NAZI FRONTIER.

BUT IT WAS NOT DEFINITELY KNOWN WHAT THE AMERICANS MAY HAVE ENCOUNTERED IN THE OLD ARMORED TRIANGLE OF NAMUR-LIEGE-LOUVAIN BETWEEN CHARLEROI AND AACHEN.

LIKEWISE THERE WAS A LACK OF DEFINITE INFORMATION CONCERNING THRUSTS OF THE U.S. THIRD ARMY FROM THE MAGINOT LINE AREA OF METZ, NANCY AND VERDUN TOWARD THE OLD SIEGFRIED LINE FORTIFICATIONS OF GERMANY.

BUT IT WAS CERTAIN LT.GEN.GEORGE S.PATTON'S ARMY HAD PROBED AS FAR AS ETAIN, 12 MILES BEYON VERDUN AND WITHIN 35 MILES OF PEARL, A MILE INSIDE GERMANY TERRITORY AND JUST BELOW LUXEMBOURG.

GEN.EISENHOWER SIGNALLED THE SWEEPING NATURE OF THESE ADVANCES BY ANNOUNCING TO THE PEOPLE OF LUXEMBOURG AS WELL AS BELGIUM THAT THEIR DAY OF LIBERATION HAD BEGUN, AND TO THE PEOPLE OF NORWAY AS WELL AS THE NETHERLANDS THAT THEIR HOUR WAS RAPIDLY APPROACHING.

THE BRITISH ALREADY HAD TAKEN LILLE, MIDWAY BETWEEN BRUSSELS AND ABBEVILLE ON THE COAST, AND ALLIED ARMIES ALREADY HAD FREED FROM GERMAN CONTROL THE RICHEST INDUSTRIAL AND COAL MINING AREAS OF NORTHERN FRANCE AND SOUTHERN BELGIUM.

THE LAST REMAINING RAIL ROUTES OUT OF THE GIANT COASTAL POCKET OF FRANCE AND BELGIUM PASSED THROUGH ANTWERP.

ANTWERP IS 23 MILES XXX 3RD GRAF.

MJ102PEW

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Add London correspondents xxx Associated P.

GEOFFREY PARSONS, JR., CHIEF OF THE NEW YORK HERALD-TRIBUNE'S LONDON BUREAU, WAS NAMED VICE PRESIDENT; CLIFFORD DAY, UNITED PRESS, SECRETARY, AND CHARLES SMITH, INTERNATIONAL NEWS SERVICE, TREASURER.

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THE ASSOCIATION UNANIMOUSLY ADOPTED A RESOLUTION THANKING BUNNELLE FOR HIS "UNBELIEVABLY HARD WORK" DURING HIS 18 MONTHS AS PRESIDENT, ESPECIALLY IN DRAFTING PLANS FOR INVASION COVERAGE.

GH1238PEW

FOLKESTONE--FIRST ADD CHANNEL DUEL (A62) XXX OF DOVER.

IT WAS ANNOUNCED OFFICIALLY THAT THE BRITISH GUNS WERE FIRING ON ENEMY SHIPPING IN THE STRAITS AND THAT THE RESULTS WERE SUCCESSFUL. ABOUT 100 ROUNDS WERE FIRED.

SB916PEW

30.24 — 18509

NOTE TO EDITORS

CONFIDENTALLY AND NOT FOR PUBLICATION, LONDON ADVISES THAT THE SHAEF COMMUNIQUE HAS BEEN DELAYED THE PAST FEW DAYS BECAUSE IT IS NOW BEING DRAFTED IN FRANCE AND TRANSMITTED FROM THERE.

THE A.P.

KK532AEW

BALKANS (360)

BY WADE WERNER

LONDON, SEPT. 4-(AP)-ALMOST CERTAIN REPERCUSSIONS IN THE BALKANS TO THE POWERFUL JOLT OF FINLAND'S EXIT FROM THE NAZI CYCLE WERE AWAITED IN LONDON DIPLOMATIC CIRCLES TONIGHT, WITH INTEREST FOCUSSED ON HOW HARD-PRESSED, TOTTERING HUNGARY WOULD REACT.

THERE WAS NO IMMEDIATE OFFICIAL COMMENT FROM BUDAPEST, BUT INFORMED QUARTERS STRESSED THE SENTIMENTAL TIE BETWEEN THE MAGYARS AND THE FINNS WHOSE POPULACES ARE FOND OF RECALLING THAT THEIR LANGUAGES AND HISTORIC ORIGINS ARE STRANGELY AKIN THOUGH THE TWO COUNTRIES ARE WIDELY SEPARATED GEOGRAPHICALLY.

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(A TURKISH HOME RADIO BROADCAST REPORTED BY THE OWI SAID TODAY THE ROMANIAN GOVERNMENT HAS BROKEN OFF RELATIONS WITH HUNGARY.)

BULGARIA, WITH SOVIET TROOPS MASSED ALONG HER NORTHERN BORDER, RECEIVED THE NEWS OF FINLAND'S CAPITULATION AS HER DISCORDANT PEOPLE AWAITED CONCLUSION OF A DEFINITE ARMISTICE AT CAIRO.

IN A BROADCAST OVER THE SOFIA RADIO, PREMIER KON ANTIN MURAVIEV TONIGHT TOLD THE BULGARIAN PEOPLE HIS GOVERNMENT WOULD ESTABLISH "COMPLETE AND IRREPROACHABLE NEUTRALITY," AND THAT IF GERMANY CAUSED "DIFFICULTIES" HE WOULD BREAK OFF DIPLOMATIC RELATIONS. IT WAS HIS FIRST BROADCAST ADDRESS SINCE HE SUCCEEDED PREMIER IVAN BAGRIANOV.

MEANWHILE THE MOSCOW RADIO BROADCAST TODAY ISTANBUL REPORTS OF A NEW WAVE OF TERROR IN GREECE, WHERE THE HITLERITE PUPPET GOVERNMENT WAS MEETING DIFFICULTIES IN TRYING TO ROUND UP WORKERS FOR GERMANY. THE REPORT SAID THOUSANDS HAD BEEN SEIZED AND 200 SHOT FOR REFUSING TO GO TO GERMANY.

AT THE SAME TIME A REUTERS CAIRO DISPATCH REPORTED THE GERMANS WERE HASTILY WITHDRAWING GARRISONS FROM GREECE AND THE AEGEAN ISLANDS AND TRYING TO EVACUATE TROOPS THROUGH NORTHERN YUGOSLAVIA. IT SAID THE GREEK PARTISANS WERE IN CONTROL OF THE WHOLE FRONTIER FACING TURKEY.

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TURKEY, HERSELF, INCHED CLOSER DIPLOMATICALLY TO THE ALLIES BY GRANTING RECOGNITION TO THE CZECHOSLOVAK GOVERNMENT IN EXILE.

THE PART THE BALKAN UNDERGROUND ARMIES ARE PLAYING IN THE STRUGGLE AGAINST NAZI DOMINATION WAS EMPHASIZED TODAY IN A BROADCAST COMMUNIQUE FROM THE HEADQUARTERS OF THE CZECH ARMED FORCES REPORTING HEAVY FIGHTING IN THE STRECNO AREA AGAINST A GERMAN SS (ELITE GUARD) DIVISION.

AT BRATISLAVA, THE COMMUNIQUE SAID, THE "MILITARY ACADEMY AFTER HEROIC RESISTANCE AGAINST GERMAN TROOPS AND AFTER HEAVY LOSSES SUCCUMBED TO AN OVERWHELMING FORCE."

CZECHOSLOVAK GOVERNMENT QUARTERS HERE SAID THE SLOVAK GOVERNMENT SHORTLY WOULD BE DISMISSED BY THE GERMANS BECAUSE OF THE RECENT SHARP INCREASE IN PARTISAN FIGHTING THROUGHOUT THE COUNTRY.

FD819PEW

LONDON, TUESDAY, SEPT 5-(AP)-RUSSIAN NAVAL BOMBERS POSSIBLY ATTACKING GERMAN SHIPS WITHDRAWING MEN AND SUPPLIES FROM FINLAND, YESTERDAY SANK A NAZI SUPPLY SHIP OF 6,000 TONS IN THE BALTIC SEA AND SANK ONE HIGH-SPEED LANDING BARGE AND DAMAGED TWO OTHERS IN THE GULF OF FINLAND, MOSCOW ANNOUNCED IN A MIDNIGHT COMMUNIQUE.

DN953PEW

LONDON, TUESDAY, SEPT 5-(AP)-THE BELGIAN BROADCASTING SERVICE ANNOUNCED TODAY THAT A BELGIAN GOVERNMENT MISSION HAS ARRIVED IN BRUSSELS TO CARRY OUT RELIEF MEASURES AND TO PREVENT MASS MIGRATION OF REFUGEES WHICH WOULD HAMPER ALLIED MILITARY OPERATIONS.

BELGIAN CURRENCY ALREADY HAS BEEN FURNISHED THE ALLIES FOR USE TO COVER EXPENSES OF THE ALLIED TROOPS IN BELGIUM, IT WAS STATED.

SB

927

LONDON, TUESDAY, SEPT 5-(AP)-THE MOSCOW RADIO ANNOUNCED TODAY THAT THE SOVIET COMMANDER FACING THE FINNISH FRONTS WOULD CEASE FIRING AT 8 A.M. TODAY.

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THIS WAS THE FIRST OFFICIAL WORD FROM THE SOVIET CAPITAL ON THE END OF THE RUSSIAN-FINNISH HOSTILITIES AND CONFLICTED WITH A FINNISH REPORT THAT THE FIGHTING HAD ENDED MONDAY.

MOSCOW, IN THE BROADCAST RECORDED BY THE SOVIET MONITOR, MADE NO COMMENT OTHER THAN TO SAY "IN CONNECTION WITH ACCEPTANCE BY THE FINNISH GOVERNMENT OF PRELIMINARY CONDITIONS SET BY THE SOVIET GOVERNMENT, THE SOVIET SUPREME COMMAND HAS ORDERED CEASING OF MILITARY OPERATIONS ALONG THE SECTOR HELD BY FINNISH TROOPS FROM 8 A.M. ON SEPT. 5."

SB1021PEW

LONDON SEPT 4-(AP)-RADIO FRANCE IN ALGIERS SAID TODAY THE FRENCH FORCES OF THE INTERIOR HAVE SET UP A TRIBUNAL AT MONTPELLIER WHICH ALREADY HAS CONDEMNED THE PREFECT OF POLICE AND OTHER HIGH VICHY OFFICIALS TO DEATH.

MONTPELLIER, NEAR THE MEDITERRANEAN COAST IN SOUTHEAST FRANCE, WAS OCCUPIED BY FRENCH TROOPS LAST WEEK IN THEIR ADVANCE TOWARD THE SPANISH BORDER FROM THE RIVIERA BEACHHEAD.

ANOTHER FRENCH RADIO BROADCAST SAID FRENCH WORKERS SENT BY THE GERMANS TO CZECHOSLOVAKIA ARE FIGHTING SIDE BY SIDE WITH CZECH PARTISANS.

KK511AEW

SEP 51944

NIGHT LEAD WARSAW (220)

LONDON, SEPT 4-(AP)-LACK OF FOOD AND WEAPONS HAS FORCED POLISH RESISTANCE FORCES INSIDE WARSAW TO ABANDON THEIR MONTH-LONG BATTLE FOR POSSESSION OF THE POLISH CAPITAL, IT WAS REPORTED TODAY.

THE POLISH PRESS BUREAU ISSUED AN ANNOUNCEMENT THAT GEN. BOR HAD ORDERED HIS FORCES TO WITHDRAW FROM THE CITY, BUT LATER STATED THE DISPATCH "ISN'T OFFICIALLY CONFIRMED YET," ALTHOUGH REITERATING IT WAS TRUE.

THE MESSAGE ANNOUNCING GEN. BOR'S DECISION TO ABANDON THE WARSAW BATTLE, TRANSMITTED THROUGH THE UNDERGROUND RADIO, EMPHASIZED THERE HAD BEEN NO SURRENDER. IT SAID PATRIOTS WERE SIMPLY DISPERSING AND WOULD REASSEMBLE OUTSIDE THE CITY TO RESUME THEIR UNDERGROUND ACTIVITIES.

AN OFFICIAL GERMAN BROADCAST SAID "TENS OF THOUSANDS OF REBELS" HAD BEEN CAPTURED IN WARSAW.

THE BATTLE INSIDE WARSAW LASTED 34 DAYS, STARTING WHEN THE RED

ARMY FIRST DROVE WITHIN A FEW MILES OF THE CAPITAL. THE FACT THAT SOVIET TROOPS DID NOT CONTINUE THEIR ADVANCE INTO THE CITY OPENED A NEW CONTROVERSY BETWEEN THE RUSSIANS AND THE EXILED POLISH GOVERNMENT IN LONDON.

A FEW DAYS AFTER THE RUSSIAN DRIVE HAD STOPPED SHORT OF WARSAW GEN. BOR BEGAN SENDING URGENT APPEALS FOR GUNS AND SUPPLIES. MOSCOW DISCLAIMED THE UPRISING, SAYING THAT IT HAD BEEN ORDERED BY THE LONDON POLES WITHOUT COORDINATION WITH THE RED ARMY COMMAND.

ALLIED PLANES FLYING THE ROUND TRIP FROM BASES IN ITALY DROPPED SOME SUPPLIES. NEWSPAPERS IN LONDON SUBSEQUENTLY REPORTED THAT RUSSIA HAD REFUSED BASES FOR A REGULAR SHUTTLE SUPPLY SERVICE.

SB1115PEW

LONDON, SEPT 4-(AP)-FRENCH FORCES OF THE INTERIOR HAVE FREED THE INDUSTRIAL CITY OF LILLE IN THE NORTHWEST CORNER OF FRANCE NEAR THE BELGIAN FRONTIER, THE FRENCH RADIO AT TOULOUSE DECLARED TODAY.

M448AEW

SUPREME HEADQUARTERS ALLIED EXPEDITIONARY FORCE, SEPT 4-(AP)-GEN.EISENHOWER BROADCAST TO THE PEOPLES OF BELGIUM AND LUXEMBOURG TODAY THAT THE DAY OF THEIR LIBERATION HAD BEGUN AND ASKED THEM TO "SERVE IN THE BATTLE."

"I KNOW YOU CAN BE RELIED ON TO AID THAT TASK WHENEVER OPPORTUNITY OCCURS," THE SUPREME COMMANDER SAID.

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"YOUR LONG PERIOD OF HARDSHIP UNDER THE HEEL OF NAZI DOMINATION WILL SOON BE ENDED."

EISENHOWER TOLD THE PEOPLES OF NORWAY AND HOLLAND TO "BE CONFIDENT THAT YOUR DAY OF LIBERATION APPROACHES."

HE PRAISED THE PEOPLE AND LEADERS OF FRANCE AND DECLARED THEIR CONDUCT WAS EXEMPLARY "THROUGHOUT THE DIFFICULT TIME THROUGH WHICH WE HAVE PASSED TOGETHER."

"MUCH OF OUR SUCCESS IS OWED TO THE FIGHTING QUALITIES OF YOUR ARMED FORCES AND OF THE FRENCH FORCES OF THE INTERIOR AND TO THE ASSISTANCE OF THE POPULATION," HE TOLD THE FRENCH.

KA950AEW

WITH THE AMERICANS ON THE MOSELLE RIVER--~~THIRD~~ ADD PONT-A-MOUSSON (BY BALL) X X X THE VAST AREA.

AN OUTFIT INCLUDING MANY DOUGHBOYS FROM PENNSYLVANIA CHASED THE GERMANS ACROSS THIS SECTOR OF THE FRONT AND ONE ORGANIZATION WHICH TOOK PART IN THE ST. MIHIEL OFFENSIVE DURING WORLD WAR I FOUGHT ACROSS THE SAME BATTLEFIELD.

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"BUT THIS TIME IT IS NOT A BATTLE, IT'S A RACE," SAID CAPT. E. COE KERR 14 EAST 57TH ST., NEW YORK.

LOOKING ACROSS AT THE AMERICAN MEMORIAL STANDING MAJESTICALLY ATOP MONTSEC LT. BERNARD DIDNINSKY, SOUTH FALLSBURG, N.Y., COMMENTED ON THE WAY HERE THAT THERE WOULD BE NO OCCASION FOR A MONUMENT TO COMMEMORATE THIS WAR'S ACTION IN THAT AREA.

THE ROUND DOMED MONUMENT REMINDED LT. JAMES R. HOY, JR., FAIRFAX COUNTY, VA., OF THE JEFFERSON MEMORIAL IN WASHINGTON.

"WHEN YOU READ ABOUT WHAT HAPPENED IN THE LAST WAR AT ST. MIHIEL, THIS LOOKS MIGHTY EASY," SAID CAPT. RALPH A. CLIK, HOT SPRINGS, VA.

HJ706PEW

SEP 51944

~~Nantes (Kennedy) XXY~~ [Arcon ranging]

ENTERING THE CITY IN DARKNESS, THE FIRST EVIDENCE WE ENCOUNTERED OF THE ALLIED FORCES DRIVING FROM THE NORTH WAS AN AMBULANCE.

WE HALTED IT AND CALLED TO THE DRIVER, "HEY, WHAT'S YOUR NAME?"

HE WAS PFC VANCE CUMMINGS OF VICTORVILLE,CALIF., AND HIS COMPANION WAS PVT.WILLIAM HILLARD OF ASHLAND,KY.

"AW HELL," SAID CUMMINGS. "WHERE DO YOU WANT TO GO. TELL US AND WE'LL TAKE YOU."

WE CLIMBED INTO THE AMBULANCE AND HE TOOK US TO A NONDESCRIPT BUILDING WHERE WE FOUND CAPT.MORRIS SHALL, 2411 VERMONT AVE., TOLEDO, OHIO, AND CAPT.HARRY FLEMING OF PUNXSUTAWNEY,PA. THEY GAVE US CHEESE SANDWICHES AND WE WENT TO BED, BEING VERY TIRED AFTER THE LONG DAY'S STRAIN OF DRIVING BETWEEN THE FORCES OF GERMANS.

NANTES--~~FOURTH~~ ADD CORRESPONDENTS XXX EYES ON.

IT WAS WITH GREAT DIFFICULTY WE TRIED TO PERSUADE THEM THAT THEY HAD BETTER BE CAUTIOUS BECAUSE BIG GERMAN FORMATIONS MIGHT SPEED THROUGH THEIR VILLAGES AT ANY MOMENT IN AN ATTEMPT TO BREAK OUT NORTHEASTWARD--THE GERMANS' ROUTE OF RETREAT IN THIS AREA.

THE CORRESPONDENTS IN THE PARTY WERE PHILIP JORDAN OF THE LONDON NEWS-CHRONICLE, GRAHAM HOVEY OF THE INTERNATIONAL NEWS SERVICE, CARLETON KENT OF THE CHICAGO TIMES, PHILIP WYNTER OF THE SYDNEY, AUSTRALIA, TELEGRAPH, AND MYSELF.

OUR DRIVER WAS PVT.DOUGLAS HOOEY OF SUSSEX, N.J.

EVERYWHERE WE WENT WE FOUND THE MAQUIS OUR FRIENDS. THEY FED US, GAVE US RELIABLE INFORMATION AND SUPPLIED US WITH SOMETHING WHICH

WAS MORE VALUABLE THAN GOLD IN MAQUIS FRANCE--GASOLINE. AND WHEN WE RAN OUT OF CIGARETTES THEY GAVE US THOSE, TOO, ALTHOUGH THEY HAD SCARCELY ANY THEMSELVES.

WE PASSED THROUGH MANY BURNED VILLAGES--SCENES OF GERMAN ATROCITIES. WE VISITED THE RUINS OF ORADOUR-SUR-GLANE, A TOWN IN WHICH THE GERMANS BURNED BETWEEN 1,200 AND 1,500 CIVILIANS TO DEATH, MOSTLY WOMEN AND CHILDREN.

THIS WAS ONE OF THE MOST SAVAGE CRIMES IN MODERN HISTORY AND THERE WAS NO DOUBT ABOUT IT HAPPENING. WE SAW THE RUINS AND TALKED TO SURVIVORS. WE SAW DRIED BLOOD AND WISPS OF HAIR OF THE VICTIMS.

THROUGH ALL THIS VAST REGION THE FFI HAD THE SITUATION WELL IN HAND, EXCEPT WHERE THE GERMANS HAD BIG FORMATIONS. BEING GUERRILLA FIGHTERS AND HAVING NO ARTILLERY OR TANKS, THE MAQUIS FIGHTERS WITHDRAW BEFORE SUCH COLUMNS, BUT SMASH AT THEM AS THEY PASS BY.

ON ALL ROADS OF THE GERMAN WITHDRAWAL WE SAW KNOCKED-OUT VEHICLES -- SMASHED BY MAQUIS FORCES WHO WENT AT THEM WITH BAZOOKAS, GRENADES, MACHINE-GUNS AND ANY OTHER WEAPONS OBTAINABLE.

THROUGHOUT THIS TERRITORY THE ONCE-PROUD GERMAN ARMY IS TERRIFIED BY THE FRENCH RESISTANCE FIGHTERS. WE COULD HAVE BROUGHT IN THOUSANDS OF GERMAN PRISONERS IF WE HAD DESIRED TO DO SO. WE RECEIVED MESSAGES FROM GERMANS WANTING TO SURRENDER TO AMERICANS RATHER THAN TO THE MAQUI.
BUT WE KNEW THE MAQUI COULD HANDLE THEM AND WE HAD NO TIME FOR THAT.

THE GERMAN SITUATION IS CRUMBLING RAPIDLY IN THIS AREA AND THEY ARE UNNERVED. BUT IN THEIR DESPERATION THEY ARE STILL COMMITTING ATROCITIES AGAINST THE FRENCH POPULATION -- PERHAPS BECAUSE THEY HAVE REACHED A STATE OF PANIC.

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OUR GREATEST DIFFICULTY WAS IN GETTING ACROSS RIVERS. ALL BRIDGES HAD BEEN DESTROYED, BUT THE MAQUIS HELPED. THEY GOT TUGS AND BARGES AND PULLED OUR JEEP AND TRAILER ACROSS.

WE WENT FROM TOWN TO TOWN WITH A MAQUIS PASS THAT WORKED WONDERS. WE WENT THROUGH FARMS AND FORESTS, FORDED STREAMS AND TOOK MANY SIDE LANES, ALWAYS WITH THE MAQUIS AT OUR SIDE.

THE ONLY GERMANS WE SAW ON THE WHOLE TRIP WERE PRISONERS OF THE MAQUIS AND THEY WERE EITHER IN STOCKADES OR AT WORK REPAIRING WAR DAMAGES.

WE SAW MANY GERMAN ARMY TRAINS THAT HAD BEEN BLOWN UP OR DERAILED BY THE MAQUIS.

ONE AMERICAN MAJOR WE MET HAD BEEN WITH THE MAQUIS FOR MONTHS.

SB1019PEW

OF HERE.

All With 3rd U.S. Armored Division Near Mainz x Marne

WITH ORDERS TO TRY TO GET TO THE EAST AND REASSEMBLE, MANY OF

SEP 51944

THE GERMANS TRIED TO CROSS IN FRONT OF THIS DIVISIONAL COMMAND POST THROUGHOUT LAST NIGHT. ALL NIGHT LONG AMERICAN MACHINE GUNS AND 37-MILLIMETER TANK GUNS MOWED THEM DOWN AS THEY TRIED TO MAKE THE DASH IN CARS, HALF-TRACTOR VEHICLES OR AFOOT BY SKULKING FROM HAYSTACK TO HAYSTACK.

THREE HUNDRED OF THE GERMANS FILED UP THROUGH A RAVINE THAT LED RIGHT INTO THE PRISONER OF WAR ENCLOSURE.

WHILE THIS DIVISION'S 24-HOUR BAG PASSED 3,000, THE TOTAL FOR THE ARMY CORPS WAS ABOUT 7,000. THE GERMANS KILLED OR THROWN BACK MUST TOTAL SEVERAL THOUSANDS MORE.

ONE OF THE CAPTURED GENERALS TOLD AN AMERICAN INTERROGATION OFFICER THAT HIS DEFENSE OF PARIS WAS HANDICAPPED BECAUSE HIS MEN "COULDN'T MARCH FAST ENOUGH." THE OTHER GENERAL DECLINED TO TALK, EXCEPT FOR POLITE GENERALITIES.

EVEN THE AMERICAN ARMY COOKS ARE CATCHING PRISONERS WHEN THEY ARE NOT HEATING CANS OF RATIONS. MEMBERS OF THE HEADQUARTERS PERSONNEL ARE FIGHTING JUST LIKE COMBAT TROOPS.

AT THIS MOMENT HEADQUARTERS IS A LUXURIOUS BELGIAN CHATEAU. WHERE MEN IN MUDDY BOATS LEAN AGAINST PANELLED WALLS AND MUNCH K-RATIONS.

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THE CAPTURED NAZIS ARE INVOLVED IN SIMILAR PARADOXES.

MANY A RAGGED, BEARDED MAN IS FOUND CARRYING FINE CHAMPAGNE AND COGNAC, AND MANY A NEATLY-PRESSED SENIOR OFFICER HAS PATCHES ON HIS PANTS.

LE HAVRE

WITH THE CANADIAN FIRST ARMY, FRANCE,SEPT.4-(AP)-BRITISH FORCES BESIEGING THE MAJOR CHANNEL PORT OF LE HAVRE SENT AN ULTIMATUM TODAY TO THE COMMANDER DEMANDING THE SURRENDER OF HIS ESTIMATED 5,000-MAN GARRISON. FORCES INSIDE LE HAVRE ARE SOLDIERS, ARMY ADMINISTRATIVE PERSONNEL, BASE PERSONNEL AND SAILORS.

THE ENEMY WAS ADVISED THAT HEAVY BOMBERS WILL REDUCE THE DEFENSES UNLESS SURRENDER IS PROMPT. LE HAVRE IS BELIEVED TO BE THE MOST HEAVILY DEFENDED AREA ON THE COAST WITH CONCRETE WORKS EXCEEDING THOSE OF BREST.

MJ131PEW

Add Paris GIs (Jameson) xxx for a seat

HE EVEN GOT TO SEE A MOVIE. THE FIRST TO REOPEN WAS A NEWSREEL THEATER SHOWING PICTURES OF THE ALLIED INVASION OF FRANCE. IT HAS FIVE SHOWS A DAY, BUT STILL THOUSANDS ARE TURNED AWAY.

HE VISITS CARTIER'S AND GIVES SOBER ATTENTION TO THE SELECTION OF A BRACELET OR RING TO BE SENT HOME. HE STANDS IN FRONT OF THE WOMEN'S

30.24 — 18513

SHOPS--TWO OF THE BEST KNOWN, JEANNE LANVIN AND MOLYEUX, HAVE REOPENED AND ARE TURNING OUT NEW CREATIONS--AND WONDERS WHETHER HE COULD SEND HOME ONE OF THEIR FANCY FABRICATIONS. ALREADY THE HAT DESIGNERS ARE TURNING OUT CREATIONS MODELLED AFTER GI HELMETS AND OVERSEAS CAPS.

THE GI TOURIST HAS BEEN UNABLE TO VISIT THE BETTER KNOWN RESTAURANTS LIKE MAXIM'S AND LE PEROUSSE YET. THESE STILL ARE CLOSED BECAUSE OF THEFOOD S

RESTAURANTS LIKE MAXIM'S AND LE PEROUSSE YET. THESE STILL ARE CLOSED BECAUSE OF THE FOOD SHORTAGE.

HE SEES A CITY ABOUT TO RETURN TO NORMAL. OFFICE BUILDINGS WHICH HOUSED PROMINENT AMERICAN FIRMS WERE BEING CLEARED OF THE DEBRIS LEFT BY THE NAZIS. THE NATION CITY BANK, FOR INSTANCE, HAD BEEN GERMAN PROPAGANDA HEADQUARTERS; THE BANKERS' TRUST BUILDING, A DISTRIBUTION POINT FOR GERMAN OFFICERS' CLOTHING; THE EQUITABLE TRUST BUILDING AND THE CHASE NATIONAL BANK, GERMAN OFFICES, AND LLOYD'S OF LONDON, THE GERMAN BANKING HOUSE.

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THE THOMAS COOK TRAVEL AGENCY, HOWEVER, REMAINED OPEN THROUGHOUT THE OCCUPATION, AND OFFICIALS THERE SAID THEY ALREADY HAVE HAD INQUIRIES ABOUT CLIPPER BOOKINGS FOR NEW YORK.

HJ556PEW

PARIS, SEPT. 4-(AP)-THE NEWSPAPER DEFENSE DE LA FRANCE PREDICTED THAT RENE MASSIGLI, MINISTER OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS FOR THE FIGHTING FRENCH WHO FORMERLY WAS WITH THE ALLIED COUNCIL ON ITALY, WOULD BE SELECTED AS AMBASSADOR TO GREAT BRITAIN AT A MEETING OF THE FRENCH PROVISIONAL GOVERNMENT TONIGHT.

THE NEWSPAPER SAID GEORGE BIDAULT, CHAIRMAN OF THE NATIONAL COUNCIL OF RESISTANCE, A BOARD WHICH DIRECTED THE RESISTANCE OF MORE THAN 40 SUCH GROUPS IN FRANCE, WOULD BE NAMED FOREIGN AFFAIRS COMMISSIONER TO SUCCEED MASSIGLI.

THE NEWSPAPER MENTIONED QUARTUS CERAT, NOW STATE COMMISSIONER FOR OCCUPIED TERRITORY, AS A POSSIBLE CHOICE FOR INTERIOR MINISTER, AND GEN. PIERRE TRISTANI, WHO TRAINED FRENCH SENEGALESE SOLDIERS IN AFRICA, AS A POSSIBILITY FOR INFORMATION MINISTER, IN ITS FORECAST SLATE FOR THE CABINET.

FW1153PEW

PARIS,SEPT.4-(AP)-FRANCE'S PURGE OF COLLABORATIONISTS WAS SETTLING DOWN TODAY FROM A HOT-BLOODED ROUNDUP OF QUAVERING INDIVIDUALS TO A "TOWN HALL" EFFORT AT CULLING PATRIOTS FROM NAZIPHILES.

THE AIM OF RIGOROUS JUSTICE, HOWEVER, HAS NOT BEEN RELAXED. A COURT MARTIAL UNDER GEN. CHARLES DE GAULLE'S REGIME HAS JUST CONDEMNED SIX MEMBERS OF JOSEPH DARNAND'S MILITIA AT GRENOBLE AND THESE HAVE BEEN SHOT.

THE SECRETARY GENERAL OF JUSTICE DECLARED THAT DURING THE OCCUPATION PERIOD TRAITORS NOT ONLY WOULD BE PUNISHED PERSONALLY BUT THEIR PROPERTY WOULD BE CONFISCATED.

CHARLES LUIZET, PREFECT OF POLICE, ANNOUNCED THE ARREST OF HENRI CHAMBERLAIN, ALIAS LA FONT, AND PIERRE BONI, FRENCHMEN WHO HE SAID WERE NOTORIOUS COLLABORATIONISTS WHO SERVED IN THE GERMAN GESTAPO. THEY WERE DISCOVERED AS DISGUISED FARMERS 60 MILES FROM PARIS. AMONG HUNDREDS OF VICTIMS THEY ARRESTED WERE A NIECE OF DE GAULLE, WHO HAS NOT BEEN HEARD OF SINCE. THEY WERE ACCUSED OF HIDING A HUNDRED MILLION FRANCS IN MONEY, DIAMONDS AND OTHER JEWELS.

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THE PROCESS OF MASS JUSTICE IS PROCEEDING IN A MORE ORDERLY MANNER THAN FIRST BELIEVED POSSIBLE. THZ FIRST DAYS AFTER THE CAPTURE OF PARIS WERE REMINISCENT OF THE FRENCH REVOLUTION WITH HYSTERICAL DENUNCIATIONS, SUDDEN EXECUTIONS AND WHOLESALE ARRESTS.

MORE SOBER HEADS IN THE GOVERNMENT QUICKLY QUIETED THE HYSTERIA. THEY HAVE ORGANIZED THE POPULATION INTO GROUPS SMALL ENOUGH TO JUDGE THEIR MEMBERS WITH GREATER ACCURACY.

MJ115PEW

henry b. jameson, a native of birdsville, ky., joined the associated press at kansas city in 1935 after attending kansas state college and serving as reporter and city editor of the abilene (kans.) reflector. an editor in the st. louis bureau for seven years, he was transferred to the associated press cable desk in new york in february, 1943, and two months later moved to the foreign staff in london.

during the air war that preceded the invasion of france and more recently he covered the u. s. air forces in england covered the u. s. ninth air force in france. he was the first correspondent to fly to paris after that city had been liberated. he also was the first correspondent injured on

d-day -- being thrown against the side of a coast guard vessel and wrenching an arm.

he is 32 years old, married, and became a father after going overseas. jb sketch 837pew

SEP 51944

BY HENRY B.JAMESON

PARIS, SEPT 4-(AP)-EVERY DAY FOR FOUR YEARS THE GERMANS TOLD THE FRENCH PEOPLE OVER THE RADIT THAT THE AMERICANS PLANNED TO STEAL ALL FRENCH COLONIES FROM THEM.

THIS, SAID MME. JEAN BOUE, FRENCH LANGUAGE TEACHER, WHOSE PARENTS, MR. AND MRS.GEORGE BOISSARD, LIVE AT 54 FULLER DRIVE, MADISON, WIS., WAS JUST ONE SAMPLE OF NAZI PROPAGANDA IN FRANCE.

"WE HAD TO ENDURE ENDLESS TYRANNY, INSULT AND MORTIFICATION AND THIS TERRIBLE PROPAGANDA BECAME SO MUCH A PART OF OUR DAILY LIVES THAT MANY FOUND IT DIFFICULT TO KEEP FROM BEING SWAYED BY IT," SHE SAID IN AN INTERVIEW.

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SHE RECALLED THE REACTION OF A FRIEND WHO WAS ASKED TO WEEKS AGO IF HE HAD FLAGS READY FOR A CELEBRATION. HE REPLIED THAT HE HAD FRENCH FLAGS READY, "BUT AS FOR THE OTHERS, I'LL WAIT UNTIL I KNOW THE PEACE CONDITIONS."

MME.BOUE RELATED MANY BITTER EXPERIENCES, "ALL FORGOTTEN AT THE FIRST SIGHT OF AN AMERICAN VEHICLE."

MME.BOUE HERSELF, WHILE STREET FIGHTING STILL WAS IN PROGRESS, HAD CRAWLED INTO A JEEP AND DIRECTED FOUR AMERICAN CORRESPONDENTS TO A HOTEL WHERE THE FIRST PRESS HEADQUARTERS IN PARIS WAS ESTABLISHED. SHE EXPLAINED SHE WAS "SO EXCITED I DIDN'T STOP TO HINK THE GERMANS MIGHT NOT YET BE OUT OF THE

MME.BOUE AND HER HUSBAND HAVE BEEN LIVING IN THE COUNTRY. TWELVE GERMAN OFFICERS "JUST MOVED IN WITH US," SHE SAID.

"THEY WERE ALWAYS POLITE AND I BEGAN TO THINK MAYBE THEY WERE NOT ALL AS BAD AS I HAD BEEN TOLD--UNTIL THE DAY THEY LEFT,9 SHE RELATED. "ELEVEN OF THEM CAME TO ME TO SAY GOODBYE, WHILE THE LAST ONE WENT THROUGH THE DINING ROOM BREAKING UP ALL MY FINE CHINA PLATES AND GLASSWARE.

SEP 51944

SHE SAID THE FRENCH THOUGHT PRINCIPALLY OF THE AMERICANS AS THEIR BELIVERERS AND SAID LITTLE OF THEIR OWN SOLDIERS.

"PEOPLE WALKED THE STREETS FOR DAYS AND STAYED AWAKE NIGHTS LOOKING FOR YOU," SHE SAID. "IN THE FIRST PLACE WE HAD LITTLE NEWS OF FRENCH TROOPS. IN THE SECOND PLACE IT WAS THEIR DUTY TO FIGHT ON THEIR OWN SOIL, BUT THE AMERICANS WERE NOT DEFENDING THEIR HOMELAND."

KA344PEW

WITH THE U.S. SEVENTH ARMY IN SOUTHERN FRANCE, SEPT. 3-(DELAYED)-(AP) GERTRUDE STEIN, AMERICAN-BORN AUTHOR, POET AND COMPOSER WHO HAS LONG BEEN A RESIDENT OF FRANCE, CAME OUT OF FOUR YEARS OF SECLUSION THIS AFTERNOON AND VISITED AN ALLIED PRESS CAMP.

IN ANSWER TO ONE OF THE FIRST QUESTIONS FROM CORRESPONDENTS SHE SAID SHE HAD JUST FINISHED A BOOK ABOUT LIFE UNDER NAZI OCCUPATION OF FRANCE AND THAT SHE WAS GOING TO NAME IT "THE LIBERATION OF GERTRUDE STEIN."

FOR THE LAST TWO YEARS, SHE SAID, SHE HAD BEEN LIVING AT "LA COMBIERE CHATEAU," IN A 15-ROOM BUILDING IN THE VILLAGE. SHE CAME THERE FROM BELLEY, WHERE SHE HAD A PREWAR SUMMER HOME.

SHE SAID SHE HAD SUFFERED NO PERSONAL INDIGNITIES AT THE HANDS OF THE NAZIS, ALTHOUGH GERMAN SOLDIERS QUARTERED AT HER CHATEAU ON THREE OCCASIONS. SHE ADDED THAT THEY DID NOT KNOW WHO SHE WAS.

BROADCASTS

DASH MATTER FOLO "WITH U.S. SEVENTH ARMY"

- - -

MISS STEIN BROADCAST FROM SOUTHERN FRANCE TODAY OVER THE COLUMBIA BROADCASTING SYSTEM. SHE SUMMED UP THE ARRIVAL OF THE AMERICANS IN THESE WORDS:

"WHAT A DAY IS TODAY, THAT IS, WHAT A DAY IT WAS DAY BEFORE YESTERDAY. WHAT A DAY!"

MISS STEIN WENT ON:

"FIRST, WE SAW THREE AMERICANS IN A MILITARY CAR. I ASKED THEM: 'ARE YOU AMERICANS?' AND THEY SAID 'YES.' THEN WE JOKED AND WE TALKED AND WE TOOK A DRIVE IN THEIR CAR. HOW LONG WE HAD WAITED FOR THEM!

"I SAID: 'CAN'T YOU COME HOME WITH US? WE HAVE SOME AMERICANS

IN OUR HOUSE.' AND THEY SAID THEY GUESSED THE WAR COULD GET ALONG WITHOUT THEM FOR A FEW HOURS.

"EVERYBODY IN THE VILLAGE CRIED OUT: 'THE AMERICANS HAVE COME! THE AMERICANS HAVE COME! THE AMERICANS HAVE COME! AND INDEED THE AMERICANS HAVE COME. THEY'VE COME. THEY ARE HERE. GOD BLESS THEM!

"BUT TRULY, YOU OUGHT TO KNOW WHAT IT IS LIKE TO LIVE UNDER RULE. WELL, WHEN THE GERMANS ARE AT THEIR WORST, IT'S PRETTY TERRIBLE. SINCE THE 16TH OF JULY OUR HOUSE WAS FILLED WITH A HUNDRED GERMANS. AND IT WAS ONLY THE 20TH OF AUGUST THAT OUR LOCAL MAQUIS KILLED 50 GERMANS RIGHT THERE ACROSS THE ROAD.

"SUCH A SHORT TIME AGO. NOW WE ARE ALL FREE.

"THE GERMANS MADE A REALLY DETERMINED EFFORT TO HUNT DOWN THE MAQUIS. IN THIS MOUNTAIN COUNTRY, OF COURSE, THERE ARE A LOT OF THEM. BUT NONE OF US KNEW WHO WAS THE LEADER AND ORGANIZER OF THE MAQUIS."

MJ111PEW

BY SID FEDER

LYON, FRANCE, SEPT. 3-(DELAYED)-(AP)-WHILE THE AMERICANS WERE CLEARING OUT SNIPERS BETWEEN THE RHONE AND SAONE RIVERS IN THE HEART OF LYON TODAY, A CORNERED GERMAN SOLDIER LEAPED INTO THE RHONE.

IN FULL VIEW OF PEOPLE ON BOTH BANKS HE BEGAN SWIMMING DOWNSTREAM

IMMEDIATELY ARMED CIVILIANS CUT LOOSE AT THE NAZI, WHO STARTED SWIMMING UNDER WATER. HE WOULD COME UP FOR AIR FOR A NT, THEN

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IMMEDIATELY ARMED CIVILIANS CUT LOOSE AT THE NAZI, WHO STARTED SWIMMING UNDER WATER. HE WOULD COME UP FOR AIR FOR A MOMENT, THEN DUCK UNDERNEATH AGAIN. HE KEPT IT UP FOR MORE THAN TWO MILES, AND NO ONE WAS ABLE TO SAY WHETHER HE FINALLY WAS HIT WHEN HE WAS LAST SEEN GOING UNDER A BRIDGE.

IN THE MIDDLE OF THE ACTION CPL. ROBERT STUBENRAUCH, AN ARMY PHOTOGRAPHER, 7624 167TH STREET, FLUSHING, N.Y., CALMLY CLIMBED ON A CONCRETE RAILING ALONG THE RIVER AND TOOK PICTURES.

AMONG THE FIRST SOLDIERS TO ENTER LYON WERE ST. EARLY WATKINS, WACO, TEX., CPL. HENRY BAKER, ITASCA, TEX., AND SGT. ROBERT W. KORTHALS, NORTH COLLINS, N.Y.

THE FRENCH SAID THE GERMANS KEPT A GARRISON OF 10,000 SOLDIERS HERE REGULARLY UNTIL THE AMERICAN AND FRENCH TROOPS SMASHED NORTHWARD. THEN THEY STARTED TO RUN AND THE LAST OF THEM GOT OUT YESTERDAY, INCLUDING TWO GERMAN GENERALS.

THERE WERE MANY GERMAN WOUNDED IN HOSPITALS, WHICH ARE IN THE STILL UNSEARCHED SECTION OF THE CITY BETWEEN THE RHONE AND SAONE RIVERS.

THE GERMANS TRIED TO DESTROY ANYTHING THAT MIGHT BE OF THE SLIGHTEST VALUE TO THE ALLIES.

GH1017AEW

30.24 — 48515

GERMAN GESTAPO HERE.

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" THOSE WHO ARE RESPONSIBLE FOR THIS ARE DISHONORED FOREVER IN THE EYES OF HUMANITY; MAY GOD FORGIVE THEM," THE ARCHBISHOP WROTE, AFTER VIEWING WHAT HE CALLED THE " MOST REVOLTING SCENE" AND "ABOMINABLE CRUELTY" IN ALL HIS 64 YEARS.

THE 87 MEN - 50 OF THEM JEWS- WERE TAKEN FROM FORT MONLUC GESTAPO PRISON BY THE GERMANS AND JACQUES DORIOT'S PPF MEMBERS AND TORTURED BY HAVING NAILS DRIVEN THROUGH THEIR HANDS , FEET AN CHINS.

THEN THEY WERE SHOT AND AFTER MANY OF THE WOUNDED HAD BEEN LOCKED UP IN THE HOUSE, THE HOUSE WAS BLOWN UP.

THE FRENCH RED CROSS MXXZXXXXXX TRIED TO IDENTIFY THE BODIES BROUGHT WORD OF THE ATROCITY BACK TO CARDINAL

By Sid Feder

LYON, FRANCE, SEPT. 4--(AP)-- LYON'S ATROCITY MURDER OF 87 JEWS AND CATHOLICS IN A DYNAMITED HOUSE AFTER HOURS OF TORTURE DREW A NEW STRONG LETTER OF PROTEST TODAY FROM PIERRE MARIE CARDINAL GERLIER, ARCHBISHOP OF XXXXXX LYON, TO COL. KNAP, CHIEF OF THE GERMAN

BY EDWARD KENNEDY

SEP 51944

THE SWISS FRONTIER AT GENEVA, AUG 26-(DELAYED)-(AP)-FRENCH FORCES OF THE INTERIOR HAVE ANNIHILATED THE GERMANS THROUGHOUT A VAST AREA STRETCHING NORTYWARD FROM GRENOBLE TO THE SWISS BORDER.

IN A 350-MILE TRIP THROUGH THIS PART OF FRANCE--IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF SIERE, SAVOIE, HAUTE SAVOIE AND AIN--THE ONLY GERMANS I SAW WERE DEAD ONES OR PRISONERS. NOT ONLY HAVE FRENCH RESISTANCE FORCES WRESTED THE REGION FROM THE GERMANS BUT THEY ARE ASSURING ORDER THROUGHOUT IT.

THEY HAVE KILLED OR CAPTURED SEVERAL THOUSAND GERMANS, SENT OTHERS FLEEING INTO SWITZERLAND AND COMPELLED MANY BATALLIONS TO WITHDRAW TOWARD GERMANY FOR FEAR OF BEING CUT OFF.

NO ALLIED ARMY FORMATIONS HAVE YET ENTERED THE AREA. PATRIOTS HAVE DONE THE JOB ALONE, PERMITTING AMERICAN FORCES WHICH REACHED

GRENOBLE TO BE USED AGAINST GERMANS ELSEWHERE.

THE SMALL GROUP OF CORRESPONDENTS TRAVELING IN A JEEP OFFERED PEOPLE OF THIS AREA THEIR FIRST GLIMPSE OF AMERICAN UNIFORMS. EVERYWHERE THEY WERE WILDLY HAPPY, GAVE US A TUMULTUOUS WELCOME AND SHOWERED US WITH FLOWERS AND BEGGED US TO STAY.

WHEN WE REACHED ANNEMASSE ON THE SWISS FRONTIER THE WHOLE TOWN WAS PARTICIPATING IN THE FUNERAL OF THE LAST MARTYRS OF RESISTANCE IN THAT SECTION. THE TOWNSPEOPLE INVITED US TO JOIN IN THE OBSEQUIES OF FOUR MAQUIS MEMBERS KILLED THE DAY BEFORE IN A FINAL CLASH WITH THE GERMANS THERE. THEN AFTER THE FLAG-DRAPED COFFINS WERE LAID IN GRAVES, THE WHOLE TOWN JOINED IN A CELEBRATION OF THE ARRIVAL OF THE FIRST AMERICANS AT THE FRONTIER.

WHEN WE WENT TO THE ROAD BARRIER IN THE OUTSKIRTS OF GENEVA THE EXCITEMENT ON THE SWISS SIDE WAS SCARCELY LESS. HUNDREDS OF GENEVANS PEERED THROUGH THEIR GATES TO SEE THEIR FIRST JEEP. AMONG THOSE AT THE FRONTIER WERE MANY CORRESPONDENTS FROM SWITZERLAND, INCLUDING THOMAS F.HAWKINS OF THE ASSOCIATED PRESS. MRS.PAUL C.SQUIRE, BOSTON, MASS., WIFE OF THE AMERICAN CONSUL, ALSO WAS THERE.

THERE WERE 200 GERMANS IN ANNEMASSE. ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY, INCLUDING SS MEN, FLED INTO SWITZERLAND TO BE INTERNED RATHER THAN FACE THE MAQUIS CLOSING IN ON THE TOWN. THEN THE CHIEF OF POLICE TOOK OVER COMMAND OF MILITARY OPERATIONS IN TOWN AND CAPTURED THE REMAINDER.

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AT ANNECY THERE WERE 2,000 GERMANS. ABOUT 1,400 MAQUIS SURROUNDED THE TOWN AND DEMANDED THEIR SURRENDER, TELLING THAT THEIR NUMBER WAS 14,000. THE GERMANS SURRENDERED.

AT ANNECY WE FOUND AN AMERICAN WOMAN, MME.GRANVILLE, FORMERLY KATHLEEN PARKER OF NEW YORK. SHE HAS A SISTER, MRS.NANCY LARUE KEMPER, IN AMHERST, MASS.; A BROTHER, JOHN PARKER, IN HARTFORD, CONN., AND AN AUNT, MISS HELEN OLCUTT IN NEW CANAAN, CONN.

AT ST.PIERRE DALBENY, NEAR ANNECY, PATRIOTS FOUGHT A PITTCHED BATTLE WITH 400 GERMANS, KILLING 30 AND LOSING TEN OF THEIR OWN MEN. THEY CAPTURED THE REMAINDER OF THE GERMANS.

AT CHAMBERY THE TOWNSPEOPLE FORGOT THEIR GRIEF OVER THE DEATHS OF 109 PEOPLE KILLED IN AMERICAN BOMBINGS TO WELCOME US.

"IT WAS TRAGIC BUT WE REALIZED THE PLANES WERE AIMING AT THE RAILWAY," THEY SAID.

HERE WE ALSO MET AN AMERICAN, MME.MAUILLEFFAR, FORMERLY ETHEL SIMON OF NEW YORK.

THIS COUNTRY IS PERHAPS THE MOST BEAUTIFUL IN THE WORLD WITH ITS ALPINE PEAKS RISING ABOVE THE FORESTS, ITS LUSH VALLEYS AND RIPPLING STREAMS. IT HAS HAD AMPLE FOOD THROUGHOUT THE WAR AND IS UNSCATHED EXCEPT FOR VILLAGES HERE AND THERE WHICH THE GERMANS BURNED IN REPRISAL FOR PATRIOT ACTIVITIES.

IN ONE TOWN A GROUP OF MEN WERE AT WORK WITH CHISELS AND HAMMERS CARVING THE CROSS OF LORRAINE IN WALLS AS MAQUIS GUARDS STOOD OVER THEM.

"COLLABORATIONISTS. THIS IS HOW WE ARE PUNISHING THEM," SAID A GUARD.

IN SOME PLACES MEMBERS OF LAVAL'S MILITIA ORGANIZATION, WHICH WORKED FOR THE GERMANS AND WAS OFTEN MORE RUTHLESS THAN THE GERMANS THEMSELVES, HAVE BEEN CAPTURED," CONDEMNED TO DEATH AND SHOT. BUT WHEREVER POSSIBLE THESE MILITIAMEN HAVE FLED WITH THE GERMANS.

AMONG OTHERS AT THE SWISS FRONTIER POST WERE SOME AMERICAN AND BRITISH FLIERS WHO CRASH-LANDED IN SWITZERLAND AND ARE INTERNED THERE.

SB9PEW

THEY INCLUDED LT. DAVID HARTE, SUSANVILLE, CALIF.; LT.MURRAY BELL, 144 GRAND AVE., OAKLAND, CALIF.; LT.RAYMOND LACOMBE, 145 EARLY ST., PROVIDENCE, R.I.; LT.DONALD H.MACMULLEN, POTTSTOWN, PA.; SGT. LESLIE D. NADEAU, 50 STORER ST., KENNEBUNK, MAINE; LT.ROBERT V.SIMPSON, 5058 WATERMAN AVE., ST.LOUIS, MO.; AND FLIGHT OFFICER JOE HARPER, 1217 AVENUE A, BROWNWOOD, TEX.

FD931PEW

SEP 51944

FRENCH FRONTIER, SEPT. 4-(AP)-THE ALLIES WERE REPORTED RELIABLY TODAY TO HAVE ENTERED ANTWERP, 23 MILES NORTH OF BRUSSELS. ANTWERP IS THE SECOND CITY OF BELGIUM WITH 273,000 POPULATION.

THE AMERICAN THIRD ARMY WAS ANNOUNCED OFFICIALLY TO BE BEYOND ETAIN, 12 MILES EAST OF VERDUN, BUT THE EXACT POSITION OF LT.GEN. GEORGE F.PATTON'S ADVANCE FORCES WITH RELATION TO THE GERMAN BORDER 35 MILES FARTHER NORTHEAST WAS NOT DISCLOSED.

MK63SAEW

FIRST LEAD SOUTHERN FRANCE
BY GEORGE BRIA

(ADVANCE) ROME,SEPT.4-(AP)-AMERICAN SEVENTH ARMY TROOPS SWEPT INTO BOURG, 35 MILES NORTHEAST OF CAPTURED LYON, TODAY, AND FRENCH FORCES SURGED FORWARD ALONG BOTH SIDES OF THE SAONE RIVER.

ONLY LIGHT RESISTANCE FROM ENEMY REARGUARDS WAS MET BY THE ADVANCING SEVENTH ARMY.

THE FRENCH ANNOUNCED THAT LAST POCKETS OF RESISTANCE WITHIN LYON, FRANCE'S THIRD CITY, HAD BEEN MOPPED UP. BEYOND THE CITY, 15 MILES TO THE NORTH, THE FRENCH REACHED VILLEFRANCHE, WHILE ADVANCE AMERICAN ELEMENTS BEYOND BOURG, BEAT OFF A REARGUARD NAZI COUNTERATTACK AT MONTREVEL, 42 MILES NORTHEAST OF LYON, AND CONTINUED THE PURSUIT OF THE FLEEING GERMANS, HEADQUARTERS ANNOUNCED.

AMERICAN AND FRENCH, ETC, SECOND GRAPH PREVIOUS.

(END ADVANCE FOR USE AT 3P.M., EASTERN WAR TIME, TODAY, MONDAY, SEPT.42

Add Rome Air xxxx Gothic line

FORTRESSES LAID A COMPACT BOMB PATTERN ON SUBMARINES TIED UP IN GENOA, ITALY'S LARGEST PORT.

OTHER LIBERATOR FLIGHTS BOMBED THE LATISANA BRIDGE ON THE TRIESTE-VENICE RAILROAD AND THE CASARSA BRIDGE ON THE UDINE-TREVISO LINE.

SEP 51944

U.S. MITCHELL BOMBERS ATTACKED EIGHT RAIL BRIDGES IN NORTH ITALY, ALL WITHIN 80 MILES OF MILAN.

NO ENEMY FIGHTERS WERE ENCOUNTERED.

MJ104PEW

30.24 — 18.517

ROME, SEPT. 4-(AP)-HELLCAT DIVEBOMBERS FROM THE U.S. BABY AIRCRAFT CARRIERS TULAGI AND KASAAN BAY DESTROYED MORE THAN 1,000 NAZI MOTOR VEHICLES AND TANKS IN WIDESPREAD MISSIONS DURING OPERATIONS IN SOUTHERN FRANCE, A NAVAL SPOKESMAN SAID TODAY.

ONE SQUADRON OF THE ROCKET-SHOOTING HELLCATS COMMANDED BY LT. COMDR. WILLIAM F.BRINGLE, 1628 PEABODY ST., MEMPHIS, TENN., DESTROYED OR DAMAGED 23 LOCOMOTIVES AND 195 RAILROAD CARS. BRINGLE'S OUTFIT FLEW FROM THE BABY FLATTOP TULAGI.

THE CARRIER GROUP WAS COMMANDED BY REAR ADMIRAL CALVIN T. DURGIN, OF PALMYRA, N.J.

GH1132AEW

ROME, SEPT. 4-(AP)-WHEN THE GERMANS OCCUPIED ROME, THE NAZI SECURITY COMMAND ISSUED ORDERS UNDER WHICH 800 TO 1,000 ROMANS WERE KILLED AND AN EQUAL NUMBER WERE INJURED SERIOUSLY, THE ALLIED CONTROL COMMISSION ANNOUNCED TODAY. SOME WERE SHOT, SOME KILLED BY OTHER MEANS AND OTHERS WERE BEATEN TO DEATH.

THE ACC SAID ALL LISTED ON THE ROLLS OF THE COMMAND HEADQUARTERS WOULD BE HELD RESPONSIBLE. THREE "WILL BE CALLED UPON TO DEFEND THEMSELVES BEFORE A COURT IF THEY ARE EVER FOUND ALIVE IN ALLIED HANDS."

GH1224PEW

Rome, Sept. 4-(AP)-Lt. Col. Gordon Simpson has been democra

nominee for the Texas supreme court for more than a week but only today learned the vote.

SEP 51944

"Gosh, that's pretty good," commented the Tyler lawyer-soldier on his nomination, tantamount to election. An Associated Press tabulation showed that he defeated the incumbent, Justice Richard Critic, by nearly 75,000 votes in a runoff Aug. 26.

Simpson has been overseas 18 months and is chief of the military justice department in the branch office of the office of the judge advocate general in the North African theater of operations. He served 23 months in the army in the last war.

He spent part of last winter in an Algiers hospital recovering from an appendectomy.

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Explaining how he won the election, Col. Simpson said:

"I didn't do anything. Friends at home asked if I objected to having my name on the ticket. Friends over here told me I couldn't lose. The judge advocate had no objection so I told them to go ahead."

Simpson does not know whether he will even have an opponent in November but he explained that Republicans usually don't trouble to put up a candidate for the office. He expects to leave the army in time to take office Jan. 1.

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"I hope to get home within a month or so and will talk over then with the judge advocated general then whether I should resign my commission or be permitted to go on the inactive list," he said.

aprb norgarmrds 1515 rm 1025a

BY LYNN HEINZERLING (440)

WITH THE BRITISH 8TH ARMY AT CATTOLICA, SEPT. 4-(AP)-BRUISED AND BATTERED, THE NAZI FIRST PARACHUTE DIVISION HAS COME UPON BAD DAYS AND IS FIGHTING AT APPROXIMATELY HALF-STRENGTH, AS THE BRITISH DRIVE UP THE ADRIATIC COAST POUNDS THE GERMANS BACK INTO ONE CORNER AFTER ANOTHER.

SEP 51944

FROM CATTOLICA TODAY A SMOKING, FLAMING RIDGE OUTSIDE RICCIONE, FIVE MILES TO THE NORTH, MARKED THE SCENE OF THE LATEST "STAND OR PERISH" BATTLE BY THIS ONCE ELITE DIVISION.

CANADIAN SHELLS RAINED DOWN ON THE RIDGE, SETTING THE DRY FIELDS

ABLAZE. OCCASIONALLY FIGHTER BOMBERS DOVE ON THEM, BUT THE PARACHUTISTS HELD THEIR GROUND AND SENT BACK SHELLS OF THEIR OWN.

MEANWHILE OTHER GERMAN TROOPS DUG TRENCHES FOR A CRUDE, MAKESHIFT LINE RUNNING ROUGHLY FROM RIMINI TO SAN MARINO, BEHIND THE PARACHUTE DIVISION. THIS UNDOUBTEDLY WILL BECOME THE LOCALE FOR THE NEXT BATTLE.

THE EIGHTH ARMY'S ADVANCE SWUNG FORWARD, BACKING UP THE PARACHUTISTS, AND THE CANADIANS STREAMED IN, ADDING ANOTHER PUNCH TO THE ONE WHICH KNOCKED A GAPING HOLE IN THE GOTHIC LINE. THAT DRIVE, WHICH SENT THE NAZIS SPEEDING THROUGH CATTOLICA, TOOK MUCH OF THE FIGHT OUT OF THE ONCE-PROUD DIVISION. NEARLY 500 OF THEM WERE CAPTURED BY CANADIANS AND POLES AND A LARGE NUMBER WERE BURIED BEHIND THE GOTHIC LINE.

NOW THEIR ATTITUDE SEEMS CONSIDERABLY LESS CONFIDENT, AFTER THE PUNISHING BEATING THEY TOOK ALL THE WAY UP THE LONG TRIP THROUGH ORTONA AND CASSINO, AND ONE ENTIRE PLATOON WAS CAPTURED BY A CANADIAN REGIMENT.

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"THEY ARE GETTING A LOT MORE SENSIBLE, TOO," A CANADIAN OFFICER SAID. "THEY DON'T STICK TO THE LAST DROP OF BLOOD ANY MORE."

THE PARACHUTE DIVISION APPARENTLY INCLUDES MANY YOUNG BOYS, THROWN INTO THE LINE FOR THE FIRST TIME, AND INEXPERT IN WAR COMPARED WITH THEIR TRAINED PREDECESSORS.

MAJ. NORMAN NEWTON, FINE ARTS AND MONUMENTS OFFICER WITH THE EIGHTH ARMY, IS INVESTIGATING A CURIOUS VANDALISTIC QUIRK OF THE PARACHUTIST DIVISION. WHEN HE ARRIVED IN FANO HE FOUND THEY HAD BLOWN THE TOWERS FROM FIVE CHURCHES FOR NO APPARENT REASON, AND IN EACH CASE THE TOWER FELL SO AS TO BLOCK THE APSE OF THE CHURCH.

THE DEBRIS FAILED TO BLOCK ANY ROADS, NOR DID IT PRODUCE ANY OTHER MILITARY ADVANTAGES.

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YET, DESPITE THIS VANDALISM, THE PARACHUTISTS DID NOT TOUCH ANY OF THE PAINTINGS IN THE CHURCHES OR OTHER BUILDINGS.

THE BEST MORALE-BUILDER ON THE EIGHTH ARMY FRONT TODAY WAS THE STORY OF THE INDIAN SAPPER WHO WAS CLEANING UP SOME MINES LEFT BY THE GERMANS ALONG THE GOTHIC LINE WHEN HE SAW A RABBIT SCURRY IN FRONT OF HIM.

FORGETTING EVERYTHING, THE LITTLE INDIAN DROPPED THE MINE DETECTOR AND RACED 100 YARDS THROUGH THE MINEFIELD AFTER THE RABBIT. HE RETURNED DISPIRITEDLY TO HIS DETECTOR WITHOUT HAVING MADE A CAPTURE AND WITHOUT SETTING OFF A SINGLE MINE. NOBODY HERE HAS BEEN ABLE TO FIGURE OUT HOW HE DID IT.

-ERGLOPEN-

Add Moscow Pravda - Bullitt xxx political speculat

DEMIDOV ASSERTED BULLITT WROTE THAT HE HAD MET SOME PERSONS IN ROME WHO BELIEVE A WORLD WAR BETWEEN THE SOVIET UNION AND WESTERN EUROPE MAINTAINED BY ENGLAND AND THE UNITED STATES WOULD BREAK OUT.

"IT IS POSSIBLE BULLITT MET SOME SUCH SCOUNDRELS IN ROME," HE SAID.

DEMIDOV WROTE THAT WHEN BULLITT COULD NOT FIND A PLACE IN HIS OWN ARMY, HE PLEADED FOR A COMMISSION WITH FRENCH FORCES.

(BULLITT, 53, JOINED THE FRENCH ARMY ON AUG. 14, AS COMMANDANT, A RANK EQUIVALENT TO MAJOR. BULLITT, HONORARY CITIZEN OF SEVERAL FRENCH TOWNS, SAID HIS OFFER FOR ACTIVE MILITARY DUTY WAS REJECTED TWICE BY WAR SECRETARY STIMSON BECAUSE OF AGE).

DN&SB957PEW

SEP 51944

Add Bucharest + Mihai xxx Gestapo agents

the soviet commander in bucharest, brig. gen. burenin,

30.24 — 1851 9

meanwhile gave assurance that indiscriminate russian requisitioning in the capital will be halted.

apl second 2130 jb 457pew

BULLETIN

BUCHAREST, SEPT.4-(AP)-AN ASSOCIATED PRESS CORRESPONDENT FLYING UP THE DANUBE FROM BUCHAREST TODAY SAW RUSSIAN TROOPS WELL WEST OF CRAIOVA, WHICH IS 110 MILES WEST OF BUCHAREST AND ONLY 40 MILES FROM THE YUGOSLAV BORDER.

THE RUSSIANS WERE HEADING FAST FOR THE IRON GATE, THE NARROW CHANNEL WHERE THE DANUBE FLOWS FROM YUGOSLAVIA INTO ROMANIA.

THE RUSSIANS WERE FANNING OUT RAPIDLY TOWARD THE BORDERS OF HUNGARY, YUGOSLAVIA AND BULGARIA ACROSS THE BROAD ROMANIAN PLAINS.

MJ354PEW

FINNISH (150)

STOCKHOLM, SEPT. 4-(AP)-TWO SMALL GERMAN STEAMERS LOADED WITH POSSIBLY 800 GERMAN TROOPS, LEFT TURKU HARBOR ON FINLAND'S SOUTHWEST COAST TODAY, AND THERE WERE MANY INDICATIONS THAT THE NAZIS ARE GIVING UP NORTHERN FINLAND.

FOUR OTHER SHIPS WERE WAITING IN KOTKA HARBOR ON FINLAND'S SOUTH COAST.

OULU HARBOR ON THE NORTHERN COAST OF THE GULF OF BOTHNIA WAS REPORTED CLOSED, APPARENTLY TO FACILITATE THE DEPARTURE OF THE GERMANS.

SEP 51944

SWEDISH BORDER OBSERVERS SAID LONG LINES OF MILITARY TRUCKS WERE MOVING ACROSS THE FINNISH BORDER INTO NORTHERN NORWAY.

IN ADDITION TO GERMAN TROOPS THERE WERE PERHAPS 20,000 GERMAN CIVILIANS STILL IN FINLAND.

(LONDON DISPATCHES SAID IT WAS REPORTED THAT SWEDEN HAD ORDERED WIDESPREAD MOBILIZATION TO STRENGTHEN BORDER DEFENSES IN CASE THE GERMANS ATTEMPTED TO CROSS INTO SWEDISH TERRITORY DURING EVACUATION MOVEMENTS, EITHER FROM FINLAND OR NORWAY.)

GH1009AEW

Add Madrid German planes xxx daily schedule

DAILY SCHEDULE DUE TO THE LONG DANGEROUS HOP BETWEEN STUTTGARD AND BARCELONA BY NIGHT OVER BATTLE LINES AND LIBERATED FRANCE.

THE LUFTHANSA PLANE WHICH REACHED MADRID SATURDAY BROUGHT ONLY GERMAN XXX NEWSPAPERS OF AUG. 26, INDICATING A LONG DELAY BEFORE A SECRET TAKEOFF FROM STUTTGART. PASSENGERS XXXX DESCRIBED THE TRIP AS "A LONG FLIGHT WITH DEATH LURKING BELOW US AND AROUND US IN THE DARKNESS."

SEP 51944

GERMAN FLIGHT FROM SOUTHERN FRANCE CUT THE LAST X ROUTE THROUGH WHICH GASOLINE CAN BE SENT TO SPAIN FOR THE FLIGHT FROM MADRID TO LISBON. FIVE TANKCARS OF GERMAN FUEL REACHED IRUN, SPAIN, JUST BEFORE THE GERMANS LEFT.

WSK-MADRID 01331--1030A

FIRST LEAD CHINESE

BY SPENCER MOOSA

CHUNGKING, SEPT. 4-(AP)-THE JAPANESE HAVE MADE FURTHER IMPORTANT GAINS IN THE EXPANDING BATTLE OF HUNAN PROVINCE IN CENTRAL CHINA AND THE POSSIBILITY AROSE TODAY THAT THEY HAD REVITALIZED THEIR ORIGINAL OBJECTIVE OF SPLITTING CHINA IN TWO.

THE JAPANESE HAVE BY-PASSED CHANGNING, 37 MILES SOUTH OF HENGYANG AND REACHED A POINT 12 MILES WEST OF IT, THE CHINESE HIGH COMMAND SAID, BUT ADDED THAT THE TOWN STILL WAS IN CHINESE HANDS. THE ENEMY WAS REPORTED CLOSING IN ON THE IMPORTANT TOWN OF KIYANG, 50 MILES SOUTHWEST OF HENGYANG, FROM THREE DIRECTIONS.

ALONG WITH REPORTS THAT THE JAPANESE DRIVE HAD GAINED NEW IMPETUS THE BELIEF BECAME MORE PERSISTENT HERE THAT A MAJOR AMERICAN MOVE IN THE PACIFIC MIGHT DISCLOSE ITSELF WITHIN THE NEXT FEW WEEKS.

THE CHINESE HIGH COMMAND DECLARED THAT THE CHINESE WERE OFFERING STIFF RESISTANCE IN HUNAN AND BRISK FIGHTING WAS IN PROGRESS.

IT WAS DISCLOSED ALSO THAT JAPANESE STRIKING WESTWARD FROM POINTS NORTHWEST OF HENGYANG ALSO HAD RECEIVED REINFORCEMENTS.

,-THE JAPANESE HAVE THROWN IN 1,000 TROOPS IN AN EFFORT TO CLEAR A ROAD BLOCK TWO AND A HALF MILES SOUTHEAST OF LUNGLING AND RELIEVE THE BESIEGED JAPANESE GARRISON IN THAT BURMA ROAD TOWN, IN YUNNAN PROVINCE, A CHINESE COMMUNIQUE SAID TODAY. THE BULLETIN SAID FIGHTING WAS CONTINUING.

THE ENEMY GARRISON IN TENGCHUNG, WHICH HAS BEEN HOLDING OUT IN BITTER SUSTAINED FIGHTING, MEANWHILE ATTEMPTED A NIGHT ATTACK BUT WAS REPULSED, THE COMMUNIQUE SAID.

SEP 51944

JAPANESE SNIPERS IN BUILDINGS AROUND EACH COMPOUND IN THE ANCIENT CITY ARE USING SMALL EMBRASURES AT GROUND LEVEL AS PORTHOLES FROM WHICH TO FIRE. AS A COUNTERMEASURE THE CHINESE ARE POURING GASOLINE DOWN THE HOLES, THE IGNITING THE FUEL WITH FLAMETHROWERS.

IN SOUTHERN HUNAN PROVINCE JAPANESE TROOPS HAVE OPENED A NEW DRIVE, STRIKING SOUTHWEST FROM THE CAPTURED RAIL CITY OF HENGYANG AND REACHING A POINT 20 MILES FROM THE IMPORTANT TOWN OF KIYANG AND LESS THAN 50 MILES FROM THE AIR BASE AT LINGLING NEAR THE KWANGSI BORDER.

THE PUSH WAS EAST OF THE KWANGSI-HUNAN RAILWAY, AND POSSIBLY AIMED AT KWEILIN, PROVISIONAL CAPITAL OF KWANGSI. IF SUCCESSFUL

SUCH A DRIVE MIGHT NULLIFY THE CHINESE HOLD ON THE REMAINING STRETCH OF THE CANTON-HANKOW RAILWAY BETWEEN HENGYANG AND JAPANESE FORWARD ELEMENTS IN KWANGTUNG PROVINCE TO THE SOUTH.

MK659AEW

BOMBAY, INDIA, SEPT 4-(AP)-THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE SAID TODAY "IT APPEARS THAT IN ONE WAY OR ANOTHER INDIA WILL SOON FIGURE RATHER PROMINENTLY IN ANGLO-AMERICAN POLITICS."

THE COMMENT WAS TYPICAL OF THE INDIAN PAPERS WHICH BASED THEIR LEAD NEWS STORIES ON FORMER U.S. AMBASSADOR PHILLIPS' LETTER TO PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT ON THE INDIA SITUATION, AS QUOTED IN WASHINGTON BY SENATOR CHANDLER OF KENTUCKY.

SEP 5 1944

INCLUDED IN THE STORIES WERE WHAT CHANDLER DESCRIBED AS AN OFFICIAL TELEGRAM FROM SIR OLAF CAROE, OF THE BRITISH DEPARTMENT OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS IN NEW DELHI, TO THE SECRETARY OF STATE FOR INDIA IN LONDON DECLARING PHILLIPS WAS UNWELCOME IN INDIA.

ALSO INCLUDED WERE DENIALS BY THE EARL OF HALIFAX, BRITISH AMBASSADOR TO WASHINGTON, AND BY THE U.S. STATE DEPARTMENT THAT THE BRITISH GOVERNMENT HAD REQUESTED PHILLIPS' WITHDRAWAL OR HAD MADE REPRESENTATIONS THAT HE WAS PERSONA NON GRATA.

IN THE LETTER TO MR. ROOSEVELT, PHILLIPS WAS QUOTED AS SAYING "IT IS HIGH TIME THEY (THE BRITISH) SHOULD MAKE AN EFFORT TO IMPROVE CONDITIONS AND REESTABLISH CONFIDENCE AMONG THE INDIAN PEOPLE."

THE TIMES OF INDIA TOOK EXCEPTION TO PHILLIPS' ALLEGED REMARK THAT THE BRITISH INTEND TO GIVE NO MORE THAN "TOKEN ASSISTANCE" IN DEFEATING JAPAN. THE PAPER RECALLED ADMIRAL LORD LOUIS MOUNTBATTEN'S LATEST VCGO ON FIGHTING ONH

IN DEFEATING JAPAN. THE PAPER RECALLED ADMIRAL LORD LOUIS MOUNTBATTEN'S LATEST REPORT ON FIGHTING ON THE INDIAN FRONTIER IN WHICH HE SAID THE BRITISH 14TH ARMY HAD KILLED 42,000 JAPANESE "THEREBY INFLICTING ON THE ENEMY WHAT IS PROBABLY THEIR BIGGEST LAND DEFEAT IN THIS WAR."

GH1050AEW

ANETA-27 OFFICIAL NETHERLANDS AND NETHERLANDS INDIES NEWS AENCY

PARAMARIBO, SURINAM, SEPT. 4--THE PEOPLE OF PARAMARIBO, CAPITAL OF THIS NETHERLANDS TERRITORY, WENT WILD WITH ENTHUSIASM TODAY AT THE NEWS THAT ALLIED TROOPS HAD ENTERED HOLLAND.

SEP 5 1944

THIS AFTERNOON, ALL CHURCHBELLS IN THE CITY RANG WHEN THE FIRST NEWS WAS BROADCAST BY THE LOCAL RADIO STATION.

WHEN THE NEWS OF THE ALLIED LIBERATION OF THE BELGIAN CAPITAL OF BRUSSELS CAME THIS MORNING, HUNDREDS OF FLAGS WERE RAISED THROUGHOUT THE CITY.

ACTING-GOVERNOR L.C.BRONS OF SURINAM IS SCHEDULED TO MAKE A SPEECH TONIGHT, AS IS THE BELGIAN CONSUL AT SURINAM, PIET PAYENS.

CW/SC645PEW

OOOOOOOUSPFH PEARL HARBOR--~~SECOND~~ ADD RAIDS XXX THE MARSHALLS.

FIVE AMERICAN AIRCRAFT AND FOUR MEN WERE LOST IN THE STRIKES AGAINST THE VOLCANO AND BONIN ISLANDS, THE COMMUNIQUE REPORTED.

IN A SEPARATE RAID SEPT. 2 AGAINST IWO ISLAND, THREE LIBERATOR BOMBERS WERE DAMAGED BY ANTIAIRCRAFT FIRE. THREE OTHERS WERE DAMAGED AT NAURU BY GROUND FIRE.

NO OTHER PLANE LOSSES, NOR DAMAGE TO SHIPS, WERE REPORTED IN THE THREE-DAY ACTION, THE SHARPEST IN THE PACIFIC IN SEVERAL WEEKS. THE OPERATIONS BROKE A PERIOD MARKED BY RAIDS FROM THE KURILES TO THE ISLANDS SOUTH OF THE PHILIPPINES.

(THE RAIDS PREVIOUSLY HAD BEEN REPORHED BY TOKYO RADIO)

THE CARRIER ACTION WAS THE MOST EXTENSIVE SINCE THE MARIANAS CAMPAIGN. THE FLATTOPS REINFORCED ALMOST DAILY ASSAULTS AGAINST THE BONINS BY LAND PLANES DURING THE VAST THREEHWEEKS.

THE NAVY SAID CARRIER AIRCRAFT DROPPED 196 TONS OF EXPLOSIVES DURING THE THREE-DAY SHOW AND FIRED 490 ROCKETS.

THREE SMALL CARGO SHIPS AND ONE LANDING BARGE WERE SUNK AT IWO.

A SMALL CARGO SHIP WAS DAMAGED BY AIR ATTACK AND THEN SUNK BY A DESTROYER SOUTHWEST OF HAHA.

SEP 5 1944

A SMALL TANKER AND SIX BARGES WERE SUNK AT CHICHI. and a small cargo ship was sunk to the North-west

THREE SUBMARINE CHASERS AND A SMALL CARGO VESSEL PROBABLY WERE SUNK.

TEN ENEMY AIRCRAFT WERE SHOT DOWN NEAR IWO. A TWIN-ENGINED NIPPONES BOMBER WAS DOWNED OVER THE TASK FORCE.

AGROUND, 33 ENEMY PLANES WERE WIPED OUT AND 29 PROBABLY DESTROYED. ~~TWO~~ Ten WERE DAMAGED, ALSO TWO SEAPLANES.

X426PPW

ASHORE, SHOPS, HANGARS, FUEL DUMPS AND WAREHOUSES WERE DESTROYED AND THE SEAPLANE BASE AT CHICHI WAS DEMOLISHED.

THE NAVY DID NOT SAY WHETHER THE SAME FORCES MADE BOTH THE VOLCANO AND WAKE RAIDS. INASMUCH AS THE TARGETS ARE SEPARATED BY 1,645 MILES AND WERE HIT WITHIN TWO DAYS, THIS SEEMS UNLIKELY.

IF NOT, THEN THIS SERIES OF RAIDS MARKS THE FIRST TIME WHEN THE NAVY FELT IT HAD SUFFICIENT SHIPS IN THE CENTRAL PACIFIC TO SPLIT THE FLEET INTO TWO ATTACK TASK FORCES FOR ALMOST SIMULTANEOUS ACTIONS.

THE WAKE ISLAND RAID WAS THE FURST SIZEABLE ONE GIVEN THAT ISOLATED OUTPOST IN MONTHS. AT THAT ISLAND, WHICH LESS THAN A YEAR AGO WAS A SYMBOL OF THE HIGH TIDE OF JAPANESE MOVEMENT EAST, SHIPS AND PLAFZS FOUND NO ENEMY AIR OPPOSITION AND ONLY INEFFECTIVE SHORE BATTERIES.

SEP 5 1944

THE ATTACKING FORCES COMPLETED THE RAID WITHOUT LOSS.

LAND-BASED PLANES ADDED THEIR HEAVY SHARE TO JAPANESE WOES DURING THE WEEKEND. ARMY LIBERATORS DROPPED 95 TONS OF BOMBS ON IWO SEPT.2, MEETING INEFFECTIVE OPPOSITION FROM A PHOSPHOROUS-BEARING ENEMY FIGHTER PLUS INTENSE ANTI-AIRCRAFT FIRE.

PAGAN WAS HIT IN THE NORTH MARIANAS SEPT.1 AND 2.

AT PARAMUSHIRO IN THE KURILES A LIBERATOR BOMBED AUG. 31 WITHOUT INTERCEPTION. LATER THE SAME DAY, A MITCHELL DESTROYED SMALL SHIPPING AND SMASHED DOCKING FACILITIES THERE.

ARMY LIBERATORS DROPPED 55 TONS OF BOMBS ON BYPASSED TRUK SEPT.1, MEETING ONLY MEAGER FLAK AND ONE INTERCEPTING ZERO.

AT PHOSPHATE-PRODUCING NAURU, ARMY MITCHELLS STRUCK AIRFIELDS SEPT.2 AND THREE PLANES WERE DAMAGED BY FLAK.

IN THE MARSHALLS, MARINE DIVE BOMBERS AND FIGHTERS HAD A FIELD DAY SEPT.1 AGAINST THREE ATOLLS, DROPPING 63 TONS OF BOMBS AND STRAFING CONCENTRATPONS OF PERSONNEL.

PM507PPW

30.24 — 1854

PTHIRD NIGHT LEAD (400)
BY C. YATES MCDANIEL
GENERAL HEADQUARTERS,SOUTHWEST PACIFIC,TUESDAY,SEPT.5-(AP)-SEVENTEEN JAPANESE SHIPS WERE SUNK OR severely damaged AND MORE THAN 200 TONS OF EXPLOSIVES WERE UNLOADED IN NEW ATTACKS ON JAPAN'S WIDE-FLUNG BASES GUARDING THE PHILIPPINES, GEN.DOUGLAS MACARTHUR ANNOUNCED TODAY.

TWO FURIOUS AIR BLOWS, ON STEADILY-POUNDED MINDANAO, SOUTHERNMOST OF THE PHILIPPINES, AND ON DUTCH CELEBES TO THE SOUTH, ACCOUNTED FOR 15 VESSELS RANGING DOWN FROM A 3,000-TON TRANSPORT.

THE FAR EASTERN AIRFORCE, SENDING ITS PATROLS OUT NIGHT AND DAY BETWEEN SEPT. 1 AND 3, POUNCED ON ENEMY SHIPS IN THE WATERS OFF MINDANAO AND SANK OR SEVERELY DAMAGED 12.

ONE CATALINA PATROL PLANE IN A REMARKABLE EXPLOIT ACCOUNTED FOR SIX OF THOSE, SINKING THREE FOR SURE AND PROBABLY THREE MORE WHEN IT SLAMMED INTO AN EIGHT-SHIP CONVOY.

A POWERFUL GROUP OF ARMY LIBERATORS AND NAVY CATALINAS ALMOST SIMULTANEOUSLY STRUCK AT CELEBES, STRATEGIC JAPANESE-HELD ISLAND OF THE DUTCH EAST INDIES. THE COMMUNIQUE SAID THESE PLANES, DROPPING 140 TONS OF BOMBS--ONE OF THE HEAVIEST OF RECENT ATTACKS IN THE AREA--HIT ENEMY SHIPPING AND AIRDROME INSTALLATIONS.

"FIFTEEN PARKED PLANES WERE DESTROYED, WAREHOUSES WERE DEMOLISHED AND ONE FREIGHTER SUNK," THE COMMUNIQUE SAID. "THE ENTIRE TARGET AREA WAS LEFT COVERED WITH SMOKE AND FLAME. OF A TOTAL OF 20 INTERCEPTORS THREE WERE DEFINITELY SHOT DOWN AND FOUR OTHERS PROBABLY. WE LOST ONE BOMBER."

THE HEAVY BLOW TO JAPAN'S SHIPPING, VITAL TO MAINTENANCE OF HER SOUTHWEST PACIFIC HOLDINGS, WAS ACCOUNTED FOR THUS:

OFF MINDANAO--12 FREIGHTERS, SUNK OR SEVERELY DAMAGED.

CELEBES--THREE SHIPS SUNK OR DAMAGED, INCLUDING 3,000-TON TRANSPORT AND 1,000-TON FREIGHTER.

TALAUD ISLAND (BETWEEN HALMAHERA AND MINDANAO)--ONE FREIGHTER DESTROYED OR DAMAGED IN BEO BAY.

HALMAHERA--ONE FREIGHTER SUNK.

AS8FX

A HOST OF TARGETS CAME UNDER THE BOMBING AND STRAFING OF OTHER UNITS STRIKING AS FAR NORTHEAST AS PALAU, SOME 550 MILES EAST OF THE PHILIPPINES. DAVAO'S AIRDROMES WERE FURTHER NEUTRALIZED. MEDIUM PLANES BOMBED AND STRAFED SUPPLY INSTALLATIONS ON HALMAHERA, THE BIGGEST LAND-MASS STANDING BETWEEN MACARTHUR'S NEW GUINEA BWSES AND MINDANAO.

AT CERAM IN THE INDIES FIGHTER-BOMBERS ATTACKED OIL TANKS AT BOELA AND BOMBED AMAHAI AIRDROME. OTHER TARGETS WERE TIMOR, NORTHWEST NEW GUINEA AND WEWAK TO THE SOUTHEAST.

AT PALAU TO THE NORTH, HEAVY BOMBERS DROPPED 73 TONS OF BOMBS ON KOROR TOWNSHIP AND ITS NEARBY SEAPLANE BASE, SETTING OFF LARGE FIRES AND EXPLOSIONS.

THESE ATTACKS FOLLOWED UP PREVIOUS BLOWS WHICH HAD FORCED WITHDRAWAL OF THE ENEMY'S AIRFORCE FROM SOUTHERN MINDANAO AIRFIELDS.

SEP 5 1944

THE ANNOUNCEMENT IN MONDAY'S COMMUNIQUE THAT THE JAPANESE AIR FORCE "HAD BEEN DRIVEN AWAY FROM FIELDS IN SOUTHERN MINDANAO FURTHER TO THE NORTH AND WEST" CAME EXACTLY TWO WEEKS AFTER A SIMILAR REPORT ON HALMAHERA.

SEP 51944

THE JAPANESE AIR FORCE DESERTED HALMAHERA AND OTHER ISLANDS IN THE MOLUCCAS, MACARTHUR REPORTED AUGUST 21, FOR BASES "FARTHER WESTWARD." HALMAHERA IS THE LAST ISLAND OBSTACLE IN THE INVASION ROUTE TO MINDANAO.

THE TWO RAIDS THAT DROVE ENEMY PLANES FROM DAVAO FELL ON FRIDAY AND SATURDAY. FORTY-ONE NIPPONESE AIRCRAFT WERE DESTROYED IN THE TWO STRIKES, 37 OF THEM ON THE GROUND. TWO ALLIED PLANES WERE LOST FRIDAY BUT NONE ON SATURDAY.

THE HEAVY BOMBERS THAT STRUCK THE AIRFIELDS AT LASANG, LICANAN AND SASA AND THE PORT AREA AND SHIPYARDS OF DAVAO SATURDAY CARRIED 130 TONS OF HEAVY DEMOLITION BOMBS. THIS WAS 20 TONS MORE THAN THE FRIDAY ASSAULT, WHICH HAD BEEN A RECORD ONE.

LONG-RANGE FIGHTER PLANES FLEW A ROUND TRIP OF 1,400 MILES TO ESCORT SATURDAY'S BOMBERS. THIS WAS A RECORD FIGHTER FLIGHT FOR THIS WAR THEATER.

SEP 51944

AFTER CLEARING THE AIR, MACARTHUR REPORTED, THE FIGHTERS STRAFED THE AREA AT TREE-TOP LEVEL, LEAVING IT A MASS OF FLAMES. HUGE FIRES AND EXPLOSIONS IN ALL TARGETS WERE REPORTED.

(THE HEAVY BLOWS AGAINST DAVAO BROUGHT A WARNING FROM THE TOKYO RADIO TO THE HOMELAND THAT AN ALLIED "MOVE NORTHWARD FROM NEW GUINEA INTO MINDANAO" WAS NEAR AT HAND.)

HEAVY BLOWS AT JAPANESE ISLAND BESES SOUTH OF HALMAHERA ALSO WERE REPORTED IN MONDAY'S COMMUNIQUE. THESE INCLUDED ATTACKS ON CELEBES; CERAM-BOEROE AND TIMOR. DEFENSE INSTALLATIONS AND SHIPPING WERE TARGETS. THERE WAS NO AERIAL INTERCEPTION.

RT1252PPW NM

MEXICO CITY,SEPT.4-(AP)-THE MEXICAN SOCIAL SECURITY INSTITUTE COMMISSIONED DR.GUADENCIO GONZALEZ GARZA TODAY TO TOUR THE UNITED STATES TO STUDY HOSPITAL CONSTRUCTION, ORGANIZATION AND MANAGEMENT FOR GUIDANCE IN SETTING UP HOSPITALS FOR THE SECURITY PROGRAM.

GONZALEZ GARZA WILL VISIT WASHINGTON, NEW YORK, ROCHESTER,MINN.; BOSTON, CHICAGO,CLEVELAND, SAN FRANCISCO, LOS ANGELES AND EL PASO.

DV1024PCWNM

SEP 51944

MEXICO CITY,SEPT.4-(AP)-UNLESS EXPLOITATION OF FOREIGN VISITORS CEASES, PART OF MEXICO'S TOURIST FLOW WILL BE DIVERTED TO OTHER COUNTRIES, THE NATIONAL TOURISM ASSOCIATION WARNED TODAY.

"PRICES HAVE GONE UP HERE MORE THAN IN ANY OTHER PART OF THE WORLD," THE ASSOCIATION SAID IN A PRESS STATEMENT. "MORE THAN IN LONDON ITSELF, VICTIM OF BOMBINGS. PART OF OUR RISE IS EXPLAINABLE, BUT IN THE MAJORITY OF CASES IT IS NOTHING BUT INIQUITOUS EXPLOITATION."

APPEALING TO THE COUNTRY TO "EXPLOIT TOURISM, NOT THE TOURIST," THE ASSOCIATION PROTESTED AGAINST PRACTICES SUCH AS CHARGING TOO HIGH TAXI FARES, PARTICULARLY FROM RAILWAY STATIONS, OFFERING BULLFIGHT TICKETS AT EXTRAVAGANT PRICES, SELLING SILVER-DIPPED ARTICLES AS "MEXICAN SILVER," CHARGING BLACK MARKET PRICES FOR TIRES AND CAR ACCESSORIES, AND RENTING OUT ROOMS RESERVED BY OTHERS.

THE ASSOCIATION SUGGESTED THAT MEXICAN BORDER OFFICIALS TREAT TOURISTS WITH THE GREATEST CONSIDERATION AND COURTESY.

IT ALSO SUGGESTED THAT ALL TOURIST TOWNS HAVE PURE WATER.

DV1001PCW

[illegible],SEPT.4-(AP)-LT.COLCARLOS ZAVALLA, WHO RECENTLY TOOK STRONG MEASURES AGAINST THE PRESS AND FOREIGN COMMERCIAL INTERESTS, WAS DISMISSED AS FEDERAL INTERVENTOR FOR ENTRERIOS PROVINCE TODAY BY EXECUTIVE DECREE.

ZAVALLA RECENTLY ORDERED EXPROPRIATION OF A POWER PLANT OWNED BY FOREIGN CAPITAL AFTER THE NATIONAL GOVERNMENT HAD ISSUED A STATEMENT DECLARING ALL SUCH ACTIONS WOULD BE EFFECTED

BY NORMAL LEGAL PROCEDURE.
ZAYALL ALSO EXPROPRIATED THE PROVINCE'S LEADING NEWSPAPER, EL DIARIO OF PARANA.
(EDITORS -- THIRD LINE 1ST GRAF READ X X X ENTRERIOS PROVINCE XXX ETC)
EV1208AEW

PANAMA,SEPT.4-(AP)-BRIG.GEN.PHILIP E.GALLAGHER, FORMERLY ASSISTANT COMMANDER OF THE 89TH INFANTRY DIVISION, HAS ARRIVED TO TAKE COMMAND OF THE PANAMA MOBILE FORCE AND SECURITY COMMAND, IT WAS ANNOUNCED TODAY. HE SUCCEEDS MAJ.GEN.E.FORREST HARDING WHO RECENTLY WAS ASSIGNED TO COMMAND OF THE ANTILLES DEPARTMENT.
EV1219AEW

NEW YORK, SEPT. 4-(AP)-A COMMUNIQUE BROADCAST TONIGHT FRO HEADQUARTERS OF MARSHAL TITO SAID YUGOSLAV PARTISANS HAD WRECKED A LARGE RAILWAY BRIDGE NEAR ZELENIKOV IN MACEDONIA BEING USED BY "LARGE GERMAN FORCES RETIRING FROM A

ALBANIA AND GREECE TO THE

NORTH."
RECORDED BY THE FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION, THE BROADCAST SAID TITO'S FORCES HAD KILLED 1,770 OF THE ENEMY IN THE DAY'S FIGHTING ON ALL FRONTS.
FW1159PEW

SEP 51944

NEW YORK, SEPT 4-(AP)-THE DEATHS OF MANFRED VON KILLINGER, GERMAN MINISTER TO ROMANIA, AND HIS SECRETARY, HELLA PETERSEN, WERE "UNDOUBTEDLY SUICIDE," THE ROMANIAN TELEGRAPH SERVICE REPORTED TONIGHT ON THE BASIS OF AN ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SWEDISH MINISTER AND TWO PHYSICIANS AT BUCHAREST.
THE ROMANIAN WIRELESS DISPATCH, RECORDED BY THE FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION, SAID BOTH DIED "FROM SHOTS THROUGH THE FOREHEAD" AND THAT THE SUICIDE VERDICT WAS CONCURRED IN BY KARL CLODIUS, GERMAN FOREIGN OFFICE ECONOMIC NEGOTIATOR.
THE BODIES WERE FOUND IN THE GERMAN LEGATION AT BUCHAREST.
SB1147PEW

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS
WITH THE WAR CREEPING STEADILY CLOSER TO THE JAPANESE HOMELAND, THE TOKYO RADIO ANNOUNCED TODAY PLANS TO STEP UP HOME DEFENSE MEASURES WITH A NATIONWIDE MOBILIZATION OF THE "NATIONAL RESERVISTS ORGANIZATION."
"EVERY MEMBER OF THE NATIONAL RESERVISTS ORGANIZATION," SAID A BROADCAST RECORDED BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS," WITH BRANCHES THROUGHOUT THE LENGTH AND BREADTH OF THE EMPIRE, WILL BE MOBILIZED TO FORM HOME DEFENSE UNITS.
"THIS MOVEMENT, WHICH IS CONSIDERED ONE OF THE MOST IMPORTANT SINCE THE INAUGURATION OF THE ORGANIZATION, WILL BE LAUNCHED WITH APPROPRIATE CEREMONIES AT DAWN ON SEPT. 11.
"THESE DEFENSE UNITS WILL BE ENTIRELY DIFFERENT FROM THE DEFENSE UNITS OF RESERVISTS WHICH ALREADY HAVE BEEN ORGANIZED TO GUARD COASTAL AND STRATEGIC AREAS. ORDINARILY MEMBERS OF THE NEWLY PROJECTED UNITS WILL CONTINUE THEIR DAILY PURSUITS IN THE FIELDS OF PRODUCTION AND STRENGTHENING FIGHTING POWER.
"HOWEVER, ONCE THE NECESSITY ARISES FOR THE DEFENSE OF THE COUNTRY, THEY WILL COOPERATE WITH THE ARMY."
JR601AEW

SEP 51944

UNDATED GERMAN
BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS
BERLIN PROPAGANDA SOUGHT TODAY TO BUILD UP A PICTURE OF AN INVINCIBLE HOME FRONT ARMY WITHIN THE BORDERS OF THE REICH.
"NO GERMAN GRAIN SHALL FEED THE ENEMY," SAID A TRANSOCEAN BROADCAST. "NO GERMAN MOUTH SHALL GIVE HIM INFORMATION, NO GERMAN HAND OFFER HIM HELP. HE SHALL FIND EVERY BRIDGE DESTROYED, EVERY ROAD BLOCKED--NOTHING BUT DEATH, DESTRUCTION AND HATRED WILL MEET HIM; HE SHALL BLEED TO DEATH ON EVERY METER OF GERMAN SOIL.
"WE SHALL FORCE THIS VICTORY."
MJ152PEW

NEW YORK, SEPT. 4--ALL PROPERTY HELD BY PIERRE LAVAL IN THE CLERMONT-FERRAND REGION OF FRANCE IS BEING CONFISCATED "FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE STATE" UNDER A RULING OF THE REGION'S COMMISSARIAT. THE VICHY RADIO, AS HEARD BY FCC MONITORS, REPORTED THE ACTION TODAY.
GW922AEW

LAVAL'S PROPERTY IN THE CLERMONT REGION INCLUDED A MAGNIFICENT 13TH AND 14TH CENTURY CASTLE OVERLOOKING HIS NATIVE CHATLEDON NEAR VICHY. LAVAL WAS EITHER OWNER OR MAJOR STOCKHOLDER IN THE IMPORTANT CHATLEDON MINERAL SPRINGS, WITH A BOTTLING FIRM, AND OF CLERMONT-FERRAND'S LEADING DAILY, LE MONITEUR.
MJ118PEW

NEW YORK, SEPT. 4-(AP)-THE GENEVA NEWSPAPER LA SUISSE SAID TODAY THAT ITALIAN PATRIOTS HAD STAGED A GENERAL UPRISING IN LIGURIA, OCCUPYING "SEVERAL DISTRICTS IN GENOA," AND HAD STARTED STREET FIGHTING IN SAVONA AND LA SPEZIA. THE DISPATCH WAS REPORTED TO OWI.
GH1117AEW

--THE ROAD TO BERLIN--
BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS
1--RUSSIAN FRONT: 322 MILES (FROM EASTERN SUBURBS OF WARSAW)
2--NORTHERN FRANCE: 385 MILES (FROM NAMUR)
3--SOUTHERN FRANCE: 565 MILES (FROM NEAR BOURG-EN-BRESSE)
4--ITALIAN FRONT: 588 MILES (FROM SOUTH OF CATTOLICA)
MK649AEW

-FOUR YEARS AGO TODAY-

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

SEP 51944

SEPT. 4, 1940-HITLER THREATENS TO RAZE BRITISH CITIES IN RETALIATION FOR NIGHT BOMBING OF GERMANY, BUT RAF RAIDS GERMAN FORESTS BELIEVED TO CONCEAL WAR STORES. SECRETARY HULL WARNS JAPAN AGAINST INTERFERENCE IN FRENCH INDO-CHINA OR NETHERLANDS EAST INDIES.

JR554AEW

EUROPEAN WAR FLASHBACK (100)
BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS
SEPT. 5, 1918--AMERICAN AND FRENCH SOLDIRS OCCUPIED MORE THAN 30 VILLAGES AS THEY PUSHED THE GERMANS BEFORE THEM BETWEEN THE VESLE AND AISNE RIVERS. THE BRITISH TOOK POSSESSION OF SEVERAL THOUSAND YARDS OF THE OLD HINDENBURG LINE SOUTHEAST OF MOEUVRES.
SEPT. 5, 1940--AT A SESSION, INTERRUPTED WHEN AN AIR RAID ALARM SENT MEMBERS TO BOMB-PROOF SHELTERS, PRIME MINISTER CHURCHILL TOLD COMMONS THAT BRITAIN WAS MORE THAN HOLDING HER OWN AGAINST GERMANY IN THE AIR WAR.
SB918PEW

NEW YORK,SEPT.4-(AP)-THE HERALD TRIBUNE QUOTES DIPLOMATIC SOURCES IN WASHINGTON AS SAYING THAT HAMILTON FISH ARMSTRONG, 51-YEAR-OLD NEW YORK EDITOR, WILL BE SENT TO ENGLAND WITH THE RANK OF MINISTER TO ASSIST AMBASSADOR JOHN G.WINANT IN HANDLING THE AMERICAN END OF THE

TRIANGULAR EUROPEAN ADVISORY COMMISSION.
IN NEW YORK, ARMSTRONG, WHO IS DIRECTOR OF THE COUNCIL ON FOREIGN RELATIONS, INC., AND EDITOR OF "FOREIGN AFFAIRS," WOULD NOT COMMENT.
THE HERALD TRIBUNE SAYS THAT THE ONLY COMMENT FROM DIPLOMATIC SOURCES ON ARMSTRONG'S APPOINTMENT WASN ZYES, HE IS GOING OVER WITH THE RANK OF MINISTER, BUT BEYOND THAT NOTHING CAN BE SAID."
LAST FRIDAY THE STATE DEPARTMENT ANNOUNCED THE APPOINTMENT OF HARRY C.HAWKINS, DIRECTOR OF THE DEPARTMENT'S OFFICE OF ECONOMIC AFFAIRS, AS ECONOMIC COUNSELOR OF THE EMBASSY IN LONDON.
EV114AEW

SEP 5 1944

30.24 — 18523

YANKS REPORTED IN AACHEN, SAARBRUCKEN AFTER SMASHING ACROSS GERMAN BORDER; REDS DECLARE WAR ON 'NEUTRAL' BULGARIA

SEP 6 1944

AMERICANS STAB AT STRASBOURG ON RHINE RIVER

Official Silence Cloaks Operations of U. S. Forces Along Reich Frontier.

NAZI LINES STIFFEN

Field Reports Say Doughboys Blocked on West Bank of Moselle.

LONDON, Wednesday, Sept. 6—(AP) American armored spearheads were reported probing into two and perhaps three keystones of Germany's westwall last night as the governments of Holland and Luxembourg proclaimed the entry of Allied armies of liberation into their countries.

Unconfirmed dispatches from the French-Swiss frontier said the Berlin-headed Yanks had captured Aachen and Saarbrucken inside the Reich's borders, but Supreme headquarters continued to cloak operations in this sector with silence, and field reports from correspondents with U. S. troops told of stiffening German resistance along the Moselle river, well back on the French side of the border.

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NIGHT

Aachen is 70 miles east of Brussels, the liberated capital of Belgium, and Saarbrucken is about 30 miles from Metz. Both are approximately five miles inside Germany. The Americans, according to the report from Switzerland, also were stabbing at Strasbourg, French border city on the Rhine.

Enemy Resistance Stiffens

Eye-witness accounts from Lt. Gen. George S. Patton's Third army said the Americans still were blocked at points on the west bank of the Moselle and had encountered concentrations of artillery fire.

Supreme headquarters, remaining non-committal about all reports both good and bad in this sector in conformance with its policy of keeping the enemy mystified, announced instead the capture of Namur in Belgium, 40 miles from the point where the Americans first crossed this border. Field dispatches had disclosed two days ago that Namur had been reached and free Belgium broadcasts had been coming from the station there since Sunday.

In at least one sector more than 35 miles short of the German border American forces were meeting determined resistance. A front dispatch from Associated Press Correspondent Edward D. Ball dated from Pont-a-Mousson, midway between Metz and Nancy on the Moselle river, told of a heavy artillery and machinegun duel between the Americans on the West bank and the Germans on the east.

South of Namur, elements of Lt. Gen. Courtney H. Hodges' first army also took Dinant and Givet on the Meuse river, and 15 miles to the west of Namur they were in the outskirts of Charleroi.

Canadian forces in a drive for Dover straits ports smashed reconnaissance units within three miles of Boulogne and were encountering heavy German resistance on the approaches to the city, heavily fortified because the Nazis had expected an invasion there.

The garrison at Boulogne, although hopelessly cut off, is believed to have set up anti-tank gun screens and artillery and mortar batteries for defense of the port.

Move Up to St. Omar

Polish forces operating under the Canadian command moved up to St. Omer, 20 miles southeast of Calais and 23 miles south of Dunkerque. On this flank it is considered probable the Germans will be able to swing some of their anti-invasion defense guns into position against Allied columns advancing from the south and east.

In the long narrow coastal pocket from which some robot bombs were hurled against England Tuesday, elements of three German divisions have been identified and others may be in the trap. The encirclement of these Germans was completed when the British took Antwerp, virtually intact.

The Germans displayed such haste in leaving Antwerp that they apparently did not have time to complete demolitions. But the great port cannot be used until the Germans are driven from other fortress points commanding the Scheldt river estuary. This British Second army advance had represented a six-day gain from the Seine of more than 210 miles.

As the British and Americans registered these gains, Luxembourg's prime minister broadcast a triumphant welcome to the Allies and said the Germans were fleeing across the little duchy toward the Reich.

The Swiss-French frontier dispatches said American armor, which stormed into German soil from Belgium to Aachen, 70 miles east of Brussels, and into Saarbrucken, five miles across the Reich frontier and about 30 miles from Metz, also was battling in the outskirts of Strasbourg, French border city on the Rhine, 70 miles east of Nancy.

The American broadcasting station in Europe said in a French-language broadcast that Lt. Gen. George S. Patton's forces "have entered Nancy."

None of these reports drew any comment from the Supreme command, and so complete was the radio silence from the front that when the news finally is given out, there may well be sensational disclosures.

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Headquarters announced only that there had been a general eastward advance from the Verdun region. Carried far enough this advance inevitably would reach Saarbrucken and Germany. In the case of Hodges' First army troops, the blackout was lifted a trifle to permit a report that in one pocket around Mons in Belgium they had taken 9,000 prisoners and destroyed or captured 1,500 vehicles and 40 tanks.

No Confirmation Given

While there was no confirmation of reports that Aachen and Saarbrucken had been taken, the 72-hour silence would have given Patton's advance columns ample time to slash 75 miles ahead. He has advanced as much in a three-day period in the past.

While the drive against the Siegfried Line in the north was threatened by the Third army, another assault against this last-ditch Nazi defense before the Fatherland impended in the south. A press dispatch from the Third army said only 90 miles now separates them from forward elements of the Seventh army in the southern France invasion; and other reports from the south said the Seventh army had occupied Pontarlier and was driving hard for the Belfort gap and the German border.

Significantly, heavy Allied bombers plastered the Kaarlsruhe railyards through which the Germans must funnel reinforcements to Strasbourg and the Saarbrucken area.

Other reports said American forces had crossed the German frontier on a 100-mile line. These reports located the operations at Aachen, 70 miles east of Brussels; at Perl, near the juncture of the French-Luxembourg frontier, and at a point somewhere on the northeast frontier of Luxembourg.

Associated Press Correspondent Wes Gallagher reported from the Third army that American patrols were pushing along the west bank of the Moselle river. This could place them anywhere along the Moselle up to the German-Luxembourg frontier.

Some idea of the force of the Third army drive was given in a front report which said thus far Lt. Gen. George S. Patton's men had inflicted 160,000 casualties on the enemy in the race from Brittany to the Reich frontier—76,000 prisoners, 19,500 dead and 64,500

TO BE HELD BY YANKS

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Aachen Also Seen in U. S. Hands—British Race Deep in Holland—Drives Gain Under Shroud of Secrecy.

At the Swiss-French Frontier, Sept. 5 (A. P.).—Reports reaching this frontier tonight said the Allies had captured Aachen and Saarbrucken in Germany.

[No confirmation of this report was forthcoming from Supreme Headquarters, which has maintained almost complete silence for several days on operations on the French-German border.]

There were no new advices tonight on Strasbourg, Rhine River city. Earlier today American tanks were reported to have reached the outskirts of the city.

Both Aachen and Saarbrucken are from three to five miles within the German border. Strasbourg is in France. Aachen (Aix-la-Chapelle) is a city of 165,000 on the main route which the Germans used in invading France in 1940. Saarbrucken is in the Saar Basin and is an industrial city of 135,000. The center of rich coal and iron mines, it was occupied by the Allies after the last war and returned to Germany in the Saar plebiscite.

British Deeper in Holland.

London, Sept. 5 (A. P.).—British troops were believed thrusting deeper into Holland and solidifying their hold on Belgium today. Supreme Headquarters had no confirmation of reports that the German frontier had been crossed by American troops.

The American Third Army under Lieut.-Gen. George S. Patton Jr. presumably had been on the go for three days under a complete security blackout—such as those which marked the American advance across the Brittany Peninsula, the cut-off drive north from Le Mans to close the Falaise gap and the sweep past Paris through Orleans.

Supreme Headquarters explained the blackout on information was in force to keep the Germans baffled over the direction and speed of the American advance. By past performance, it would be quite possible for the Third Army to have driven anywhere up to seventy-five miles.

Ahead of the Ground Forces American heavy bombers and fighters carried the attack into Germany, plastering the Karlsruhe rail yards through which the Nazis have to funnel reinforcements into the Strasbourg-Saarbrucken area. Lightnings caught a whole fleet of German planes on improvised and virtually undefended air fields and destroyed sixty on the ground.

Heavy Fighting at Brest.

Heavy fighting was reported in the siege of Brest on the Brittany peninsula, where the Nazi garrison still was holding out.

It was announced that Third Army prisoners of war had mounted to 76,000. Enemy wounded were estimated at 64,500 and enemy dead at 19,500.

British Well Inside Holland

To the north a British flying column which captured Brussels and Antwerp in a 48-hour border-to-border sweep across Belgium was reported to have raced through Breda, five miles inside Holland, and to be pushing down the last 28 miles to Rotterdam.

Behind these advances, German forces estimated at 50,000 to 100,000 men, were caught in a cauldron along the Channel Coast—a Dunkirk in reverse. The Germans had stiffened in a thin arc around the last Nazi-held Channel ports.

Supreme headquarters announced that in the area of Mons, Belgium, where the United States First Army has been operating, a large pocket of Germans has been wiped out, 9,000 prisoners have been taken and 40 tanks and 1,500 motor vehicles captured or destroyed.

The Reported Reich Entries

The Siegfried Line was under actual or impending assault at both ends. The reports, none of them confirmed, of the three American crossings of the German border said these were made at Aachen, 70 miles east of Brussels; Perl, at the junction of the German, French and Luxembourg borders, and a point somewhere on the northeast border of Luxembourg.

In a London broadcast Pierre Dupong, President and Prime Minister of Luxembourg, welcomed Allied troops into the duchy. He said the Germans were fleeing across Luxembourg toward the Reich.

In Belgium there was no official news of any American push closer to Aachen than the area of Charleroi, 75 miles to the southwest. A mop-up was in progress around Beaumont and Florennes, 15 miles south of Charleroi.

Free Belgian Radios Heard

Free Belgian broadcasts, however, were picked up from Namur, 15 miles northeast of Charleroi and from the Belgian fortress city of Liege, 25 miles from Aachen, suggesting that the Nazis might be out of those cities.

Supreme headquarters announced the liberation of Antwerp and said its port area was being cleared speedily.

In a broadcast to his countrymen in the Netherlands' Premier Pieter Gerbrandy said "Allied armies have crossed the Dutch frontier." Aneta, the Dutch news agency, reported that the British had struck to Breda. Supreme headquarters did not confirm the crossing of the Netherlands border, but in recent days the communique has been many hours behind actual battlefront developments.

British Take Leuven

Encountering virtually no opposition, the British pushed 18 miles northeast of Brussels and took Leuven (Louvain), one of the strong points of the old Belgian defensive triangle of Liege-Leuven-Namur. Leuven was the easternmost point in the British defensive line in 1940.

British troops also spread out to the west taking Aalst (Alost), halfway to Gent. Mechelen, 15 miles north of Brussels, was captured. To the southwest other British units were occupying the French industrial city of Lille.

Nazi Divisions In Tatters

Trapped German forces ranging from a few hundred to a few thousand were being mopped up by the British in the vicinity of Tournai, where Lieut. Gen. Sir Miles C. Dempsey's army first struck into Belgium in a northward sweep from its Seine bridgehead which averaged 35 miles a day for six days.

The state of some of the defeated Nazi divisions which had fled a few days ago across the now sealed escape gap through Belgium was revealed by captured enemy documents. These showed that one German division was reduced to three officers and 90 men, another to ten officers and 140 men and another to 800 officers and men, from a normal strength of 8,000 to 10,000.

These are perhaps extreme examples of the depletion of the German forces, but it has been suggested that the estimates in the London press of 100,000 Nazis hemmed in by the Pas-de-Calais coastal trap was probably too high.

The Germans at least had enough strength left in the coastal strip, however, to bring the British-Canadian close-in for the battle of the Channel ports to a temporary check in an arc some 70 miles long and 30 miles deep at its widest point.

Antwerp Seals Trap

The last link in the trap encircling the Germans between the Somme and the Scheldt rivers was forged by the British capture of Antwerp. The last rail lines from the Belgian and French Channel coasts to Germany were cut when that city fell. Antwerp's capture also gave the Allies a big ocean port to handle the flood of supplies needed to keep the offensive rolling.

The British reported [illegible] gains beyond Aire on the road to Calais. Aire was taken more than 24 hours ago.

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The German garrison at Le Havre rejected an ultimatum to surrender and presumably was being brought under a final assault.

Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower called on the Dutch to prevent German demolition of the docks, factories and railways of Rotterdam.

A delayed report from the Ninth Air Force in France indicated that American units might have been in the forces which crossed the Dutch frontier.

Nazis Admit Reich Invasion

A German report said that American tanks had driven across the German frontier and reached Aachen, two miles inside the Reich and one of the bastions of the Siegfried Line. This report also was carried by the Paris radio.

On the Third Army front supreme headquarters said yesterday that the Americans were 12 miles east of Verdun at Etain, and were in the vicinity of Nancy. The Third Army also threw another bridgehead across the Meuse at Chalines, 10 miles southeast of Commercy.

A dispatch from the front reported an engagement between Third Army units and the Germans at Pont-a-Mousson, midway between Metz and Nancy.

Secrecy Paying Allies

An indication that the secrecy of supreme headquarters was paying off as regards its effect on the Germans was seen in field dispatches from the United States First Army. These told of thousands of German troops trapped at the French-Belgian border near Mons.

Believing there was a 15-mile gap in the American lines south of Mons, a large number of Germans attempted to cross in front of a divisional command post and were mowed down. German prisoners were being taken all over the rear areas in one of the biggest roundups since the Americans landed in Normandy three months ago.

Montreuil Captured

In sealing off the French Channel coast, Canadian and Polish forces took Abbeville, drove 20 miles north to Hesdin and then advanced an additional 10 miles to the northwest and captured Montreuil.

British troops entered the French industrial city of Lille and were pounding down the last 25 miles to Dunkirk and the other Channel ports of Calais and Boulogne. Another force, sweeping through Armentieres, closed on Ypres, Belgium.

Canadians Near Boulogne

(Canadian advance troops are reported to be about three miles from Boulogne, said a London broadcast recorded in New York today by CBS.

("We are overrunning more and more of the flying-bomb sites, and one correspondent says the total number now in our hands must be getting into three figures," the broadcast continued.

("The Germans are fighting rear-guard actions, but correspondents say they are not delaying our advance. It is believed that the elements of three German divisions remain in the Pas de Calais and that they will fight hard for Boulogne, Calais and Dunkirk. If they do try to get away, they will have no clear run into Germany at any point, and they will have to fight their way through our troops.")

Premier Gerbrandy, in his broadcast, said:

"The hour of liberation has struck. Soon the moment will come when the Queen will return to your midst to govern in justice and peace."

Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower called on the Dutch to save from German demolition the docks, factories and railways of Rotterdam.

wounded.

Nazis Admit Retreats

Apparently baffled by the silence surroundings movements of men under Patton and Hodges, the Germans admitted deep breaches in their lines in northern France, but a Berlin-broadcast comminque devoted only a few terse lines to the fighting in France and Belgium.

The British, who swept across Belgium in 48 hours, took Leuven (Louvain), 18 miles northeast of liberated Brussels before the Germans had time to dynamite its bridges. Behind these forces, Canadian troops smashed to within three miles of Boulogne, while other British closed on Calais and Dunkerque in a drive to wipe out the final Nazi holds on channe ports.

A Berlin broadcast claimed "th fortress area of Pas de Calais no as before is firmly in Germa hands."

A Canadian ultimatum to th German garrison trapped in th great port of Le Havre was re jected, and another last-ditc stand was expected there. Th Nazis undoubtedly here will unde go the terrific bombardment visi ed upon the hold-out garrison Brest on the tip of Brittany the west — where the America still were meeting desperate r sistance.

Reported In Holland

The British after their smash through Belgium were reported to have been five miles inside Holland and pushing down the final 28 miles toward Rotterdam

A spokesman for the Allied supreme command today broadcast instructions to foreign workers inside Germany itself to desert their factories at the first opportunity in concert with the Allied attack on German soil.

The British, who were reported to have taken Breda, had met virtualy no opposition when they took Louvain, strong point in the old Belgian defense triangle of Liege-Louvain-Namur, which was burned by the Germans in 1914 and which was the easternmost point of the British defense line in 1940.

The British spread westward, taking Aalst, halfway to Gent, and Machelen, fifth city of Belgium 15 miles north of Brussels. To the southwest other British units occupied the French industrial city of Lille.

SAARBRUCKEN SAID

30.24—18525

U.S., French Troops Closing Trap On Nazis Fleeing Southern France

Forces Sweep Through Macon, 68 Miles North of Captured Lyon.

ROME, Sept. 5—(AP) American and French troops pursuing the German 19th army out of southern France advanced as much as 18 miles today, sweeping past Macon, a wine center 68 miles north of captured Lyon, and approaching Tournus, 20 miles beyond Macon, Allied headquarters announced.

Speedily the Nazi survivors of the debacle along the Riviera and in the Rhone valley were being driven northeastward toward the German border—possibly into a deadly Allied trap somewhere in the vicinity of Belfort near the northern Swiss frontier.

Germans near Chalon

An Allied spokesman said the main body of retreating Germans was approaching Chalon, with 140 road miles still separating the battered enemy column from the German border. Lt. Gen. George S. Patton's American First army, driving eastward from Nancy in northeastern France, was reported less than 90 miles from the Swiss-German corner through which the Nazis hope to escape into the Fatherland.

At the farthest point of their advance up the Saone valley above Lyon, as reported by headquarters today, Lt. Gen. Alexander M. Patch's Seventh army troops were only about 100 miles from making a juncture with Allied forces from the north last reported at Bar-sur-Seine, southeast of Troyes.

With the campaign in southern France virtually ended after three weeks of unbroken Allied triumphs, it was announced that the total of Nazi prisoners had passed 65,000. A week ago it was officially estimated that more than half the German 19th. army had been killed, wounded or captured.

Enemy Resistance Diminishes

Resistance by enemy rear guards appeared to be diminishing above Lyon. French troops, moving up the west bank of the Saone, took 2,400 prisoners in occupying one town, Villefranche. An Allied communique described the Germans resistance as "ineffectual."

In today's swift advances the French reached the vicinity of the village of Le Villars, on the Saone's west bank near Tournus, about midway between Macon and Chalons. Yank troops maintained an equal pace east of the river after passing through Montrevel.

It was disclosed that the veteran American Seventh infantry regiment, which was organized in 1798 and saw its first action against the British at Villiere's plantation in Louisiana in 1814, was participating in the pursuit of the Germans.

The regiment took part in the fighting in North Africa, Sicily and Italy. At the outbreak of war it was stationed at Ft. Lewis.

Belfort Drive Reported

Rome, Sept. 5 (AP)—French troops sweeping up the Saone Valley against ineffective Nazi resistance have reached the outskirts of Macon, a wine center 68 road miles north of captured Lyon, as the pursuit of Germans fleeing southern France continues, Allied headquarters said today.

The airline distance between Macon and Lyon is 38 miles.

2,400 Prisoners Taken

(In a dispatch from the French frontier American troops were reported to have occupied Pontarlier, about 110 airline miles northeast of Lyon on the western border of Switzerland, and were said to be driving toward the Belfort gap, one of the entrances leading to southwest Germany.

(Allied forces were also reported to have occupied Frasne, an important railway junction about 12 miles west of Pontarlier on the Dijon-Lausanne line.)

A new batch of 2,400 prisoners taken by the French in their capture of Villefranche boosted the total since the landings on the Mediterranean beachheads to more than 65,000.

The French also reached St. Bonnet de Bruyeres, a town west of Macon, while farther east American forces passed through Montrevel.

There was no serious opposition at Montrevel in contrast to the previous day, when the Germans launched a tank-supported counter-attack to screen the retreat of the main enemy force northward on Highway 6 toward Chalon and Dijon.

The Nazi counterattack caused some Allied losses in casualties and prisoners.

Seventh Infantry Regiment

Meanwhile it was disclosed that the American Seventh Infantry Regiment, which was organized in 1798 and saw its first action against the British at Villiere's plantation in Louisiana in 1814, was participating in the pursuit of the Germans.

The regiment took part in the North African landings, the Sicilian campaign in south Italy and the fighting at Anzio. It was one of the first infantry units to enter Rome.

Landing in southern France August 15, the regiment attacked northeast of Cavalaire and engaged in many short, tough fights with the enemy guarding the coastal road. At the outbreak of the war the regiment was stationed at Fort Lewis, Washington.

Scuttling Of Fleet Ordered By Vichy

Lyon, France, Sept. 5 (AP)—The order to scuttle the French fleet in Toulon harbor in November, 1942, came directly from Vichy and succeeded through the gallantry of a French lieutenant in tricking a guard and relaying it to Admiral Jean de la Borde under the nose of a German submachine gun, it was learned today.

The exact number of ships sunk—many of which were seen not far below the surface of Toulon harbor when French forces captured the port last week—is still unknown.

Ships Out Of Fuel

At the time of the sinkings all ships were held in the harbor because they were out of fuel and the Germans, who had commandeered the supply, refused to let any come through.

The night of November 27 the order to scuttle the fleet was transmitted in code by telephone. A French lieutenant received the order under guard of a German non-com armed with a submachine gun who was ordered to guard communications but who did not realize the message was coded.

Without waiting a moment the lieutenant telephoned the admiral and repeated the message in code. The ships were sunk that night—every naval vessel in the harbor except one destroyer, which was badly damaged.

Lieutenant Questioned

As soon as the order was transmitted—but not soon enough to prevent the scuttling—German officials brought the lieutenant in for questioning. He insisted he knew nothing of the code and was released.

"That's our tradition," a French source said today. "The French navy has never yielded a vessel to an enemy."

[Admiral de la Borde was arrested by the Germans at Toulon after the scuttling, but on December 6, 1942, he was reported released on the insistence of Marshal Petain, who subsequently awarded him a medal.]

St. Mihiel Fighting 'Not As Tough' As Last Time

By J. W. Gallagher

St. Mihiel, France, Sept. 3 (AP—Delayed)—"You must write and thank the people of America for freeing us once again," said the grey, mustached old man standing among the crowd of the town square.

He was speaking for the people of St. Mihiel, which 26 years ago this month was taken by American troops in Gen. John J. Pershing's great offensive.

Near the railroad station is an oak tree known as "Pershing's Oak" and one of the streets is named for the American commander in chief of the AEF in the last war.

Taken In 15 Minutes

It took four days of bloody fighting in 1918 for the Americans to take Cote St. Marie, German stronghold hill which dominates the town. This time American infantry from one of the same divisions which fought in this sector in the last war took St. Mihiel in 15 minutes.

Some of the Americans now fighting between here and nearby Apremont—another town known to thousands of doughboys in World War I—had fathers who fought and died here.

Apremont was the scene of sharp fighting yesterday, but infantry columns took it in two hours with very light casualties. In the last war, its capture took 1,000 lives.

Using Old Dugouts

Now the Germans are using some of the French dugouts left from the last war to fight rearguard actions.

In the last war St. Mihiel was almost leveled in four years of fighting. Today it has only a few broken windows, the result of the Germans blowing up an ammunition train.

Apremont was taken by a single unit. The Germans made a stand at famous Mont Sec where a United States war memorial tells the story of the American offensive in 1918. A few mortar shells have nicked the memorial.

Equipment Captured

"It seems sort of queer to read a tablet recording the last war—and here we are fighting a new one," said Lieut. Col. Russell Murray, of Fort Valley, Ga., whose unit captured the memorial.

Murray's doughboys also captured a trainload of equipment.

The Germans lately have been throwing in their air force to try to halt our advance, but anti-aircraft detachments under Lieut. Col. Allen M. Murphy, Norfolk, Va., alone have accounted for 25 planes, most of them in the past three days.

Wipe Out Brigade

One of the most spectacular actions of this push took place July 21, when a task force of the Fourth United States Armored division wiped out a brigade of 3,500 SS troops at Troyes, southeast of Paris.

Major Arthur West, Stillwater, Okla., and L. G. Elwell, Enid, Okla., went back to lessons learned in training days in California to take the town.

On open 3½-mile slope under command of German artillery and cut by an anti-tank ditch protected the town.

Charge Down Slope

West and Elwell spread out their tanks and halftracks, charged down the slope, overran German defenses in a matter of minutes and smashed German strong points one by one.

Private Lonnie Kell, Bluefield, W. Va., thought the fighting through this area to St. Mihiel "not as tough as my old man told me it would be."

Private Kell's father was a sergeant in the last war and fought in this sector.

'Murdering' Of French Town By Germans Described

By J. W. Gallagher

Martincourt, France, Sept. 4 (AP—Delayed)—Have you ever seen a town murdered? This one was a few hours ago by German soldiers.

Every house is a smoking shell. Bodies of dogs, cows, pigs and even chickens lie slaughtered in the street. Under an apple tree, beside an overturned basket of apples he had been picking lies the bullet-torn body of a 72-year-old grandfather, half-burned by a thermite grenade.

In a grenade-torn church is the body of a young man. He had been in bed with a broken leg when German soldiers burst into the house, shot him in the head.

Piece Story Together

There are two other bodies and but for a woman's pleadings there might perhaps have been more.

In four and a half years on war fronts I had always viewed stories of Germans wiping out a town or village with suspicion, so when I received a report at rear headquarters that a reconnaissance patrol had found Martincourt wiped out I took the opportunity to see for myself.

It was arranged by the area commander that Earl Mazo, Greenville, S. C., of *Stars and Stripes*, and myself go in.

Shot All In Sight

When we arrived a dazed old woman was poking through burning rubble. A mustached, typical French peasant in a blue shirt and faded corduroy pants was the only other civilian visible. His eyes were red from weeping. The Germans had shot his son.

From them and Lieut. Philip Wagner, of Cincinnati, Ohio, whose reconnaissance column first entered the town, we pieced together the story.

Two days ago the FFI ambushed a German staff car near-by, whereupon members of a German Panzer grenadier division surrounded the village, shooting at anything in sight. Everything alive on the streets was killed.

That's how the 72-year-old grandfather died.

One house caught fire. When a young man fled with clothes aflame he was shot down. Another older man was shot as he tried to run into the woods.

The Germans then searched house by house, seizing every man they found. When they came to the one in bed with a broken leg they just shot him and went on.

The prisoners were loaded on trucks, taken outside the village and lined up before machine guns. Most of the women and children had fled terror stricken into the woods but the wife of one man followed the Germans.

Pleas Successful

She fell on her knees in front of the officer in charge of the execution and pleaded for the men's lives. Her pleas were successful. The officer ordered the execution cancelled but the soldiers fell upon the helpless men and beat them with fists and rifle butts.

Other German soldiers went through the town, looting and setting every house on fire.

"Next was the village of Mamec, just like this one but more people have been killed," Wagner said. "We passed through there last night but did not stay."

"This is not the first time this German outfit burned a village and shot many men," added Lieut. Robert Walker, of Indianapolis, Ind. "We have been following this Panzer outfit and they burned several villages."

Other Villages Burned

Later, at rear headquarters, came reports that the village of Robert Espange had been burned and 52 men killed and that Beury had been burned. Both villages are between Vitry and St. Mihiel.

"With all the savagery of the last war we had nothing like this," declared Major Edmond Ball, Muncie, Ind.

Ball fought with the 42nd Division over this battleground in the last war, but now is with civil affairs.

GI's who have been marching through the burning towns are in a grim fighting mood.

"I thought I would never be able to hate the Germans, but after seeing what they have done I am

getting to hate them more every day," said Sergt. Robert Matteson, of St. Paul, Minn.

Nun Kissed Him

"These Germans must be animals to do things like this to these people," said Lieutenant Walker. "The people here just go crazy when we reach town. Even a nun down the road a piece kissed me, dusty as I was, and she was crying."

"We came to fight for what we thought right in a decent war," Corporal Harvey Jessel, Swissville, Pa., tried to explain.

"It is a dirty thing," was all Sergt. Herbert Flick, of Chicago, would say.

Another who spoke in the same way was Corporal Robert Marks, of 4714 Annapolis road, Bladensburg, Md., who was one of the first men into Martincourt.

As I left the town, FFI men arrived, hauled a huge tricolor onto the flagpole over the smoking ruins and started through the woods to try and gather in the frightened villagers.

Fighting Stubbornly, Germans Declare

London, Sept. 5 (AP)—The German communique summed up the campaign in France and Belgium thus today:

"Our troops are stubbornly defending themselves against strong enemy attacking groups which yesterday succeeded in achieving major salients. The fighting has extended to the area of Brussels and Antwerp. Fighting is increasing in violence."

JERSEY CITY LUCK IS GOOD IN PARIS

Paris, Sept. 2 (Delayed) (A. P.).—Sergt. Chester Wakula of Jersey City was one of the lucky American soldiers who won a kiss from a Folies Bergeres girl by guessing her name in a free-for-all contest at a special performance for American troops.

Stars And Stripes Issue Published In Paris

Paris, Sept. 5 (AP)—*Stars and Stripes*, the daily newspaper of the United States armed forces, returned to Paris today 25 years after it suspended publication here after the last war, when it served the AEF for 19 months.

This is the third edition to be published in France. Others have been put out in Cherbourg and Rennes.

12th U. S. Army Corps in Drive

THIRD ARMY HEADQUARTERS IN FRANCE, Sept. 5 (AP).—The 12th American Army Corps participated in the drive across France, capturing Orleans and Troyes, it was disclosed today. This makes five American Army corps officially identified in action in northern France. The others are the 5th, 7th, 8th and 19th Corps.

RUSSIAN FORCES POISED FOR DASH ACROSS FRONTIER

Soviet Declaration Accuses Bulgars of Harboring German Soldiers.

EARLY COLLAPSE SEEN

Break in Relations Comes After Repeated Warnings by Molotov.

LONDON, Sept. 5—(AP) Russia declared war on Bulgaria tonight after repeatedly warning that small minion of Adolf Hitler that her belated attempt to adopt "strict neutrality" was hopelessly insufficient.

With the Red army already straining at the leash along 200 miles of the Romanian-Bulgarian border, a quick plunge across was expected, with Bulgaria's collapse an early likely development.

Harbored Nazi Soldiers

The Russian declaration flatly accused Bulgaria of harboring German soldiers whom the Red army has chased out of Romania, and with whom it is eager to settle accounts.

Bulgaria, in the Axis camp for nearly four years and a belligerent against Britain and the United States, had refrained from going to war against Russia, a country she long has regarded as her Slavic friend.

Soviet Foreign Commissar Molotov, however, in announcing the war declaration, declared, "for more than three years Bulgaria has in practice helped Germany in her war against the Soviet Union."

He said Russia had taken into consideration the fact that so small a country could not resist the Germans when they dominated almost all of Europe, and therefore had "tolerated the Bulgarian ruling circles helping the Germans to evacuate the Crimea or saving the remnants of the routed German army in the south of the Soviet Union."

Now, however, Molotov said, "the fate of Germany is decided. The war is completely lost by Germany," and Bulgaria could have been expected to seize this propitious moment to follow Romania and Finland out of the war and "join the anti-Hitler coalition of the democratic countries."

"Despite this," Molotov said, "the Bulgarian government even now refuses to break with Germany, is carrying out a policy of so called neutrality, by virtue of which she continues to render direct aid to Germany against the Soviet Union, saving her (Germany's) retreating forces from pursuit of the Red army, and giving them a basis on Bulgarian territory to create a new center of resistance."

The Soviet declaration had been developing for days past, with steadily sharper Russian press attacks on Bulgaria's recent efforts to squirm out of the war and hang onto the territorial spoils she gained from Greece, Yugoslavia and Romania.

A Bulgarian armistice delegation has been in Cairo for some time past, its ostensible efforts to negotiate with Britain and America hampered by last week's sudden change in the Bulgarian government.

Bulgaria's new premier Konstantin Muraviev only Monday night broadcast a reiteration of the previous government's policy of adopting a neutral course and ordering the Germans to get out of the country. He said relations with Germany would be broken if the Germans tried to oppose this Bulgarian program.

This shadowy and halfhearted program apparently was the last straw as far as Russia was concerned.

An official statement today by Tass, the Soviet news agency, said, "hundreds of German ships and thousands of German troops" continue to hide under Bulgaria's protection and the possibility still exists of German submarines operating in the Black Sea from Bulgarian bases.

Muraviev's radio announcement, Tass declared, "does not represent any progress." It attacked him personally as being too weak to pull his country "out of the swamp into which it was thrown by pro-German rulers."

Break Came Last Night

Then the break came with Molotov's announcement tonight.

Moscow dispatches said it was felt there that too many important war decisions hung in the balance to permit Bulgarian politicians to impede them any longer, and that the majority of Bulgaria's armed forces would cooperate voluntarily with Russian operations against the Germans remaining on Bulgarian soil.

Several Bulgarian divisions, however, are absent on police duty in Greece and Yugoslavia and in no position either to aid or oppose the Russians.

Their possible withdrawal for home defense would place an increased burden on the already overstrained and dwindling Nazi garrisons and give oppressed peoples of those countries greater opportunities to throw off the yoke.

QUICK DASH OVER BORDER IS EXPECTED

Russian War Declaration Comes First; Rapid Victory Seen

New York, Sept. 5 (AP)—A London broadcast said tonight that Bulgaria had asked Soviet Russia for an armistice.

"A late message just received says the Bulgarian Secretary General of Foreign Affairs has called on the Soviet Embassy in Sofia and asked for an armistice," said the broadcast.

Russia declared war on Bulgaria earlier today.

Moscow, Sept. 5 (AP)—Soviet Russia declared war on Bulgaria tonight in the climax to a campaign to drive the Germans from Southeastern Europe.

Red army divisions concentrated at the frontier gateways from the Black Sea to the Danubian oil port of Girgih received an order to march into the Balkan kingdom whose statesmen have ignored Moscow's demand for a common war against Germany.

W. Averill Harriman, United States Ambassador, and Sir Archibald John Clark Kerr, British envoy, were notified of the Soviet declaration by Vyacheslav Molotov, Foreign Commissar, just before it was read to Bulgarian Minister Stamenov.

The Red army's entrance into Bulgaria promised to be as decisive in its effect on the war in the east as was Romania's sudden reversal.

Little Opposition Expected

It was believed Soviet troops would encounter little if any opposition from the Bulgarian forces, whose men in the ranks have great respect for the Russian military prowess.

Some Red units were last reported within 140 miles of Sofia, the Bulgarian capital.

If the advance goes according to plan, the Red army and Marshal Tito's Yugoslavs will link up within 72 hours for a concerted offensive across the Hungarian plain toward Austria.

Molotov read his statement, 50 typewritten lines, to the Bulgarian envoy at 7 P. M., saying that after Bulgaria's refusal to break with Germany and her persistance in providing refuge and bases for German armed forces, the Soviet Union was in a state of war with his country from that hour onward.

Reaction? "Sorrowful"

Receiving foreign correspondents within an hour afterward, Molotov informed them that both the American and British ambassadors had known of the step before it was taken.

Asked to describe Stamenov's reaction to the declaration, Molotov said it was "sorrowful."

Molotov's statement asserted that Bulgaria actually had been in a state of war with the Soviet Union for a long time.

He said, "For more than three years Bulgaria has been helping Germany in her war against the Soviet Union. The Soviet Government took into account the fact that Bulgaria, being a small country, was not in position to resist the powerful German armed forces.

"The Soviet Government tolerated this and also the Bulgarian ruling circles helping Germans evacuate the Crimea and save the remnants of their forces in southern Russia."

Recites Nazi Deterioration

Molotov recited the deterioration of Germany's military machine until even Romania and Finland had broken from the utterly defeated Nazi lineup.

"In spite of this the Bulgarian Government even now refuses to break off with Germany, pursuing a policy of so-called neutrality and rendering direct help to Germany in saving German forces from pursuit by the Red army and providing bases on Bulgarian soil," he asserted.

"The Soviet Government cannot regard Bulgaria's policy otherwise than a practical prosecution of the war for Germany in spite of the deterioration of Germany's position and the full possibility of breaking off, thereby saving the country from ruin."

The Foreign Commisar told the correspondents, after reading the statement which he had handed Bulgaria, that he thought the explanations set forth were "sufficiently clear."

Clamored For Week

No Bulgar could claim that the Soviet Union had left any doubt during the last week that the time for decision had come. Day after day the Russian press has clamored for the Bulgars to join the Allies in an anti-Hitler war while the Red army massed along the Romanian-Bulgarian frontier.

Bulgaria blocked a juncture of the Red army with Tito's liberation forces in Yugoslavia and protected, better than iron and steel fortifications, the eastern flank of the Germans garrisoning the Balkan peninsula.

Surprise At Blindness

Molotov's statement continually implied surprise at the blindness of Bulgaria's rulers to the reality of war. Nowhere did he speak harshly of the Bulgarian people, but his summation of Sofia's foreign policy was withering.

"The time was given the Bulgarian Government to get ready," he stated.

His words to Stamenov—"the fate of Germany is sealed . . . She has completely lost the war"—seemed to be running still through the mind of the silver-mustached Foreign Commissar as he briskly ended his 15-minute press conference.

He sped from the Foreign Office back to his quarters in the Kremlin, there presumably to await the first news of the Red army's entry on Bulgarian soil.

Reds Declare War on Bulgaria; Accuse Sofia of Aiding Nazis

Action Follows Assertion of Neutrality by New Premier of Balkan Nation—His Foreign Policy Rejected.

30.24—K527

London, Sept. 5 (A. P.).—Russia declared war tonight upon Bulgaria, asserting that she had been serving the Germans through three years of the Russo-German war. DAY SEP 6 1944

The declaration came after repeated warnings to Sofia that her belated policy of "strict neutrality" was hopelessly insufficient; and it had the effect of throwing into doubt the fate of the incipient armistice discussions between the Bulgarian envoys on the one hand and representatives of the United States and Great Britain on the other. These discussions had just been getting under way in Cairo last week when a change in the Bulgarian Government took place and interrupted them.

Russian troops who had struck through Romania were at the Bulgarian frontier along a broad front overlooking the Danube when Moscow acted tonight, and a quick plunge across was expected.

The Russian declaration flatly accused Bulgaria of harboring German soldiers whom the Red Army has chased out of Romania, and with whom it is eager to settle accounts.

Moscow dispatches said that it was felt in the Russian capital that too many important war decisions hung in the balance to permit Bulgarian politicians to impede them any longer, and that the majority of Bulgaria's armed forces would co-operate voluntarily with Russian operations against the Germans remaining on Bulgarian soil.

Several Bulgarian divisions, however, are absent on police duty in Greece and Yugoslavia, and in no position to aid or oppose the Russians. Their possible withdrawal for home defense would place an increased burden on the already overstrained and dwindling Nazi garrisons and give the oppressed peoples of those countries greater opportunities to throw off the yoke.

Accuses Bulgarian Premier.

Only last night Bulgaria's new Premier, Konstantin Muraview, broadcast a declaration reiterating the previous Government's policy of adopting a neutral course in the present war and ordering the Germans to get out of the country. He said that relations with Germany would be broken if the Germans tried to oppose this program.

This shadowy proposal was apparently the last straw as far as Russia was concerned, and, broadcasting an official statement, Tass, the Soviet news agency, declared today that "hundreds of German ships and thousands of German troops" continue to hide under Bulgaria's protection, and that the possibility still exists of German submarines operating in the Black Sea from Bulgarian bases.

Bulgaria, at war with Great Britain and the United States, had up to now been at peace with Russia, a country she had long regarded as her Slavic friend.

Text of Molotov Statement.

Tonight, in a broadcast picked up by the Soviet monitor here the Moscow radio said that Foreign Commissar Molotov at 7 P. M. handed the following note to the Bulgarian envoy to Russia:

"For over three years Bulgaria has in practice helped Germany in her war against the Soviet Union. The Soviet Government took into consideration that the small country of Bulgaria was unable to resist the powerful armed forces of Germany at a time when Germany held in her hands almost all Europe.

"The Soviet Government also tolerated Bulgarian ruling circles helping the Germans to evacuate from the Crimea or saving remnants of the routed German Army in the south of the Soviet Union. However, in the summer of this year an acute crisis rose in the situation of Germany's armed forces.

"Caught in a pincers by Soviet troops from the east and by Allied troops which landed in France from the west, Germany found herself in a catastrophic position and her armed forces smashed and routed, are forced to retreat on all fronts. Germany has finally lost Italy. Germany has lost France. After that, Germany lost Romania. Even such a small country as Finland falls away because she sees that a continuation of friendly relations with Germany leads a country to disaster. The fate of Germany is decided. The war is completely lost by Germany.

"With such a turn of affairs it could be expected that Bulgaria would decide to make use of this capable moment and, following Romania and Finland, abandon her pro-German policy, break with Germany and join the anti-Hitler coalition of the democratic countries.

"Despite this, the Bulgarian Government even now refuses to break with Germany, is carrying out a policy of so-called neutrality by virtue of which she continues to render direct aid to Germany against the Soviet Union, saving her retreating forces from the pursuit of the Red Army and giving them bases on Bulgarian territory to create a new center of resistance on the part of Germany against the forces of the anti-German coalition by land as well as by sea.

"The Soviet Union cannot consider this Bulgarian policy otherwise than as actual conduct of war in the camp of Germany against the Soviet Union, despite a fundamental deterioration of the military situation for Germany and despite the fact that Bulgaria has now every possibility, without fearing Germany, to break with Germany and thus save the country from disaster."

In State of War.

The Moscow radio added:

"By virtue of this the Soviet Government does not consider it possible any further to maintain relations with Bulgaria. It breaks all relations with Bulgaria and declares that not only is Bulgaria in a state of war with the U. S. S. R. but also that the Soviet Union will henceforth be in a state of war with Bulgaria.

"The Bulgarian envoy stated that he would immediately inform his government of the Soviet Government's note."

Meanwhile today in Bucharest Juliu Maniu, head of the Peasant party and key man in the new coalition government of Romania, said in an interview that "there can be no question but that Romania will soon get back her full independence and full sovereignty."

Maniu, said he was convinced that Russian imposition of a 9 P. M. curfew, confiscation of radios, arms and ammunition, and other acts of occupation would cease when an armistice is signed in Moscow.

Russia Demands Bulgaria Join War On Germany

DAY SEP 6 1944 LUCE

Moscow, Sept. 5 (AP)—Soviet Russia brushed aside today the new Bulgarian Government's claim of "strict neutrality" and demanded common war against Germany.

An official statement by the Tass news agency directly attacked Konstantin Muraviev, the new Bulgarian Premier, after he made a radio announcement today reiterating Bulgaria's desire for neutrality. It accused his Government of being too weak "to pull Bulgaria out of the swamp in which it was thrown by pre-German rulers."

Seeking Armistice With U. S.

(Bulgaria, not at war with Russia, has been seeking armistice terms from the United States and Britain. It was learned in Washington that armistice terms are being held up pending proof from Bulgarian envoys in Cairo that they can speak for the new Government.)

The Tass statement made it clear that the time had come for a final showdown and flatly declared that Muraviev's announcement "does not represent any progress in foreign policy." It asserted that "hundreds of German ships and thousands of German troops" continue to hide under Bulgaria's protection and that the possibility still exists of Bulgaria-based German submarines threatening Soviet shipping in the Black Sea.

Unless Bulgaria renounces neutrality and joins democratic ranks against Germany "the present rulers will be responsible for her fate," the statement concluded.

Promises To Disarm Nazis

London, Sept. 5 (AP)—Konstantin Muraviev, the new Bulgarian Premier, promised today to restore "democratic liberties" to his people and disarm all German troops in his country. He said Bulgaria would be compelled to break off diplomatic relations with Germany if the Nazis attempt to interfere.

This first public pronouncement from the man who succeeded Ivan Bagrianov came as diplomatic circles in London awaited possible repercussions in the Balkans—especially in hard-pressed Hungary—to the jolt provided by Finland's exit from the Nazi camp.

Promises Reliable Neutrality

Muraviev's speech, in which he reiterated Bulgaria's desire to maintain "unreserved, reliable neutrality," was reported by the Moscow radio in a Tass dispatch from Sofia.

Muraviev outlined a six-point program to bring peace to Bulgaria and asserted that "in case Germany should put any obstacles in the way of implementing these measures the Bulgarian Government will be compelled to break off diplomatic relations."

Evacuations Promised

(The Chicago *Daily News* foreign service reported from Moscow that the new Government of Muraviev agrees to evacuate its "expeditionary forces," presumably from Salonika and the remainder of Greek and Yugoslav Macedonia.

(The evacuation of these territories, which were seized by the Bulgarian army following the German invasion of the Balkans in the spring of 1941, will be completed, the Government says, "within the next few days"—which indicates that it has alreay begun.)

Meanwhile, Bulgarian circles in Ankara reported that Stoicho Moshanov, leader of the Bulgarian armistice delegation in Cairo, will leave for Bulgaria today to obtain new instructions. Preliminary talks with Allied representatives were halted when Bagrianov's Government fell.

Hungary Seen More Alone

Recently Col. Gen. Vitez Geza Lakatos, the Hungarian Premier, pointed to the Finns as a nation "with a will to survive" and urged the Hungarians to emulate them. Now Finland has set a new example, and Hungary, already shaken by the Red army march into Transylvania and Hitler's mounting military disasters, finds herself even more alone.

Juliu Maniu, head of Romania's peasant party and keyman in the new coalition Government, said in an interview with Associated Press Correspondent Joseph Morton in Bucharest that "there can be no question but that Romania will soon get back her full independence and full sovereignty."

Maniu said he was convinced that Russian imposition of 9 P. M. curfew, confiscation of radios, arms and ammunition, and other acts of occupation would cease when an armistice is signed in Moscow.

NAREW RIVER LINE IN POLAND CRACKS

HERALD SEP 6 1944

Reds Also Advance To Within 50 Miles Of Yugoslavia

London, *Wednesday*, Sept. 6 (AP). The Red army raced beyond Craiova in western Romania less than 50 miles from Yugoslavia today and cracked the tough German line on the Narew river in Poland in a great offensive to by-pass Warsaw on the north.

Having formally declared war on Bulgaria, Russia also moved toward invasion of that Axis satellite but kept silent on the latest military developments.

Advancing in Romania at the breakneck speed of more than 70 miles a day, a Russian armored force already was on a strategic springboard for an immediate united front with Marshal Tito's Yugoslav Partisans and the invasion of the Hungarian plain.

Enemy Encircled

Broken Nazi remnants reformed and attempted to stem the advance, but a Soviet official bulletin this morning said the focal points of enemy resistance were being encircled and liquidated.

The Soviet midnight communique did not announce any advance onto Bulgarian soil, but Red troops already were drawn up along 200 miles of the Romanian-Bulgarian border, and it was probable that Cossack cavalry already were galloping across the southern Dobruja and that Russian tanks were in the process of crossing the Danube into Bulgaria farther west.

The main portion of Gen. Feodor I. Tolbukhin's Third Ukrainian Army was believed to be facing the Bulgarians all the way from the Black Sea coast south of Constant westward for 200 miles beyond Girgiu on the Danube.

Craiova Captured

Capture of Craiova, less than 50 miles east of the Yugoslav border placed other Russian forces, evidently Gen. Rodion Y. Malinovsky's Second Ukrainian Army, less than 115 miles north of Sofia, Bulgarian capital.

On Monday, Joseph Morton, Associated Press correspondent, flying over Romania, said he saw and identified Russian units already well west of Craiova, apparently heading for an early junction with Marshal Tito's Yugoslav Partisans.

Tonight the Moscow radio announced that "a new powerful Allied front" was shaping up in the Balkans, with Tito about to strike, aided by the approach of the Red army and drawing help from the Allies in Italy.

200 Romanian Towns Fall

The operations in Romania during the day brought the fall of a total of more than 200 towns, the Moscow communique announced, among them the important centers

The day's fighting in Poland put the Soviet troops in possession of the important railway town of Wyszkow, 26 miles northeast of Warsaw between the capital and Lomza, and the town of Rzhekun, two miles below the big communications center of Ostroleka, 29 miles south of the East Prussian border. It also placed them on the Narew river at many points. Warsaw thus was being steadily outflanked and Lomza virtually encircled.

The Germans had admitted the day previously that the Russians made breaches in Nazi defense lines in the Wyszkow area, and today the Berlin radio admitted the Narew had been crossed at one point and said:

The "Storm Center"

"This sector has become the outstanding storm center of the Eastern front.

"The Russians have put three armies into the field here in order to achieve a decisive breakthrough.

"Although our reserves stopped the enemy from achieving his aim, fighting continues in full fury."

The Russians said their drive

there had mopped up more than 100 towns and was continuing.

While the guns were stilled by an armistice on the Finnish front, the Russians announced the Germans still had the power to counterattack strongly in Estonia around Tartu but were beaten off with heavy losses.

Retirement of Finland from the war releases two Soviet armies which will be available for the Baltic and Polish campaigns or for use farther south against the new enemy, Bulgaria.

RUSSIANS NOW 50 MILES FROM YUGOSLAV LINE

Take Craiova and Pitesti in Westward Drive Through Romania.

REACH THE NAREW IN POLAND

Seize 150 Places Around Lomza, German Bastion Guarding East Prussian Area.

London, Sept. 5 (A. P.).—The Russians announced tonight the capture of Craiova, 115 miles west of Bucharest and fifty miles east of the Yugoslav border.

Other important towns taken included Pitesti and Draganesti, among more than 200 places seized in the day's drive, the Soviet communique said.

On the Polish front northeast of Warsaw the Russians announced the capture of 150 places around Lomza, big German stronghold on the Narew River, and said the Red Army had reached the river at a number of points. It flows westward north of Lomza.

Russians Open New Drive On

E. Prussia

London, Sept. 5 (AP) — Russian troops have crossed the historic Narew river in their new full-fledged offensive toward East Prussia, the German radio asserted late today.

At its nearest point just west of Lomza, the Narew flows within 12 miles of the southern frontier of East Prussia. On the eastern frontier of the German province, Russian armies have been deployed for about three weeks.

Red Forces Called Vast

"Between the Bug and Narew, the Russians continued their breakthrough attempts with vast forces, including large plane formations, on a broad front," the German commentator Col. Ernst von Hammer asserted.

Once before, early in August, the Germans reported a Russian crossing of the Narew, along whose banks the Germans defeated armies of the Czar in the last war and forced a Russian withdrawal from Warsaw.

Double Threat

The push in the Narew river sector threatens invasion or outflanking of East Prussia and also menaces Warsaw from the north. The Russian offensive started Sunday, Moscow reported 100 towns captured in the sector yesterday.

The Germans said the Russians had brought up new tank and infantry divisions. The exact point of crossing was not specified.

Reds Exploit Gains

Moscow, Sept. 5 (AP)—Russian and Romanian troops stormed down the mountainous eastern watershed of the Hungarian plains today while Red army units in Poland drove an armored battering ram deep into the Warsaw-East Prussia defense belt.

Soviet successes in Transylvania along the historic invasion route to Hungary and southwest of Lomza between Warsaw and East Prussia's southern border were being exploited with new attacks against fierce resistance, dispatches said.

Romanians Helping Reds

Russian and Romanian divisions officially operating in coordination for the first time, pushed forward against a combined German and Hungarian force. They were heading for the Mures river valley which runs westward into Hungary.

One suporting column veered southwestward toward Sibiu, which controls the northern exit of the Turnu Pass through the Transylvanian Alps.

Capture of Brasov, which was announced yesterday, assured complete possession of the Predeal Pass through the Alps, and it was a downhill fight from there to Hungary.

70 Miles From Sibiu

Sibiu, second in importance only to Brasov as a center of Transylvania rail communications, was within 70 miles of the leading Russian and Romanian units. Its fall would signal the beginning of the battle of Hungary.

Romanian peasants helped guide Russian scouts on the mountain trails and reported the location of enemy units, dispatches declared.

100 Places Reported Taken

The gap between Russian forces and those of Marshal Tito's Partisans in Yugoslavia was closing.

A Soviet communique said the Russians had captured 100 populated places southwest of Lomza in the new onslaughts.

The drive between the Bug and Narew rivers, bagged Choromany, 15 miles southwest of Lomza and nine miles from the Nazis' Narew river bastion of Ostroleka, but it still was too early to assess the full importance of the push.

50 Miles From Yugoslavia

On the southern front Russian troops with Romanian aid drove deeper into Transylvania from north of captured Brasov. In the push toward Yugoslavia they captured Gaesti, 22 miles from Pitesti, a rail town tbout 125 miles from the Yugoslav frontier.

(Associated Press Correspondent Joseph Morton, flying up the Danube river from Bucharest, declared Russian columns were "well west of Craiova," which is 110 miles west of Bucharest and within 50 miles of Yugoslavia.)

The joined armies of Gen. Rodion Y. Malinovsky and Gen. Feodor I. Tolbukhin captured 60,000 Germans near Calarsi, about ten miles from the northern Bulgarian frontier. The Soviet communique said that these troops had been sent from Bulgaria as the Red Army was approaching Bucharest.

GERMANS CLAIM DEFEAT IS DUE TO MANPOWER LOSSES

LONDON, Sept. 5.—(AP) Lt. Gen. Kurt Dittmar, propaganda spokesman for the German high command, told the Reich tonight that a "deficiency of means has placed success out of our reach" at present but that a new total mobilization would soon stabilize the western front.

Dittmar compared the Allies' breakthrough to the Germans' own smash through the Maginot Line in 1940 and said the "basic reason underlying all our difficulties is known—the insufficient number of the forces employed."

But, he added, this will be different from now on.

Fight on Reduced Fronts

"Now we are fighting on considerably reduced fronts," he asserted. "When our national strength, whose total mobilization has been the aim of all our efforts in the last few weeks, is concentrated on the shortened prepared lines then it will be possible for us to restore the strategic balance which we have now lost in the west."

Dittmar conceded the job of stopping the Allies would not be easy. "Nobody must forget that we shall have to make tremendous efforts and prove exceptional steadfastness until the front in the West will again be stabilized," he said.

Making use of a favorite Roman term, the Triarii—soldiers of the third line, the last reserve—Dittmar said Germany's fate "is indeed in the hands of the Triarii."

Other Nazi commentators said Germany's strategy now was to play for time, to fight a battle of attrition in the rear while building internal defenses that would withstand the Allies, and Stockholm dispatches quoted the German press as saying that Hitler was forming bands for guerrilla warfare.

Time for Decisions

A broadcast on the German military radio said "the time has come to make radical decisions in the West" and explained that the High command is faced with three tasks—to lead Nazi troops from France back into Germany; to gain time; and to build a hedgehog position from which Germany, at the chosen moment, can launch a counter-attack.

Other German broadcasts predicted twin Allied invasion drives for the Rhine—by Lt. Gen. George S. Patton's Third army through Luneville, Galween, the Ardennes and the Vosges mountians, and by Lt. Gen. Alexander M. Patch's Seventh army through the Belfort gap between the Vosges and Jura mountains.

WORRIED HUNGARY STICKS WITH NAZIS

LONDON, Sept. 5—(AP) With Red armies driving towards the Hungarian plain along the main-line Bucharest-Budapest railway and newly at war with Bulgaria, Hungary's worried official reaction tonight, as filtered through Berlin, was determination "to fight on nevertheless" as a German ally.

The Moscow radio broadcast a report datelined Stockholm that Adolf Hitler, Hungarian regent Nicholas Horthy, and neo-Fascist Benito Mussolini would confer soon on what to do next.

Hungary's German-puppet neighbor state of Slovakia, torn by revolt, switched governments in a new attempt to regain control of rebellious elements in the army and civilian population who are fighting at the side of the Czecho-slovakian government forces of liberation.

Slovakia's President Joseph Tiso accepted the resignation of the Tuka cabinet and, according to the German radio, handed the premiership to a relative, Stephan Tiso, who also became minister of foreign affairs and justice.

The Slovak radio at Bratislava meanwhile confirmed that it was officers in the Slovak army who started the revolt and "proclaimed restoration of the Czecho-Slovak republic."

A Czech communique distributed in London said the Germans had thrown two fresh tank-supported divisions into Slovakia to try to put down the patriots, thus making four German divisions in action in that mountainous little territory.

Patriot forces announced they had established a temporary capital at Banska-Bystrica which was captured from the Nazis in the preliminary stages of the rebellion.

SOSNKOWSKI MAY RESIGN

Exiled Poles' Army Chief Faces Ouster For Outburst

London, Sept. 5 (AP)—The possibility was seen in London tonight that Gen. Kazimierz Sosnkowski might resign under British pressure and that of his own exiled government as Polish commander in chief now that he has relieved his personal feeling by a bitter denunciation of the Allied failure to increase aid for struggling Warsaw.

Sosnkowski's outburst provoked immediate wrath in British quarters and was the subject of discussion at a special Polish Cabinet session today along with the chances of increasing the flow of supplies to the capital.

Before the Cabinet met, Stanislaw Mikolajczyk, Premier of the Polish Government-in-exile, was called into conference by Eden and probably cautioned that such outbursts—authorized or not—were likely to scuttle Polish hopes of reaching an accord with Russia.

Attack Unauthorized

The commander in chief, who is in disfavor with the Russians, asserted the Allies "abandoned" the patriot army of General Bor during the month-long fight within Warsaw. It was understood he made his attack without consulting the exile Government.

The commander's outburst precipitated something of a crisis for the exile Government, and the London *News Chronicle* said Mikolajczyk had threatened to resign unless his Government disavowed the statement.

M. P. Hits Russ Policy

Meanwhile, Major Guy Lloyd, Conservative member of Parliament, said in a speech: "It would be a disgrace if the British people should tacitly consent to Poland becoming the victim of aggression and political interference at the hands of one of our allies."

Lloyd described Russia's demands upon Poland as far greater than those of Hitler before September, 1939, said society should not be kept in ignorance of "our legitimate disquiet on this subject," and asked why: Russia refused to send supplies to Warsaw "although only 12 miles away."

Poles To Meet In Crisis

London, Sept. 5 (AP)—Poland's exiled Government, shaking in a new crisis precipitated by Gen. Kazimierz Sosnkowski's denunciation of Allied failure to relieve Warsaw, called a special Cabinet meeting today. Premier Stanislaw Mikolajczyk conferred with British Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden just before the Ministers met.

A spokesman said the meeting was concerned primarily with the plight of Warsaw. It was expected, however, that the Cabinet would consider advancing the date for the proposed reorganization of Poland's military direction and replacing General Sosnkowski, the Polish commander in chief, with a civilian board. The general is in disfavor in Soviet Russia.

Patriots Held "Abandoned"

Eden probably was emphatic in telling Mikolajczyk of the dangers of such statements as that of the general to British efforts to re-establish relations between Poland and Russia.

It was understood that the commander in chief made his attack without consulting the Government. He asserted that the Allies "abandoned" the patriot army of General Bor during their month-long fight against the Germans in Warsaw.

Sosnkowski, commander in chief of Polish armed forces, made the assertion yesterday in a message to General Bor, chief of the underground army in Poland. The London *News Chronicle* asserted that Mikolajczyk had immediately threatened to resign unless his Government disavowed the statement.

Polish headquarters in London said today that Patriots within Warsaw still were fighting. A spokesman attributed yesterday's report that resistance had ended to official confusion surrounding the German capture of the "old city" and the reshuffle of troops.

The *News Chronicle* said Sosnkowski's remarks were regarded in some Polish quarters as "an open rebellion intended to sabotage Mikolajczyk's conciliatory policy."

Showdown Expected

There seemed little reason to doubt that the incident would hasten a showdown between Mikolajczyk, who has been negotiating with Moscow in an effort to end differences with the Soviet Government, and Sosnkowski, whom the Russians have been denouncing.

Under the 1935 Constitution to which the exile Government ad-

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heres Sosnkowski can be dismissed as commander in chief only by the President of the Republic.

In his message to Bor, Sosnkowski described the help sent Polish Partisans battling in Warsaw as woefully inadequate and called the Allied attitude "a ghastly and tragic riddle."

Plane Losses Cited

Referring to the effort expended by the Allies to send supplies to Polish Partisans in Warsaw by plane, Sosnkowski said:

"The loss of 27 planes suffered over Warsaw in one month means very little to the Allied air forces, who have at present over 10,000 planes of all types at their disposal."

". . . the losses suffered by the Polish Air Force during the Battle of Britain were 40 per cent., while a little over 15 per cent. of the planes and crews were lost during attempts to help Warsaw."

The *News Chronicle*, commenting editorially on Sosnkowski's remarks, said "such accusations launched indiscriminately by an Allied commander in chief against Allies at whose side he is supposed to fight, and whose supreme command he recognizes, is unheard of."

Finn Mission Going To Moscow: Berlin

London, Sept. 5 (AP)—A Finnish mission will depart for Moscow tomorrow, the Berlin radio said today, to negotiate peace terms under the armistice which ended hostilities on the Finnish-Russian front yesterday.

Premier Hantii Hackzell and Foreign Minister C. J. A. Enckell are expected to head the mission, which will consist of about ten members, Berlin declared.

(The Helsinki radio said Hackzell's Cabinet was given a vote of confidence by the Finnish Parliament yesterday at the close of two secret sessions at which the Premier explained measures connected with the Soviet-Finnish peace negotiations and supplemented his statement Saturday that this Government had asked German troops to quit the country. The broadcast was reported by the Federal Communications Commission.)

No Reference To Nazis

The broadcast made no reference to the disposition of German troops stationed in Finland. Dispatches from Stockholm last night quoted Finnish sources there as saying Nazi forces scattered throughout the southern part of the country were expected to begin withdrawing today.

This source estimated there probably were three German divisions in southern Finland, despite reports of gradual withdrawals from that area.

Germans Have Until Sept. 15

The situation in northern Finland remained obscure, although there were reports in Sweden that the Germans were withdrawing via northern Norway.

Under the terms of the armistice, Finland gave Germany until September 15 to evacuate all her forces. Those remaining in Finland after that date will be disarmed and interned, the Helsinki Government said.

Finns Going to Moscow

STOCKHOLM, Sept. 5 (AP).—A Finnish peace delegation will leave Helsinki tomorrow morning for Moscow while German legation personnel will leave Helsinki Thursday morning for Sweden, according to a report from the Finnish capital received here tonight.

[A German broadcast heard in London said the Finnish peace mission to Moscow would be headed by Premier Hantti Hackzell and would include three army "confidants" of President Mannerheim—War Minister Major General Karl Rudolf Wallden, General Oskar Enckell and a Colonel Paasonen.]

American Bombers Blast German Transport Lines

LONDON, Sept. 5 — (AP) Huge armadas of American heavy bombers loosed thousands of tons of bombs today on strategic railyards and German defense points just behind the Siegfried Line, further strangling the already critical Nazi transport problem.

During the day up to 2,000 planes, including fighter escorts, attacked major transport and industrial centers of the Rhineland from the west and south, while other forces maintained a relentless assault on the German escape routes in northern France and Belgium.

Enemy fighter opposition was exceptionally light and little flak was encountered.

Nazi Positions Hit

This evening Lancasters of the R.A.F. bomber command continued the attacks on enemy troop concentrations, dropping more than 1,000 tons of bombs on Germans positions at Le Havre.

A force of 750 Liberators and Fortresses from Britain plastered the railyards at Karlsruhe causing fires and explosions visible for miles. The same force blasted the railyards and motor factories at Stuttgart, 25 miles to the southeast, and the synthetic oil plant at Ludwigshaven, 30 miles to the north.

Because of its location in the Rhineland just across the French-German border, Karlsruhe, with its huge transport facilities, is a logical focal point for supplies and reinforcements which Hitler probably is marshalling for the battle of Germany. One report placed the U. S. Third army within 40 miles of the city.

Capping the day of wide-flung operations 250 Fortresses bombed the channel port of Brest, where the fantatical German defenders have held out against ground and air assaults for more than five weeks.

All told, fifteen heavy bombers and eleven fighters were lost from these far-extending assaults.

Up to 500 Italy-based heavy bombers blasted Budapest and railroad bridges 20 miles northeast of the Hungarian capital, at Szob, and ten miles to the southeast at Szolnok. The Germans threw up flak but risked no fighter planes against this assault.

Another flight of Liberators bombed the Ferrara bridge in north Italy for the sixth time within two weeks.

Through the day fighters and fighter-bombers swept over the Mons, Antwerp and Cologne area, harrying all German transport scurring from the west to the east through Belgium. One group alone shot up 27 locomotives, and pilots reported the German now are so short of transport they used hearses, steam rollers and anything on wheels in their retreat.

A force of Lightnings swept German airfields at Stuttgart and Frankfurt in Germany and destroyed 60 parked enemy planes while they shot another 26 out of the air.

Fighters of the Eighth Air Force reported an all-time high for one day's destruction of German aircraft, wrecking 143 planes on the ground and shooting down 28 during strafing and dive-bombing operations.

U. S. BOMBERS IN BIG SMASH AT GERMANY

Three Focal Defense Points Battered in Path of Third Army.

KARLSRUHE HEAVILY POUNDED

Stuttgart and Ludwigshafen Also Hit in Preliminary Phase of Battle of Reich.

London, Sept. 5 (A. P.).—Up to 1,750 American planes from the west and south struck three major transport and industrial centers in the German Rhineland today in the path of the advancing Allied armies and bombed Budapest and railroad bridges in Hungary and the north of Italy.

Perhaps the most significant of the three-target attack by nearly 750 Flying Fortresses and Liberators of the British-based Eighth United States Air Force was the attack on the railway yards and repair shops at Karlsruhe, just across the Franco-German border in the Rhineland. Mosquito bombers of the Royal Air Force dropped many two-ton blockbusters on Karlsruhe only last night.

Air Battles Reported.

Because of its location and huge transport facilities, Karlsruhe is a logical focal point for supplies and reinforcements which Hitler is probably marshalling for the battle of Germany. One report placed the Third American Army within forty miles of Karlsruhe.

Up to 500 Mustang fighters escorted the bombers and Berlin said that air battles ensued.

Lightnings caught a whole fleet of German planes on improvised and virtually undefended landing fields in western Germany and destroyed sixty on the ground and fifteen in the air.

The Daimler-Benz airplane engine works and a motor transport plant were bombed visually in clear weather at Stuttgart, Germany's fourteenth city.

At the big chemical works of Ludwigshafen on the Rhine, the flyers encountered heavy clouds and dropped explosives by instrument on objectives not specifically described.

Meanwhile today up to 500 heavy bombers of the Italian-based Fifteenth United States Air Force blasted Budapest, and railroad bridges twenty miles northeast at Szob and ten miles southeast at Szolnok. The Germans threw up flak at the Hungarian capital, but risked no fighter planes. Another flight of Liberators bombed the Ferrara Bridge in the north of Italy for the sixth time in a fortnight.

The Swiss radio said that two American bombers made forced landings in that neutral republic after violating Switzerland's "air space."

The Russians also were hitting Germany from the east. At midnight, Moscow announced attacks on East Prussian airdromes, the sinking of a 6,000-ton supply ship in the Baltic Sea, and the sinking of one and the damaging of two high-speed barges in the gulf of Finland—part of the craft taking three German divisions from the southern part of surrendered Finland. The Russian destroyed thirteen planes.

The daylight blows today on Adolf Hitler's swiftly shrinking holdings ended thirty-six hours in which muggy weather chained air fleets in the west to the ground. Mediterranean air fleets kept busy, however.

They bombed German submarines tied up in Italy's leading port of Genoa after escaping southern France and they pounded the Brenner Pass supply and escape route, perhaps the only one left to Germans in the Gothic line.

Despite the vile weather, a few small sweeps were made yesterday against the 100,000 Germans trapped on the Channel coast. Total sorties were less than 100, compared to 1,800 from the south.

BRITISH PEOPLE FEEL ROBOT RAIDS ARE OVER

LONDON, Sept. 5 — (AP) An 80-hour lull in the robot bomb offensive was broken by a small-scale attack just after daybreak today, but the British public regarded this as a final gasp from the robot ramps and the general feeling grew that the flying bomb menace was about over.

Despite a government warning to evacuees from London and southern England to stay away from their homes, the public felt the Germans were striking their last blows before fleeing from the low countries.

The lull set in again today after the daybreak attack, which included the London area and caused some casualties and damage.

The Berlin radio said today that the assault was "by no means concluded, as shown by the resumption of the bombing of London." It added that "the V-one weapon remains important and naturally can be used even under changed conditions."

While the Germans may attempt to launch more robots from inside Germany, southern England residents believe they will never again face attacks like those in June and July.

4-Day Robot Lull Broken

London, Sept. 5 (AP) — Britain's four-day respite from flying-bomb attacks ended abruptly today when the Germans sent another shower of robots over London and southern England shortly before daybreak.

Both casualties and damage resulted, a brief announcement said.

Rumor of Nazi Capitulation Is Officially Denied by Allies in London.

LONDON, Sept. 5—(AP) Allied Supreme headquarters felt it necessary today to issue an official denial to a rumor that Germany had capitulated after the report had caused a widespread flurry in London and in far corners of the world.

The rumor was given wide circulation by the Brussels radio, whose first generally recorded mention of it was a denial. The Brussels station said the original report was broadcast by a "foreign station," otherwise unidentified.

It spread fast through London, some of the public rushing to bars to toast the end of the war, others flooding newspaper and press association offices with telephone calls for verification. Supreme headquarters offered no comment beyond the formal denial.

(The erroneous Brussels announcement of a capitulation, not carried by the Associated Press, provoked excitement in Rio de Janeiro and other Brazilian cities. In Rio de Janeiro the Associated Press was flooded with local and long distance telephone calls seeking confirmation. First editions of afternoon papers carried screaming head lines based on the story.)

The Brussels radio announced "we are obliged to tell you to our deep regret that the rumor, according to which Germany was alleged to have capitulated, and which was this morning broadcast by a foreign station, has not been confirmed. The fight goes on."

Major listening posts, including those of the Associated Press, did not hear the "foreign station" broadcast to which the Brussels radio referred.

REPORT GERMANS HAD SURRENDERED IS QUICKLY DENIED

But Brussels Broadcast Leads to Celebrating

London, Sept. 5 (A. P.).—A rumor that Germany had capitulated—carried by the Brussels radio in the form of a denial—caused a flurry in Britain today and provoked an official denial from Supreme Invasion Headquarters that the Reich had capitulated.

The Brussels station said the original report was broadcast by a foreign station otherwise unidentified.

The wispy little rumor, quickly branded by the British Press Association as untrue and "likely to be followed during the next few days and weeks by many similar, and equally inaccurate rumors," set telephones and saloon cash registers ringing in this victory-eager capital. Some enthusiasts were toasting the end of the war; the more cautious were checking with newspaper offices.

Supreme Headquarters had no comment except to deny the rumor.

The Brussels "surrender rumor" spawned a great crop of similar phonies in London, such as these: That the British radio had told listeners to stand by for world-shaking news; that Parliament had been called into session for 6 P. M.; that the King was to broadcast an important announcement any minute; that Germany was having a revolution, and so on. None was true, but the telephones kept ringing.

Speedy Celebrations Result.

Hair-trigger celebrants took a quick look at an afternoon headline "German surrender report" and headed for the nearest pub to hoist one before the beer was all out. Stories under the provocative headline did not make it quite clear that the Brussels radio had denied the truth of the report, but said merely that "there is no confirmation." That was all the tense citizenry needed, and they were off.

No official listening station in London reported having heard the broadcast which the Belgian National Radio denied. The Brussels transmitter has been out of German hands only since Sunday, when the Belgian capital was liberated.

(Associated Press listening posts did not hear the broadcast capitulation report which Brussels denied and the report was not carried by the Associated Press.

UP Carries Dispatch

(A spokesman for the United Press, in New York, said that service had issued a London dispatch which quoted the Brussels radio as broadcasting:

("Ladies and Gentlemen: Foreign stations announced this morning at 9.30 news of the capitulation of Germany. At present we have not received confirmation of this report."

Possible Explanation

(The United Press dispatch, the spokesman said, added that this might be a garbled version of Allied front-line dispatches reporting the surrender of some 10,000 German troops in the Mons area.

United States Federal Communications Commission monitors said they had not heard the "capitulation" broadcast.)

The Brussels denial, generally heard in London, was made in Flemish and said:

"We are obliged to tell you to our deep regret that the rumor, according to which Germany was alleged to have capitulated, and which was this morning broadcast by a foreign station, has not been confirmed. The fight goes on.

"We also draw your attention to the fact that at 2.15 P. M. we shall broadcast various items of news."

Nothing extraordinary was heard at the 2.15 transmission.

The strange, circuitous peace rumor went the rounds of London swiftly after the Brussels broadcast and prompted many inquiries at newspaper offices.

Predicts Other False Reports

The British Press Association's anonymous diplomatic correspondent wrote this warning:

"The first of the German 'capitulation' stories was circulated this morning. It is not true. It is likely to be followed during the next few days and weeks by many similar, and equally inaccurate, rumors."

Parham Shifted By 9th AAF

London, Sept. 5 (AP)—Col. William P. Nuckols, of San Antonio, Texas, has been appointed public relations officer of the Ninth United States Army Air Force, succeeding Col. Robert P. Parham, of Norman, Okla., who is awaiting reassignment, supreme headquarters of the Allied Expeditionary Force announced today.

Ninth Air Force headquarters declined to comment on the change, which followed closely an incident in which four American correspondents covering the Ninth's activities in France were ordered withdrawn from their assignments.

"Rotation" Policy

SHAEF said the withdrawal was ordered in line with a policy of "rotation," but some correspondents on the spot declared the four were invited to leave because they divided their attention between air and ground activity, instead of confining coverage to the Ninth Air Force.

The four were Stanley Frank, of the New York *Post;* Lee McCardell, of the Baltimore Sunpapers; Gordon Gammack, of the Des Moines *Register and Tribune,* and John Groth, of *Parade.*

Vacancies Remain

Gammack has returned to the United States and Groth was believed awaiting transportation home. Frank and McCardell were transferred to the 12th United States Army Group.

SHAEF said in an official statement at the time the "Ninth Air Force has ordered certain correspondents assigned in France withdrawn for rotation," and "as soon as facilities permit correspondents who have not yet had an opportunity to visit the battlefront will be accepted to replace them."

However, at least three vacancies with the Ninth Air Force are still unfilled. The officer in charge of assigning correspondents in the field said today "we have three places open for anybody who wants them."

Senior Pilot

Nuckols, now at Ninth Air Force advanced headquarters in France, is one of the few flying public relations officers. In the army since 1930, he is a senior pilot with some 3,500 hours to his credit. He served for several years as PRO at Randolph Field and before his appointment to replace Parham was chief of the public relations setup for the Allied Expeditionary Force.

Parham came to England with the Ninth Air Force when it was transferred here from the Mediterranean.

NAZI BATTLESHIP TIRPITZ HIT AGAIN

London, Sept. 5 (A. P.).—British naval planes scored hits on the great 35,000-ton German battleship Tirpitz and damaged at least sixteen other enemy vessels in a series of recent attacks on enemy shipping in Norwegian waters, the Admiralty announced tonight.

The Tirpitz was in Alten Fjord, where she had previously been crippled by British midget submarines and fleet air arm attacks. She has recently been reported repaired and making test runs. Today's communique said that large and medium bombs crashed into her steel, but that smoke screens prevented an accurate assessment of the damage wrought.

The attacking planes damaged six enemy radio stations, hangars and other installations along the Norwegian coast in the Hammerfest area above the Arctic Circle. They shot down nine German planes and damaged a number of others. Eleven British planes were lost. Hammerfest is along the route which the Germans in northern Finland would have to use for a sea evacuation now that Finland has surrendered.

3 European Nations Sign Customs Pact

London, Sept. 5 (AP)—An agreement establishing a temporary customs union between the Netherlands, Belgium and Luxembourg was signed today.

A joint communique issued by the Netherlands Government Information Service, the Belgian Ministry of Information and the Luxembourg Government Office of Information said that the agreement, temporary in character, "is intended to facilitate the reestablishment of economic activities and the creation of conditions favorable the eventual realization of a permanent and complete customs ion."

French Author Reported Shot

London, Sept. 5 (AP)—The Geneva *Tribune* reported tonight that Germans had shot Jean Provost, author and journalist, who was taken prisoner during the Maquis fight.

British Name New Belgian Ambassador

London, Sept. 5 (AP)—The British Government announced last night the appointment of Sir Hughe Knatchbull-Hugessen, British Ambassador to Turkey, as Ambassador to Belgium and Minister to the Duchy of Luxembourg.

He will be succeeded in Ankara by Sir Maurice Drummond Peterson, assistant Under Secretary of State in the Foreign Office.

Congressmen See Winant.

London, Sept. 5 (A. P.).—Representatives Hays (D.-Ark.) and Judd (R.-Minn.) arrived today and talked with Ambassador John G. Winant. Five Congressmen are now in London.

British Get Big Feet

Leicester, England, Sept. 5 (AP)—Shoe manufacturers say many Britons are wearing shoes a size larger than they wore before the war. More walking is the reason.

SWEDES REPORT DOOR CLOSED ON WAR CRIMINALS

STOCKHOLM, Sept. 5 — (AP) Sweden will refuse asylum to war criminals and will return to their own countries for justice any who "slip through" the Swedish frontiers, Minister of Social Affairs Gustav Moeller declared in a speech tonight.

Noting that Sweden's frontiers have been open to all refugees, Moeller said "during this, however, there have been committed terrible deeds of such a nature that hardly anybody previously would have thought them possible in a world calling itself civilized. Such deeds have been committed above all in the occupied countries."

Moeller continued:

"It is probable that many people, knowing they are responsible for actions which have shocked the minds and sense of justice of ordinary people, and which cannot be justified by the requirements of war, will try to escape to neutral countries, including Sweden, in order to elude punishment.

"Our policy so far has been to keep our frontiers open for refugees, but it should not be concluded that Sweden will be open, or is prepared to grant asylum, to those who by their actions have defied the conscience of the civilized world or betrayed their own country.

"It can be taken for granted Sweden will close its frontiers in the face of a large or a small invasion of such 'political' refugees and should anyone slip through he will be returned to his own country."

This was Sweden's first public pronouncement regarding her attitude toward war criminals since the United Nations appealed in 1943 to neutrals to close their borders to them. Turkey was the only country which responded then.

Moeller disclosed that Sweden is at present harboring 61,000 refugees of whom 5,000 are from Germany, Austria and Czechoslovakia.

2 SWISS PLANES DOWNED

BERN, Switzerland, Sept. 5 — (AP) The Swiss government announced tonight that two American fighter planes had attacked and shot down today two Swiss fighters which were escorting two American bombers to the Dubendorf landing field. One Swiss pilot was killed. The two U. S. bombers landed at Dubendorf.

SWISS MOBILIZED

Berne, Sept. 5 (A. P.).—The Swiss Federal council today ordered a partial mobilization of frontier troops.

Nazis Give Up To Swiss

Bern, Sept. 5 (AP)—About 700 German soldiers, attempting to escape from the onrushing Allied armies in France, have crossed the frontier into Switzerland during the last few days and surrendered to Swiss authorities for internment.

GERMAN EDITORS REPORTED SEIZED

Berne, Sept. 5 (A. P.).—The Journal de Geneve said today in a dispatch datelined "from Germany" that more than eighty reporters and editors suspected of opposition to the Nazi regime had been sent to concentration camps.

It said that these newspaper men included the staffs of the three biggest German news agencies. These would be DNB, the official agency; Europa Press and Transocean.

A number of newspapers were suspended, including the Berliner Volks Zeitung, the financial paper Boersen-Zeitung, the Lokalanzeiger of Berlin, Bergwerks-Zeitung, Das Blatt and Der Hausfrau.

The dispatch also said that several thousand aristocrats from old families of Prussia, Brandenburg, Silesia, Westphalia and Bavaria had been interned with their families as hostages for the Nazis.

GERMAN ATTACKS BLUNTED IN ITALY

Canadians Smash Nazi Counter-Blows Near Rimini.

ROME, Sept. 5 — (AP) Canadian forces of the British Eighth army dealt bluntly today with reinforced German armor which attempted to liquidate the Allied bridgehead across the Conca river near Rimini, knocking out a score of enemy tanks and leaving the battlefield littered with Nazi dead as they beat off a series of counter-attacks.

Eighth army shock troops, including Poles and Indians, extended their holdings within the enemy's Gothic line defenses and called on the navy for assistance in blasting the Germans loose from their concrete bastions in the Adriatic coastal sector.

Drive on Rimini

All the way from Florence to the Italian east coast Allied infantry and tanks probed and stabbed at Nazi defenses. Canadian troops advanced to within six miles of Rimini, terminus of a vital highway through the Po valley.

Between Florence and the Mediterranean the American Fifth army, after securing dominating ridges and high hill country east of Pisa, moved forward along a broad front. One column reached the south banks of the Serchio river and approached the outskirts

30.24 — 1853

of Lucca, 10 miles northeast of Pisa.

Six important roads funnel through Lucca, and the presence of Doughboys at its gates represented a gain of more than five miles in that sector. An Allied communique announced that all high ground south of the Lucca-Pistoia-Florence road had been occupied by Fifth army troops.

Allied forces both east and west of Florence were forced to endure heavy enemy artillery fire, but in the main the picture was one of steady Allied progress, with the Germans yielding quantities of men and equipment in a hopeless effort to arrest the advance.

Teaming up with ground forces, some 1,800 Allied heavy, medium and fighter-bombers made a wholesale onslaught against communications in northern Italy. When they completed their mass destruction few useable highways or railways remained as supply or retreat routes for the Nazis defending the Gothic Line.

The Brenner Pass rail line into Germany, already put out of operation by an attack the previous day, was bombed at four points by U. S. heavies to prevent German engineers restoring it to use.

In an effort to hold the Canadians outside Rimini and to seal off their bridgeheads across the Conca river, the Germans threw the 26th Panzer division, a new unit, into a series of counter-attacks. Bitter fighting occurred along a ridge running south from Abissina to Misano, which the Canadians captured on Sunday.

At the height of the fight two British destroyers, the Loyal and Urchin, moved in and bombarded German troops, transports and batteries with more than 800 shells.

Enemy Equipment Destroyed

The enemy counter-attack not only was broken with severe losses, but the Canadians actually advanced another mile toward Rimini. Among destroyed German equipment were six Mark IV tanks, three Hornet tanks and eight armored cars.

Allied front dispatches said Nazi forces opposing the Eighth Army's main thrust into the Gothic Line along a 20-mile front inland from the Adriatic had been reinforced by troops moving from the sector just east of Florence.

Attesting to the thorough quality of the Allied air assault on communications in northern Italy, it was announced that Liberators today made their sixth attack in less than two weeks on an important railroad bridge across the Po river near Ferra, between Bologna and Padua. This rail line is the principal means of supplying all Nazi forces in the Adriatic sector of the Gothic Line.

Nazi Rimini Forces Strengthened

Rome, Sept. 5 (AP) — Canadian troops of the Eighth Army, supported by British warships standing off shore, drove last night to within six miles of Rimini, but Allied headquarters declared today they were meeting increasing resistance as they edged closer to the eastern terminus of the important Po Valley highway.

The Nazis reacted vigorously to the bridgehead across the Conca river, which the Canadians established after a slashing, two-prong drive during the last three days. Bitter fighting raged along the ridge running south from Abissina to Misano.

Area Cleared Of Foe

The Germans hurled heavy tanks and fresh infantry contingents against the Canadians in a determined effort to retake Misano, which they lost September 3, but after a bloody fight the Canadians cleared the area.

When the fighting abated eight Nazi armored cars, six Mark IV tanks and three Hornets littered the battlefield.

As the Eighth Army strove to crush the Nazis in the Rimini area, British warships ran in along shore and pumped more than 800 shells into enemy defenses.

Battery Silenced

The challenge was accepted by a German battery, which returned the fire of the warships until it was silenced.

Front dispatches said there were signs of reorganization and improvement in the German forces which were reinforced by troops brought from the sector east of Florence, where a vital battle also is in progress.

West of Florence, the Fifth Army gained almost five miles, reaching the Serchio river and the outskirts of Lucca, a provincial capital of 82,000.

Pisano Occupied

Full occupation of Pisano in the central sector also gave the Americans possession of key terrain east of Pisa and south of Lucca.

North and east of Florence, the British encountered growing resistance, especially heavy artillery fire. They made new gains, however.

In the important Conca bridgehead fight, the Germans threw in tanks of the 26th Panzer Division, a new unit.

The Canadian drive to deepen the bridgehead gained more than a mile, while British troops advanced after hard fighting to within half a mile of Corlano.

Communications Ripped

The MAAF sent 1,800 planes—Flying Fortresses, Liberators, medium bombers, light bombers and fighter bombers—into the onslaught against communications yesterday.

Few usable highways and railways remained after the attacks as supply or retreat routes for the Germans in the Gothic Line. American mediums alone knocked out 16 of 18 bridges attacked.

The Brenner Pass rail line, which already is interdicted, was bombed at four points by heavy bombers to prevent Nazi engineers from restoring it. The Fortresses attacked German submarines in Genoa harbor.

Catholic Reds Change Name in Italy

Rome, Sept. 5 (A. P.).—The Catholic Communist movement, whose doctrines are frowned upon by the Vatican, announced today that it has changed its name to Christian Left party.

Trial Of Nazis In Rome Promised By Allies

Rome, Sept. 5 (AP)—Declaring that 800 to 1,000 Romans were shot or beaten to death and that 1,000 more were severely injured during the Nazi occupation of Rome, the Allied Control Commission has promised that the Germans responsible will be tried before a military court if they are ever found alive.

The commission announced yesterday that all those on the rolls of the German command headquarters in the *Via Tasso* would be held jointly responsible for the crimes.

Germans In Spain Hold To Funds

Madrid, Spain, Sept. 5 (AP)—The liberation of France and the removal or liquidation of Germans on the Pyrenees frontier has affected the morale and pocketbooks of the German diplomatic and business colony in Spain.

The German Ambassador to Spain, Hans Heinrich Dieckhof, recently left Madrid for Barcelona on a Lufthansa plane, and it was reported that he went on to Germany by air.

At least five German newspaper correspondents in Spain left Madrid, presumably to return to the Reich by way of Barcelona.

Meantime, Nazi representatives here were holding tight to their remaining funds, well aware they can no longer move goods to Spain in order to bulwark their credits here.

Von Papen And Funk Reported In Lisbon

Madrid, Sept. 5 (AP)—Unconfirmed reports here tonight said Franz von Papen, recalled German Ambassador to Turkey; Dr. Walther Funk, Reichsbank president, and one other German identified as "Dr. Curtius" had arrived in Lisbon by plane.

These reports said that, although the ostensible motive for the trip was improvement of German-Portuguese relations, actually the three were seeking temporary rights of asylum pending efforts to sound out the Allies on peace terms.

The reports said a Japanese military attache in Lisbon had left by plane for Germany, hoping to return to Tokyo, because he did not wish to be associated with any German peace feelers in Portugal.

JAPANESE DRIVE TO SPLIT CHINA GAINS MOMENTUM

CHUNGKING, Sept. 5—(AP) The revitalized Japanese in Hunan province, generally believed aimed at splitting China in half in preparation for the expected eventual American landings in eastern China, made further progress today while Generalissimo Chiang Kai-Shek called on the Chinese for national unity to win the war.

The Chinese High command indicated that Kiyang, strategically situated town 50 miles southwest of Hengyang and less than 30 from the air base at Lingling, was gravely endangered by the Japanese drive.

The Japanese also progressed in coastal Chekiang province, where a Chinese army spokesman said 10,000 of the enemy were engaged, with another 20,000 held in reserve.

Japanese were moving southeastward along the Wu river toward the seaport of Wenchow from recently-captured Lishui, having covered 25 of the 53-mile distance, the Chinese command acknowledged.

It was believed strongly here that the drive on Wenchow, which would give the Japanese control of fully two-thirds of Chekiang, was intended as a defensive measure against future American landings.

The Chinese command also said both sides suffered heavy casualties in fighting northeast and north of Kiyang in Hunan.

Japanese columns there were reported engaged 18 miles from Kiyang, while another force struck within 12 miles south of the town in another hot battle.

The Chinese announced they had halted a Japanese force 45 miles northwest of Hengyang and three miles northeast of Yungfeng which the Chinese recently entered.

In opening a 14-day session of the Peoples Political Council advisory body today, Generalissimo Chiang declared that since being defeated by the Americans on Guam and Saipan, the Japanese realized their doom was near and had launched offensives in Hunan and Honan provinces to bolster sagging army morale.

He said "the decisive stage of the war has begun in the China theater" and the country must be prepared for its most trying hour before final victory, even though "Japan's total defeat is inevitable."

Japanese Only 40 Miles From Lingling

Chungking, Sept. 5 (AP)—Japanese columns are only about 40 miles from the coveted airbase at Lingling near the Kwangsi border in a sudden drive along the trackless stretch of the Hunan-Kwangsi railway which portends a renewed attempt to split China in two, the Chinese high command indicated last night.

Three Japanese columns converged against Kiyang, 50 miles southwest of the fallen Canton-Hankow rail junction of Hengyang, on which the drive apparently was based.

Planes Go Into Battle

Lieut. Gen. Joseph W. Stilwell's headquarters announced the United States 14th Air Force was giving strong support to Chinese troops attempting to stem the Japanese drive.

Other American planes attacked Kinhwa, base of the current Japanese offensive in Chekiang province, and a force of Liberators attacked the railway yards at Nanking, starting fires and causing explosions.

Road Block Taken

On the Yunnan front the Japanese succeeded in taking the Changchingshan road block two and one-half miles southeast of the Burma road town of Lungling, a communique said.

The Chinese reported 250 Japanese killed in that area in fierce fighting.

Japanese Zeros came to the aid of their besieged troops in Tengchung; but despite bombing, strafing and an enemy ground attack, Chinese troops advanced and more than half of the ancient walled city is now in their hands, a communique said.

BRITISH CAPTURE CHINDWIN BASE

SOUTHEAST ASIA COMMAND HEADQUARTERS, Kandy, Ceylon, Sept. 5—(AP) The Japanese Chindwin base of Sittaung, from which the ill-starred invasion of India was launched, has fallen without a fight to advancing British troops after becoming a graveyard for Japanese men and equipment, headquarters announced tonight.

Pushing onward, Allied patrols reached Thaungdut, 30 miles farther north on the steaming Chindwin river, and found it deserted.

To the southwest it was announced, troops of the Fifth Indian division gained another ten miles in the drive against Tiddim.

Fourteenth army troops pushing into Chindwin through the northern Kabaw valley found more than 1,000 Japanese dead, mostly starvation victims, in their path. Many of these were in motor vehicles bogged down in the frantic attempt to retreat. Other Japanese died when they wandered, lost, through trackless jungles.

In the north, Burma Allied advance patrols pushed farther down the Mandalay-Myitkyina railway against Hopin, which is a full 40 miles southwest of Mogaung.

STARVED-OUT JAPS QUIT BURMA BASE

Kandy, Ceylon, Sept. 5 (A. P.).—The Japanese forces retreating into western Burma have abandoned Sittaung, one of the Chindwin Valley bases from which they launched their ill-fated invasion of India, and the village has been occupied without opposition by Allied troops, headquarters announced today.

Many Japanese bodies and considerable equipment were found in the village, which is on the west bank of the Chindwin about twenty miles inside the Burma frontier and about sixty miles southeast of Imphal, the Allied base in India which for a time the enemy invasion had threatened. More than 1,000 dead Japanese, mainly victims of starvation, were found along the road to Sittaung. Many others were believed lost in the jungles in their frantic flight.

Allied patrols also have reached Thaungdit, thirty miles upstream from Sittaung, headquarters said. Further south the Fifth Indian Division, pushing along the Imphal-Tiddim Road, was reported to have advanced another ten miles. In North Central Burma, meanwhile, Allied patrols continued to move down the Mandalay railway toward Hopin.

13 JAPANESE VESSELS SUNK

Troop-Filled Craft Sent Down By Planes Off Celebes

Headquarters, Southwest Pacific, *Wednesday*, Sept. 6 (AP)—Thirteen Japanese troop-filled small craft were sunk or damaged off Celebes and ten freighters were bomb-plastered elsewhere as Allied aircraft continued vigilant patrol of Mindanao and the Moluccas, headquarters announced today.

The strikes all were made Sunday night and Monday morning.

The troop craft were caught off the Menado coast in northern Celebes.

Two hundred miles eastward

1944

two hundred miles eastward, night-patrolling Catalina flying boats destroyed a 1,000-ton freighter and left a 4,000-tonner listing and probably sinking after direct hits.

19 Other Ships Sunk

Six small freighters and 13 barges also were sunk or damaged in Wasile Bay, northern Halmahera.

Air patrols at night sank a 1,000-ton freighter in Davao Gulf, southern Philippines. Another merchantman of the same tonnage was driven ashore at Amboina, west of New Guinea, and a coastal vessel was sunk.

This 37 total for all types of shipping followed a series of aerial attacks reported yesterday in which 17 ships were sunk or damaged at the same targets.

Kendari Is Bombed

Heavy units bombed Kendari, Celebes, headquarters said today, but there was no Japanese interception. In a 140-ton raid Sunday the enemy sent up 20 interceptors, of which three definitely were shot down, with four probables.

Today's communique reported that since August 30 an additional 722 Japanese have been killed in the New Guinea area. Two hundred forty-two more Nipponese were captured and 25 former prisoners of the Japanese were liberated.

Allies Intensify Air Blows, Tokyo Says

London, Sept. 5 (AP)—The Tokyo radio reported today a great stepup in Allied air assaults during the past few days, saying the northern Celebes Islands had been under almost continuous attack since September 2.

A broadcast Japanese communique specified four separate raids on the Celebes, and said that the defenders destroyed a total of 41 Allied planes.

The Tokyo radio also reported that the Japanese Government will issue a declaration on Japanese diplomacy in wartime to the Diet tomorrow.

Quizzed On Fleet

Asked why the Japanese navy has not been in a position to defeat the American fleet on the Marianas, Admiral Ryozo Nakamura, naval strategist, was quoted by the German news agency Transocean as replying that neither public opinion nor political reasons would ever force the Japanese fleet to accept a challenge of battle which would be unfavorable from the outset.

He added that Allied air superiority was too great.

30 Jap Vessels, 107 Aircraft Destroyed

Fleet Headquarters, Pearl Harbor, Sept. 5 (AP)—In a thunderous prelude to the next big Pacific push, 30 Japanese ships and 107 planes have been knocked out in a five-day period during which American warships shelled within 615 miles of Tokyo and bombers steadily battered the invasion-menaced Philippines.

Communiques yesterday and today reported these blows spread along more than 4,000 miles of Nippon's inner defense ring of islands.

Sea, Air Attacks

The Bonin and Volcano islands were blasted by air and sea.

Emphasizing the size of the Pacific fleet, while one task force was operating south of Tokyo in such strength that the Japanese navy declined to challenge it, another task force pounded Wake Island, 1,645 miles to the east.

Mindanao, in the southern Philippines, was dealt its third straight big air attack even as other blows engulfed Celebes, Halmahera and Palau.

Only Seven Planes Lost

From Paramushiro, in the northern Kuriles, to Dutch Timor the fiery devastation was sown at a cost of seven planes. Not a warship was reported so much as damaged.

Five cargo ships and a tanker definitely were sunk, a cargo ship and three submarine chasers probably sunk and three "sub" chasers were damaged in the Bonin and Volcano groups.

Barges Destroyed

Twelve freighters were sunk or severely damaged off Mindanao. A freighter was sunk near Halmahera, another destroyed or badly smashed off Talaud. Three freighters were sent down at Celebes.

A landing craft and six barges were sunk and a sampan damaged in the Bonin-Volcano strikes and nine barges were destroyed or damaged off Dutch New Guinea.

Eighty five Japanese planes were accounted for in the Bonin-Volcano action. At least three, perhaps seven, were shot down at Celebes and 15 more wiped out as "sitting ducks."

Mexico Urged To End Need Of Outside Capital

Mexico City, Sept. 5 (AP)—A declaration of independence from foreign capital was issued at a National Assembly of the Party of the Mexican Revolution, the administration's political party, in session here.

A national improvement program presented to the convention states that in order for Mexico to "gain full economic and political autonomy," it must be transformed "from a country dependent on the great international monopolies in the category of a zone for investment of foreign capital," into a self-producing nation.

Gen. Gallagher In Panama.

Panama, Sept. 5 (A. P.).—Brig. Gen. Philip E. Gallagher, formerly assistant commander of the 89th Infantry Division, has arrived to take command of the Panama Mobile Force and Security Command. He succeeds Major-Gen. E. Forrest Harding, who recently was assigned to command of the Antilles department.

Ties Severed By Hungary?

New York, Sept. 5 (AP)—The Berlin radio said today that, "according to generally well informed sources," relations have been severed between Hungary and Romania.

The broadcast did not indicate which country had taken the initiative. A break, however, would appear more or less academic, inasmuch as troops of the two countries previously have been reported fighting each other.

Hitler And Japanese Ambassador Confer

New York, Sept. 5 (AP)—The Berlin radio said today that Adolf Hitler had received Japanese Ambassador Hiroshi Oshima at his headquarters yesterday for a long conference on "topical questions concerning the two nations and the common conduct of the war."

The broadcast said German Foreign Minister Joachim von Ribbentrop sat in on the talk.

Japs Strive To Boost Synthetic Oil Output

New York, Sept. 5 (AP)—A Tokyo broadcast said today that Japan's Munitions Ministry had effected two large-scale mergers of the country's synthetic oil producers to meet "a crying need for urgent action regarding the production of synthetic oil."

(While Japan gained potentially rich sources of oil in her earlier conquests in East Asia, particularly in the Netherlands Indies, recent Tokyo radio broadcasts have indicated that exploitation of these fields has been hampered by an acute shipping shortage. The scorched-earth policy of the Dutch is also said to have limited production under Japanese occupation.)

In an earlier broadcast the Tokyo radio said that Kyushiro Ando, former Governor of the Kyoto metropolitan prefecture, had been named secretary-general of the Imperial Rule Assistance Association—Japan's totalitarian party—to succeed Tadayoshi Obata.

Tokyo announced Sunday that Obata had resigned, but gave no reasons.

Japs Report Raid On China Air Base

New York, Sept. 5 (AP)—Japanese bombers were reported by the Tokyo radio today to have raided Liuchow, Kwangsi province, China, destroyed ten Allied aircraft, blasted the runway and fired a fuel dump. All the raiders were declared to have returned to base. The enemy report was not confirmed by Allied quarters.

FRANCE TO HAVE SAY IN CONTROL OF BEATEN NAZIS

WASHINGTON, Sept. 5—(AP) The United States, Britain and Russia are expected to consult France on plans for the military occupation and control of defeated Germany, it was learned today, and the newly liberated country will have a place both in the control organization and in the military forces occupying the Reich.

The three powers will deal with France through the European Advisory commission, a British-Russian-American organization charged with working out European and particularly German political problems.

Not in Commission

One well informed official said that France would not be brought into the European Advisory commission for the time being but that if it is revised along multi-national lines into an Allied high commission for Europe, France as well as some of the smaller European powers will be assigned membership. Nor is it expected immediately, at least, that France will be included in the top of control commission for Germany but French representatives will be asked to take important places in the Allied control machinery. The top most body will be a tripartite commission of American, British and Russian military men.

The subject of the future of France is becoming one of the critical questions in Allied diplomacy. It has been roundly discussed in the three-power world security talks at Dumbarton Oaks where the opinion apparently is that sooner or later France will have one of the important seats in the council of the proposed peace organization.

That's problem also came up for discussion in the Senate today and Chairman Connally (D-Tex.) of the Senate Foreign Relations committee said he thought France should "serve an apprenticeship to prove her ability to sit on the council."

Connally expressed this as his personal opinion when asked by Senator Bushfield (R-S.D.) whether France would have to play the part of a "little country" in the world organization.

Played Small Part

"France has played the part of a little country in this war," Connally said. "With an army of 5,000,000 men, her defense collapsed like a house of cards."

Work on the organization of political machinery for a Europe freed of German domination is moving forward at considerable speed, it was said today at the State department. The Department indicated that the appointment of Hamilton Fish Armstrong, editor of "foreign affairs," to assist Ambassador John G. Winant in European Advisory commission work would be made soon. Armstrong will have the rank of minister.

Ambassador Robert Murphy, recently named to advise General Dwight D. Eisenhower on creation of control machinery for Germany, is back here conferring with government officials on a variety of European problems, Secretary Hull disclosed at his news conference.

French Claims Big Problem

Washington, Sept. 5 (AP)—Whether the French farmer collects immediate cash for his cows depends on whether Bossy died in battle or after it.

Such points have been coming up lately thicker than gnats in the summertime, and here's the plan of treatment:

If a shell blows Bossy to greener pastures during combat between German and American forces, international understandings and United States law render the chances of the farmer collecting rather thin.

The Slim Chance

Collection for damages incurred during combat rest primarily with the possibility that some of the reparation money extracted from the defeated belligerent eventually might sift down to the farmer.

Should the cow be run over by an American truck after the battle has moved up the road a couple of miles, the farmer's chance of collection is much brighter. American law provides for payment to individuals of claims up to $5,000 for losses, damage or injuries resulting from "non-combat" accidents or incidents.

The army claims office, with lawyers in uniforms constituting a large part of its staff, investigates and makes payment on claims by civilians for damages resulting from operations or activities of the armed forces in instances other than combat.

Where Settlement Is Made

Settlements are made for property damage, personal injury or death, use of property, such as the billeting of troops and other similar claims. Stipulation is made for the time in which claims must be filed.

Claims are payable for acts or omissions, "whether intentional or unintentional" and which may be criminal, negligent, or wrongful, or mere mistakes of judgment.

The reason for the system of quick cash payments is set forth in the statutory provisions—"for the purpose of promoting and maintaining friendly relations by the prompt settlement of meritorious claims."

Washington, Sept. 5 (AP)—Allied armistice terms for Bulgaria are being held up, it was learned today, pending proof from the Bulgarian envoys in Cairo that they can speak for the new Government.

Although the terms are said to be considerably more severe than those about to be signed in Moscow with Romania, officials here have little doubt that Bulgaria will drop out of the Axis lineup without a whimper as soon as technicalities are cleared up.

Troop Passage Believed Demanded

The Bulgarian terms, originated in Washington, do not require that Bulgaria declare war on Germany, but are believed to demand right of passage for Allied troops and disarmanent of the Bulgarian army as soon as Nazi forces there are under control.

Romania, which went to war with Germany before concluding any agreement with the Allies, is receiving the right to maintain her army at least for the duration of the war.

Romania has also been given fairly concrete hope that she will regain Transylvania, transferred to Hungary by the Nazis.

Expected To Get Dobruja

While so far as is known, Bulgaria has not been promised Dobruja, a province taken from Romania and given her by Hitler, it is considered likely here that she will retain that area because of historical and geographical reasons. The question is one for the peace conference. If Bulgaria's actions from now on appear to warrant special punishment, it may be decided against her.

Washington officials who would be directly concerned say that so far they have received no information of concrete Hungarian peace offers. They doubt that the Hungarians will be able to break loose from the Nazis until Germany collapses or the Red army closes in.

BELGIUM'S ENVOY HAILS LIBERATION

Washington, Sept. 5 (A. P.).—Declaring that the lives sacri-

Allied Armistice Terms To Bulgaria Held Up

3024 — 18533

ficed for liberation have not been in vain, Belgian Ambassador Robert van der Straten-Ponthoz today hailed Belgium's regained freedom.

He issued this statement:

"Belgium is proud of the Belgian troops who with their mighty Allies and friends, the Americans and British, have liberated Belgian soil.

"These are days of consolation for my country but above all of pride. Indeed, they mean for my countrymen, for those outside as well as inside Belgium, that their faith in the common cause and in the ultimate victory of the Allied forces was justified.

"Although our hearts are jubilant, our thoughts remain with all those who have given their lives for this day of liberation and our prayers rise to them with a feeling of gratitude and the knowledge that their sacrifices have not been in vain.

"From their sacrifices new ties are born among the people of my country and those of our Allies. They bring the hope of a new era of peace and harmony."

U.S. MAY EXTEND ARGENTINE BAN

SEP 6 1944

British Attitude Important in Planning Move.

Washington, Sept. 5 (A. P.).—Diplomatic quarters expect that some sort of economic action may be taken by the United States against Argentina relatively soon.

Considered possible are a ban on exports to Argentina, a prohibition against exports from there and a tie-up of Argentine funds, supplementing the recent stoppage of gold shipments to the Latin country.

Decisions are up to Secretary of State Hull and President Roosevelt, but the role of the British in future United States-Argentine maneuvers is regarded as of utmost importance because Argentina supplies much British meat and offers a large market for British products.

British Stall.

At present, it was learned today, the British are stalling their negotiations for a new meat contract, reportedly at Washington's urging. The existing agreement expires on September 30. Failure to renew will put British purchases of Argentine meat on a month-to-month basis and leave London free either to sign later or to go along with an American economic crackdown.

The meat contract is the key piece in Argentina's economic structure and the militarist regime of President Edelmiro Farrell had counted strongly on a pre-expiration renewal. Negotiations to that end were going well, it is understood, until about two or three weeks ago.

Pressure Increased.

Signs that the end of the war in Europe may be approaching have increased pressure in American official quarters for some economic action to implement the political policy of non-recognition of the Farrell regime in force since the first of this year.

The fall of Germany, exponents of such action believe, will weaken the popular position of the regime which came to power after ousting a Government because it broke relations with Germany.

Another consideration, it is said, is that the policy of non-recognition has been advanced primarily as a war affair—Mr. Hull having branded Argentina as a deserter from the United Nations cause.

Denies Argentina Is Refuge

WASHINGTON, Sept. 5 (AP).—Rodolfo Garcia Arias, charge d'affaires of the Argentine Embassy, said today that "versions or suppositions" that Argentina might become a refuge for Nazi leaders after the war" are totally unfounded."

4 Russ Seamen Given 90 Days To Quit U. S.

Washington, Sept. 5 (AP)—The Board of Immigration Appeals today said it was allowing four Russian merchant seamen, who deserted their ship in Seattle, 90 days in which to reship and leave America. The board said its decision means the men will not be allowed to remain in the United States, but frees them to ship out on any vessel that will hire them.

The men, deserters from the Russian freighter Ost, were listed as Georgei Danilovich Sereda and Alexander Vasilievich Nikitin, seamen; Alexander Ivanovich Terentiev, third engineer, and Vladimir Borisovich Starkov, second mate.

The board said Terentiev and Starkov deserted June 9, and the other two on July 7. It declined to make the men's testimony public.

On August 31 the Seattle *Post-Intelligencer* quoted two of the men as declaring that "we did not desert our ship; we deserted Russia."

Daily Superfort Raids Are Not Contemplated

Washington, Sept. 5 (AP)—The job of the B-29 Superfortresses is to smash the sources of Japan's military power, Brig. Gen. Haywood S. Hansell, Jr., said today, and the attacks will be launched more frequently as soon as supply lines can be opened up.

Daily operations, however, will not be undertaken anytime in the near future, "if ever," the chief of staff of the 20th Air Force said at a farewell news conference just before leaving to take over an undisclosed overseas command.

Hansell's successor as chief of staff of the 20th Air Force, which directs the operations of the Superfortresses, is Brig. Gen. Lauris Norstad, of Redwing, Minn., at 37 one of the youngest generals in the [illegible]

Tokyo's Air Force Believed In Hiding

Washington, Sept. 5 (AP)—Japan's air force has followed the Japanese fleet into hiding.

That is the inescapable conclusion to be drawn from official communiques and from Nipponese aircraft losses in September, the lightest month in more than a year.

For many weeks the statement, "There was no interception," has appeared with regularity in official reports of aerial strikes at Japan's bases.

Japs Quit Halmahera

On August 21, Gen. Douglas MacArthur reported the withdrawal of Japanese air forces from Halmahera and other bases south of the Philippines "to bases further westward beyond our bomber range."

Yesterday, MacArthur reported Nippon's air force "has been driven away from fields in southern Mindanao further to the north and west." Mindanao is the southernmost major island of the Philippines. Davao, its principal port, already is well on the way to being neutralized.

Believed Hoarding Craft

Lieut. Gen. Millard F. Harmon, commanding all army air forces in the Pacific areas, expressed the belief last week that Japan is hoarding her planes for defense of the Philippines.

Only 121 Nipponese aircraft were reported destroyed in the Pacific, from the northern Kuriles to the islands just above Australia, in August. Allied losses were 40.

Last June, Japan's blackest month of the air war, 1,041 Nipponese planes were destroyed.

Protests Sale of U. S. Air Bases

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Senator Brooks Attacks Canadian Deal and Demands Future Guaranties.

Washington, Sept. 5 (A. P.).—Senator Brooks (R.-Ill.) protested in the Senate today against the recent sale of air bases in Canada and called upon Congress to prohibit further sales of American-built aviation facilities in other lands until American rights to their use have been guaranteed by treaties.

Asserting that it is doubtful whether there is a single area where future air rights will be as necessary as those in Canada to the defense of the United States, Senator Brooks declared:

"Yet the War Department has already disposed of them by sale without first having our country enter into a treaty which will establish our right to future use of these air bases.

"Nine of these bases were constructed by the United States along the northwest staging route at a cost of over $37,000,000. Five of these bases were constructed along the northeast ferry route at a cost of over $34,000,000. Flight strips were constructed throughout Canada at a cost of over $4,000,000.

"Already, before the war has been won, our War Department has sold all of these bases and flight strips at a price of almost $14,000,000 less than the cost to us."

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Sale to Other Countries.

In other countries throughout the world where air bases have been built, no provision has been made for their use by the United States, Senator Brooks said, "for any purpose," beyond six months after the close of war.

He said there was eloquent proof that "the British Empire is moving with greater speed than we are in this all-important question."

Mr. Brooks said that despite United States use of millions of men and its spending of more than $12,000,000,000 to save beleaguered England, Lord Beaverbrook assured the House of Lords as late as last May that "we have acquired no commercial rights in the bases we received in return for destroyers when England was in her darkest hour."

Again, on August 26, 1944, the Senator said, Prime Minister Churchill reassured a Member of Parliament that there is not the slightest " 'question of a cession of British territories' " in the lease of bases to the United States. Senator Brooks added that Iceland's Foreign Minister, Vilhjalmur, is reported to have stated that Iceland is going to grant no military bases after the war by "'lease or outright ownership.'"

HULL SAYS ARMY APPROVES MURPHY

Washington, Sept. 5 (A. P.).—Secretary of State Hull asserted today, in a sharp reply to published criticism, that military leaders fully approve the appointment of Ambassador Robert Murphy and Samuel Reber as diplomatic advisers on the staff of Gen. Eisenhower.

Mr. Murphy, now in Washington, is Gen. Eisenhower's political adviser on Germany. Mr. Reber is experienced in French affairs. Both men, long-time diplomats at the time of the fall of France, were used by this Government in dealing with the Vichy government prior to the break with that regime.

Mr. Hull said in a formal statement that the State Department had been "pounced upon unmercifully by two or three editors" because of the new appointments. One of the criticisms was that both were identified with old French groups now distasteful to the De Gaulle leadership. Another was that they had been selected by the State Department exclusively.

Mr. Hull appeared at his press conference today armed with his statement, in which he asserted that Mr. Murphy's appointment "met with the full approval of the President and the military authorities" and that Mr. Reber's appointment "was specifically suggested" by Gen. Eisenhower's chief of staff.

U. S. MAY TAKE 90 BILLION LOSS IN WAR GOODS

SEP 6 1944

Manasco Says That Surplus Including Plants Will Bring 15 Billion.

FEARS FOR HOME ECONOMY

Figures Bombers Worth Only $2500 in Scrap and Norden Bombsight Valueless.

Washington, Sept. 5 (A. P.).—Legislators trying to figure out how to get rid of perhaps $105,000,000,000 of leftover war supplies estimated today that the Government is going to take a $90,000,000,000 loss.

"We'll have $105,000,000,000 worth of surplus property," Representative Manasco (D.-Ala.) told reporters, "and we'll do well to realize $15,000,000,000 — and that includes war plants.

"Of course, if we want to go and destroy our domestic economy, we might get $30,000,000,000."

Mr. Manasco said he thinks other members of a Senate-House committee, who are attempting to work out a compromise surplus property disposal bill, are fully aware that there is likely to be a $90,000,000,000 loss and that the American people also should be prepared for it.

Some Won't Be Taken Home.

Chairman of the House delegation on the conference committee, Mr. Manasco said that members realize that a tremendous amount of war goods won't be worth dismantling or transporting home when the fighting stops.

"Take a B-24 bomber," he said. "It takes 800 man hours to dismantle one and it couldn't bring more than $2,500 in scrap. And they aren't any good for commercial airplanes because they are too heavy and burn too much gas."

Furthermore, he said, what good would a costly Norden bomb sight be to any one? Or who would want to buy a naval torpedo which originally cost thousands of dollars?

There might be a market for some trainer planes and, among the wealthy, for some two-motored bombers, Mr. Manasco surmised.

Somebody Will Kick.

Every time the Government sells an item of surplus property, Mr. Manasco said, it is going to step on somebody's toes. He observed that whereas 85 per cent of surgical instruments used to

come from abroad, the domestic industry forged ahead during the war until the present supply will last four years.

A question arises, he said, as to whether that domestic industry should be ruined by dumping the four-year supply on the market.

Most of the excess war materials abroad will be sold abroad, the Alabaman predicted, although "we're going to run into a lot of opposition over there."

"We hear a lot about having to feed Europe for a long while," he said. "But the pictures of the French don't look as if they are starving, and they all look pretty well dressed.

"Now we've got tremendous stocks of food built up in England. If we take them to France the French farmers will probably kick because they'll want to sell their own tomatoes. And if we bring it home and sell it our farmers will kick."

A "guinea pig" auction sale of surplus defense plant corporation property will be held at Ashland, Ohio, on Friday, the DPG and the War Food Administration announced today.

The sale is to test this method of moving to farmers and others miscellaneous used tools, equipment and supplies which probably could not be moved successfully through the regular channels of trade.

Put up for sale at the auction will be used left-over supplies from defense plant construction jobs, including hand tools, shovels, wheelbarrows, rubber boots, tarpaulins and a large number of other items.

URGE ALASKAN ROTATION

WASHINGTON, Sept. 5. — (AP) Rep. Hinshaw (R-Calif.), member of the House Interstate Commerce subcommittee which recently visited Alaska, urged today that soldiers stationed there be rotated by units to other posts. The Californian said some army units had been in Alaska for 33 months. He expressed belief that soldiers should not be kept at isolated stations longer than 10 months.

28 Military Type Ships Delivered In August

Washington, Sept. 5 (AP)—Twenty-eight special military-type ships for the army and navy were among the 119 vessels delivered in August by shipyards under the jurisdiction of the Maritime Commission.

The commission reported today that the 119 ships aggregated 1,157,602 dead-weight tons. This brought the year's output to 1,109 ships with a total of 11,059,586 dead-weight tons.

REDUCTION ORDERED IN AVIATION TRAINING

WASHINGTON, Sept. 5. — (AP) The Navy reported today that only about one-half of the 18,000 pre-aviation students now enrolled in colleges under the V-12 training program will be chosen for aviation training.

The reduction, the Navy said, is "in keeping with the currently diminishing need for Naval aviators and the consequent over-all cutback in Naval aviation training."

"Selection of pre-aviation students who may undertake additional aviation training to become Navy aviators," the announcement continued, "will be made on a competitive basis."

Consideration will be given both to the records of individuals in their college training and to their "potentialities as naval aviators."

Those students not chosen for flight training, the Navy continued, will remain in the college program for additional training which will lead to commissions in other branches of the naval services.

NAVY RETURNS BINOCULARS

WASHINGTON, Sept. 5. — (AP) Binoculars borrowed by the Navy during the early days of the war now are being returned to their private owners—where possible — accompanied by a resume of the use to which they have been put. The Navy made the announcement today, disclosing it had built up its supply of specially-made ones.

New Oversize Tug Aids Navy

195-Foot Craft Tows Almost Anything Afloat

WASHINGTON, Sept. 5 (AP).—The War Shipping Administration disclosed tonight that a new type of craft—a 195-foot tug capable of towing almost anything afloat—now is operating in the war zones.

There are forty-nine of the tugs, the administration reported, adding that they have "distinguished themselves by unprecedented feats of heavy hauling to the far corners of the earth."

The oversize tugs are powered by two Diesel engines and carry sufficient oil to remain at sea seventy-five days if the fresh-water supply holds out. They carry a crew of forty merchant seamen and officers and a Navy crew to man a two and a half-inch gun.

Ship Line Files Plans For Post-War Routes

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Washington, Sept. 5 (AP)—A post-war plan for the operation of 30 passenger and cargo ships over four shipping routes has been filed with the Maritime Commission by American President Lines, Ltd.

The commission said today the plan calls for two new routes to supplement the two operated by American President before the war. Proposed additional operations include regular sailings every four weeks from Atlantic ports via Panama Canal, California and the Hawaiian Islands to the Philippine Islands, Hongkong and the Straits Settlements, and from Pacific Coast ports and Hawaii to the Philippines, Dutch East Indies, Straits Settlements and India.

Before the war the company maintained passenger and cargo service between California and ports in Japan, China and the Philippines via Hawaii and a round-the-world service.

The company now controls four vessels, other tonnage having been requisitioned by the Government.

To carry out the proposed expanded operations, the company proposes to charter and buy additional vessels from the Maritime Commission.

SENATOR THOMAS ISSUES PLAN FOR DEMOBILIZATION

SEP 6 1944

WASHINGTON, Sept. 5 — (AP) First releases, once the Army begins to cut down on its size, will go to men who have dependents and those who have served overseas, Senator Thomas (D.-Utah) said today.

Thomas, acting chairman of the Senate Military Affairs committee, told reporters this was the general plan after Army representatives gave the House Military committee an outline of the plan at a closed session.

Based on Fairness

Chairman May (D.-Ky.) of the latter group said the War department would make the outline public at noon tomorrow. Expressing satisfaction with it, May said in a statement that the committee believes the Army plans "have been made solely and only with a view to fair treatment to all men of the armed forces and that men will be discharged accordingly."

Some reduction in the size of the Army, now over 7,700,000, is anticipated once Germany is defeated. A Navy representative attended the meeting of Army men with the House committee but little, if any, cut in the over-all size of the Navy is expected until after the defeat of Japan.

Thomas said the Army plan to give releases first to men with dependents and those who have served overseas was in line with wishes of the soldiers themselves, determined in polls of enlisted men.

Along with a start on demobilization of the Army, the end of the war with Germany is expected to bring a rapid increase in output of civilian goods. Chairman Donald M. Nelson of the War Production board estimated recently that a 40 per cent cutback of munitions production would follow the defeat of Germany.

Congress May Adjourn

The increasing indications that Germany's defeat may not be far off brought talk at the capitol that Congress might have to give up informal plans to adjourn in a week or 10 days until after the election.

These plans contemplated an adjournment once major postwar legislation is completed but now some members are saying Congress ought to stand by for the end of the war in Europe.

Congress has already passed a Contract termination bill, and measures for demobilization, reconversion and disposal of some $100,000,000,000 of surplus war property now are in the hands of Senate-House conference committees.

The biggest difficulty appears to lie in reaching agreement on post-war aid for the unemployed.

One conferee said privately that House members in closed-door conference meetings were standing firm against Senate provisions for retraining of war workers, payment of transportation costs, up to $200 a family, of war workers back home or to new jobs, and the blanketing of 3,500,000 federal employes under jobless insurance protection.

"We are deadlocked on these points," he asserted.

LEAVE POLICY INQUIRY SOUGHT

House Resolution Refers To Men In South Pacific

Washington, Sept. 5 (AP)—A Congressional investigation of the army's furlough rotation policy was demanded today by Representative Smith (R., Wis.), who told the House "the War Department has failed our troops."

Smith, who introduced a resolution calling for the inquiry, said he referred specifically to men in the Southwest Pacific, and added:

"The War Department says that we have no ships and no replacements which are necessary before those men can be relieved. This I doubt, but if my resolution is adopted we can get the whole story."

MacArthur, Stimson Letters

Smith also put in the *Congressional Record* letters from Secretary of War Stimson and Gen. Douglas MacArthur on the subject, dated May 27 and 23, respectively.

MacArthur said: "I am as solicitous as possible of the welfare of the officers and enlisted men in this command and have done everything in my power to effect a reasonable rotation to the United States and to give recuperational leave, but I am limited by War Department policies which are dictated by lack of shipping in the Pacific Ocean.

"No Adequate Solution"

"I shall continue to do everything possible, but because of the shortage of shipping in the Pacific there is no adequate solution to the problem.

"The return to the United States without replacement of all men who have served a specified length of time would, of course, halt our offensive against Japan and might indefinitely prolong the war."

Stimson said: "Military limitations alone, not our disinterest, have prevented a more liberalized rotation policy."

In Alaska 33 Months

Representative Hinshaw (R., Cal.), member of the House Interstate Commerce subcommittee which recently visited Alaska, urged today that soldiers stationed there be rotated by units to other posts.

The Californian said some army units had been in Alaska for 33 months. He expressed belief that soldiers should not be kept at isolated stations longer than 10 months.

WPB to Scrap Controls Over Production of Most Civilian Goods on V-Day

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WASHINGTON, Sept. 5 — (AP) The War Production board announced tonight a decision to scrap virtually all controls over production of civilian goods, once the war with Germany ends.

Anticipating that war production can be scaled down 40 per cent, the decision contemplates continuance of controls to get the munitions needed to defeat Japan but giving industry practically a free hand to take what materials are left and make "whatever people want."

J. A. Krug, acting chairman of WPB, said the Army, Navy and major war agencies had unanimously agreed on the program, designed to provide the utmost stimulus to reconversion after Germany's defeat, but at the same time protecting production necessary for the Japanese war.

The board estimated there would be a reduction of about 40 per cent in war production within three months after the defeat of Germany and that this will free more than 4,000,000 workers. It decided on the following program:

1. Removal of almost all controls over materials immediately on Germany's defeat except those absolutely necessary to assure the necessary war production to defeat Japan. This means that any manufacturer can use any plants and any materials that are not needed for military production.

2. The War Production board and other government agencies will use their full powers to assist and encourage industry in resuming civilian production and maintaining employment through the "know-how" of its industry divisions and industry-labor advisory committees.

3. The board will maintain its organization and powers so as not to relinquish authority until it is certain that the War Production program is adequate for victory over Japan.

Krug outlined the program following a meeting of the full board. He said the decision was made after a re-survey of the military and production situation.

Purpose Two-Fold

In brief, he said the purpose is two-fold:

First to assure full military production until Japan is defeated and second, to free civilian enterprise to the utmost.

Industry will be allowed, according to the availability of markets, men, materials and plants "to do the swiftest and most effective job possible of restoring production, making whatever people want and affording maximum employment, just as quickly as possible," Krug said.

Under the plan, there will be only one preference rating, in addition to the present emergency triple-A rating, and this will be reserved exclusively for military programs during the war against Japan.

All other production will be unrated, and manufacturers will be permitted to accept unrated articles but they will be required to fill rated military orders ahead of other business.

After Germany's defeat there will be no "programming" of civilian production.

Krug said maximum civilian output could be achieved without detailed priorities regulation from Washington.

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Will Retain Divisions

The WPB, however, will retain its industry divisions and its industry division requirements committees whose job will be "to make certain that no one is permitted to procure an unreasonable amount of any material or product," and to "see that needed materials are made available to such essential civilian activities as transportation, utilities, and fuel, and that small business is given an opportunity to obtain materials and supplies," Krug said.

A few allocation orders will be continued for "tight" materials such as lumber, textiles and certain chemicals.

The controlled materials plan for allocating steel and copper will be continued only for the quarter in which hostilities in Europe cease.

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Paul V. McNutt, War Manpower commissioner, attended the meeting and said the commission soon would announce a program for manpower after Germany's defeat designed to dovetail with the WPB program.

Tax Plan Proposed by CED Designed to Create Jobs

WASHINGTON, Sept. 5 — (AP) Sharp curtailment of corporation income taxes, and exemption of stockholders' dividends from the standard individual tax, was proposed today by the Committee for Economic Development in a Post-War Tax plan designed to "expand private enterprise and create jobs."

The plan would put an end to what its framers called "double taxation" of corporation earnings.

Recommend Tax Slash

The CED, an organization of businessmen, published a detailed post-war federal taxation proposal, recommending an overall 60 per cent peacetime slash in wartime levies totalling $43,000,000,000. It envisioned a post-war national income of $140,000,000,000—more than twice the pre-war 10-year average—and employment for 55,000,000 persons.

It proposed:

Corporations—the present corporate 40 per cent normal and surtax rate should be replaced by a single tax at a flat rate, the same as the proposed standard rate of 16 to 20 per cent for individual incomes. This, the report said, would be in effect a pay-as-you-go tax on the dividends of stockholders, at the standard individual income rate.

Individuals—downward revision of personal income levies, including elimination of the present 3 per cent normal tax which allows no credict for dependents, thus removing some 9,000,000 lower income individuals from the tax rolls. The present combined tax of 23 per cent for the lowest bracket of taxable income would be replaced by a single standard tax of 16 to 20 per cent. Tax rates on incomes above the lowest bracket also would be reduced substantially.

Excises—repeal all federal excise taxes, except those on liquor, tobacco and "perhaps gasoline." This would erase these levies on such items as jewelry, furs and lipstick.

"Income belonging to stockholders," the report said, "is now taxed twice—once when the corporation pays a tax on its earnings, and again when the same earnings are distributed among the stockholders as dividends.

"This tax-duplication should be eliminated by crediting the individual stockholder with the corporate tax which has been paid in his behalf (for the normal or standard tax). All dividend income to stockholders, of course, should still continue to be subject to surtaxes."

The CED put first emphasis on expansion of private enterprise, challenging "the notion that inanimate objects such as corporations bear taxes" and argued that all taxes "have to come eventually from the pockets of individuals."

"The tax system," CED said, "must impose the least possible restrictions upon an expansion of production and employment. particular care should be taken not to discourage the launching of new enterprises and the natural urge of every businessman to try to make his business grow."

Will Create More Jobs

By the continuous starting of new business, and the steady growth of old ones, more jobs will be created and more wages get paid. Care must also be taken that personal income taxation does not penalize unusual abilities, or undermine thrift, ambition and hard work, by unduly limiting the rewards."

This was the third complete post-war tax recommendation submitted by business sources.

The CED plan, prepared by its research committee after a year and a half of study, agrees in large measure with previous proposals by Beardsley Ruml, sponsor of pay-as-you-go taxes for individuals, and H. Christian Sonne, New York merchant banker. The Ruml-Sonne study was made for the national planning association, a private organization of business, labor and government representatives.

Ruml, treasurer of R. H. Macy and Co., New York, is a member of the CED research committee, which is headed by Ralph E. Flanders, president of the reserve bank of Boston, with Paul G. Hoffman, president of the Studebaker Corporation, a member ex-officio. Hoffman is chairman of the CED.

The third post-war tax program, submitted by businessmen of St. Paul and Minneapolis, Minn., also proposes incentives for private enterprise and risk capital investments. However, it recommended retention of the 40 per cent corporation normal and surtax, while suggesting that 40 per cent of dividends paid to individuals by corporations be exempt from the personal income tax, as a stimulus for investments.

Gen. Wilson Lauds Chinese Ingenuity

New York, Sept. 5 (AP)—Brig. Gen. Thomas B. Wilson, commanding general of transportation in the China-Burma-India theater, praises the ingenuity and adaptability of Chinese soldiers and workers.

"As the Chinese retreated before the Japanese," he said during a visit here, "they took their railroads with them and are now laying them east and west where, heretofore, they principally ran north and south to the seaports. The Chinese have done a wonderful job of improvision."

Robot Coast Defense Called Hitler's Error

New York, Sept. 5 (AP)—Lord Halifax, British Ambassador to the United States, called the robot bomb "a weapon of terriorism" tonight and said Hitler may have made his greatest error in deploying great numbers of troops to guard the robot coast.

Speaking at a robot bomb exhibit held in Rockefeller Center, Lord Halifax said Hitler attached such great value to the robot bomb that "he massed the best and the greatest number of his troops to defend what was known as the Caen pivot and hinge opposite the Canadians and the British."

"And to do that," Lord Halifax said, "he took great risks. He was not able to be equally strong everywhere and accordingly he took the greatest risk of all, which was to be his undoing, by allowing the left of his line to be broken, and allowing the opportunity to be afforded for that magnificent sweep of American armor that circled him and destroyed him."

Edge Assails Fourth Term As Bid for 'Dictatorship'

NEW YORK, Sept. 5—(AP) Gov. Walter E. Edge of New Jersey charged tonight that the stress laid by Senator Harry S. Truman, Democratic vice presidential nominee, on experienced leadership as a reason for reelecting President Roosevelt "was a clear bid for a dictatorship, the indispensable man."

Edge and Republican Governors Arthur B. Langlie of Washington and Harry F. Kelly of Michigan said in prepared radio addresses, the advance texts of which were released here by the Republican National committee, that the election of Gov. Thomas E. Dewey as President would unite the nation for the post-war period.

The addresses over the Mutual Broadcasting System were the last of a series of three nationwide broadcasts to set the stage for the first major address by Dewey, Republican presidential nominee, at Philadelphia Thursday night.

"Which of the candidates is better fitted for that task?" Edge asked. "A fourth term aspirant who, in all fairness, has failed signally to meet and solve our domestic economic difficulties or a vigorous young executive who has successfully governed a great state and will demonstrate his grasp of foreign affairs—and without previous commitments or possible embarrassing connections?"

Edge, speaking from Atlantic City, said the next President would be confronted with a preponderance of peace-time problems and "We should vote for a President on that basis, not as Commander-in-Chief."

Governor Kelly, speaking from Lansing, said the present national administration was "a political administration in every sense of the word."

"In its desire for power and perpetuation in office it has not hesitated to divide the American people or condone the actions of others who spread the doctrine of hate, breaking the great American family into selfish, bickering groups," Kelly said.

"This encouragement of selfish group power has advanced to that point where many Democrats in this state and other states are joining with Republicans in calling upon Thomas E. Dewey to bring to an end domination by selfish power interests and to unite the people for the post-war day."

Governor Langlie, speaking from Olympia, said the New Deal "has passed the prime of its vitality."

"It has insulated itself from the people by an ever-groping tier of bureaus," he said. "There is a feeling on every hand that our national government is no longer of the people. Four more years of this trend would place a disheartening damper upon our hope for a more bounteous life."

VETERANS JOIN MANY GROUPS

World War II Participants Also Forming New Units

New York, Sept. 5 (AP)—Will the veterans of this war organize, as their fathers and grandfathers did?

Will they join existing veterans' groups, such as the American Legion and the Veterans of Foreign Wars, or will they form new organizations?

One answer is that they already are organizing at the rate of nearly 2,000 a day—many of them before they're back in civilian clothing.

2,000,000 Have Joined

The 45-year-old VFW estimates that 200,000 of the 300,000 men who have joined since Pearl Harbor are still on the fighting fronts. Under the organization's by-laws a serviceman — but not a servicewoman—may join immediately upon arrival "on hostile soil or in hostile waters."

"We're very much interested in taking in veterans of this war," says Jean A. Brunner, national commander in chief. "Applications are coming in at the rate of 1,000 a day. The boys' fathers and friends are interesting them in joining."

The American Legion, which has assured World War II veterans through its national magazine that "you'll feel at home with us," has enrolled more than 250,000 honorably discharged men and women, Warren H. Atherton, national commander, estimates.

New Organizations

New organizations also are sprouting despite the financial resources and experience of the older groups.

Unrelated organizations have taken the obvious name, Veterans of World War II, in a number of communities, including Utica, N. Y.; Washington, D. C., and Portland, Maine.

A Military Order of the Liberty Bell is enlisting veterans in the southwest, while a Tennessee group calls itself the Global War Vets and publishes *The Global Item*.

A less global unit, welcoming only Kansans, has been formed by employes of the Boeing plant at Wichita. The GI Veterans and several other organizations are forming in New York city.

One of the larger groups is the American Veterans Committee, adding several hundred members a month in Washington, New York and Los Angeles with a program urging security for veterans and their families and continuance of the United Nations to maintain the peace.

"We plan to work with the Legion and the VFW whenever our interests coincide," says Charles G. Bolte, the committee's planning chairman, "but we also want to have a try at accomplishing what the older groups were unable to accomplish—preventing the next war."

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U. S. NAVAL PERSONNEL ARRIVES FROM IRELAND

NEW YORK, Sept. 5. — (AP) A transport bringing naval personnel home from Ireland arrived today in New York with 60 war brides and their 16 children. Naval officials said the women, wives of the returning sailors, were married while the men were stationed at an Irish naval construction base.

The Navy said the husbands and wives constituted the first such group to return from Europe. Most of the wives, it said were from northern Ireland.

Dewey In New York For Final Talks Before Campaign Tour

Pawling, N. Y., Sept. 5 (AP)—Gov. Thomas E. Dewey will move into New York city tomorrow for a series of last-minute conferences with Republican leaders before entraining Thursday morning for Philadelphia, where he will open his active speaking campaign with an address there that night.

With Republican Governors completing tonight a series of radio addresses in behalf of Dewey and his running mate, Gov. John W. Bricker of Ohio, the GOP Presidential nominee expects to cement relations between State and national campaigns on a 6,700-mile tour to the West Coast and back.

To Talk To Dulles

Before he leaves, however, Dewey is expected to confer at length with John Foster Dulles, New York city attorney he has designated as his deputy on foreign-affairs problems. He also will talk with Herbert Brownell, Jr., national chairman, and other party officials.

It was largely through Brownell that Dewey arranged to speak on the radio with each of the other Republican Governors, who represent, with himself, 26 States which would give him a majority of the electoral votes if the GOP nominee carries them.

This series of addresses will be separate from the seven major talks scheduled on the Western swing of the Pacific Coast and some of them will be in the nature of radio recordings which will be broadcast only for single State consumption.

Series Finished

Governors Walter E. Edge of New Jersey, Harry F. Kelley of Michigan and Arthur B. Langlie of Washington scheduled radio addresses last night for the Dewey-Bricker ticket as the windup of a series which Brownell has said spotlighted the major issues of the campaign. Democrats generally have attacked these addresses as lacking in any constructive suggestions for meeting the nation's present and future problems.

Despite assertions made in Congress by Representative Priest (D., Tenn.) that Dewey was using the Republican Governors as "stooges," the GOP nominee has given every indication that he intends to spend much of the time on his Western trip "pepping up" the Governors to continue a State-by-State drive which aides think will pay off with votes in November.

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KENNEDY CLAIMS KENT GAVE NAZIS CODED MESSAGES

HYANNIS, Mass., Sept. 5—(AP) America's diplomatic communications all over the world were "blacked out" in the crucial weeks before the fall of France because of the arrest of a code clerk who had access to documents containing "exact and complete" data on England's war plans, Joseph P. Kennedy, former ambassador to Great Britain, disclosed today.

Kennedy said that after the arrest in October, 1940, of Tyler Kent, who was sentenced to seven years imprisonment after trial on charges of violating the British official war secrets act, it was suspected that Germany had received not only copies of original documents, but also coded copies.

Nazis Penetrated Code

It was assumed then, Kennedy said, that Germany had penetrated the code, and thus could have access to any diplomatic messages transmited via cable or radio anywhere in the world.

The blackout lasted for two to six weeks, he said, until couriers reached embassies with new codes.

Kennedy indicated that Italy may have been ordered to stay out of the war for the first 14 months of the conflict because she was more useful to Germany as a transmission belt for information on Britain's activities.

Kennedy stated that Kent had copied 1,500 documents covering vital British war plans, but it wasn't until after his arrest that a connection was found between Kent and the Italian embassy in London.

"Italy, you remember," Kennedy said in a telephone interview, "did not go to war until after Kent's arrest."

Kennedy denied that Kent was an emissary between President Roosevelt and Winston Churchill, then First Lord of the Admiralty, as was charged in the British Parliament by John McGovern, British laborite.

McGovern asserted that Kent had been imprisoned to prevent disclosure of a reported pre-war agreement between Roosevelt and Churchill, which was described as a pledge for the United States to help England if she entered the war.

In Washington, Kent's mother, Mrs. Ann M. P. Kent, said that the State department's statement issued Saturday, "left entirely unanswered the point on which the American people demand an investigation, i.e., the existence or nonexistence of secret pre-war agreements made by the President of the United States without 'the advice and consent of the Senate'."

Mrs. Kent's statement was in a letter to Secretary of State Hull which she made public.

Decoded Messages

She said that her son had been called upon to code and decode "secret agreements between Roosevelt and Churchill," and she quoted her son as having said after his sentencing in England:

"At times I was almost nauseated at the part I had to play."

Mrs. Kent said that she had been refused a passport to visit her son in England, and said she planned to petition Congress "for redress of grievance."

"The Department doubtless heard of my intention and accordingly issued his release at this time," she said.

Kennedy said his first knowledge of the Kent affair came when a Scotland Yard man called at the embassy and laid the facts before him.

Later, Kennedy said that "we went to Kent's rooms and found copies of 1,500 documents locked in a strong box."

Kennedy said that Kent had been tailed to a photography shop where the documents were copied on micro-film, but that while Kent was suspected of delivering the material to the Axis, the "beans were spilled" when the Italian embassy called Kent's rooms while Scotland Yard men and American embassy officials were there.

Kennedy said that Churchill had agreed to supply "exact and complete" information on British war plans and preparations to President Roosevelt, when the war began.

The documents which Kent had copied Kennedy said, covered "all the messages between Churchill and Roosevelt.

Presented War Picture

"Churchill had given me a very frank and complete picture of England's unpreparedness," Kennedy said, "of her military and naval power and military placements, the status of her industries, and week-by-week developments for forwarding to President Roosevelt."

Kennedy said that if this country had been at war he would have recommended that Kent be sent back here to be shot. As it was he waived diplomatic immunity with the approval of the U. S. State department, and turned him over to the British authorities for trial.

The State department in Washington has said that American action in the Kent case awaited completion of his sentence when he would again come under jurisdiction of American courts.

Kennedy said that he could not understand Kent's action, but somewhere along the line he had developed an anti-Semitic complex."

"When he was arrested I asked him what he could have been thinking of. He showed no remorse, but went into an anti-Semitic blast that was a terrible thing."

Ex-U. S. Senator Decorated

Beverly, Mass., Sept. 5 (AP)—Major Henry Cabot Lodge, Jr., former United States Senator from Massachusetts, has been decorated with the Bronze Star "for meritorious service in direct support of combat operations in Italy," friends disclosed today.

Netherlands Ambassador Ill

South Dartmouth, Mass., Sept. 5 (AP)—Dr. Alexander Loudon, Ambassador from the Netherlands to the United States, has had to postpone his return to Washington because of a slight heart attack suffered two weeks ago, Madame Loudon informed a representative of the New Bedford *Standard-Times* today.

Capt. Van Pelt Killed

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 5 (AP).—Captain Peter Van Pelt, former member of "The Evening Bulletin" editorial staff and a descendant of early settlers of New York, was killed in action in France Aug. 10, his family was notified. Captain Van Pelt, twenty-seven years old, was a descendant of Joseph Turner, a founder of the University of Pennsylvania. He studied at Harvard and Francis Marion Military School, Atlanta.

2 STRIKE-BOUND BEARING PLANTS SEIZED BY ARMY

Troops Take Possession of Cleveland Factories on Order of FDR.

B-29 OUTPUT CRIPPLED

Union Leader Urges Workers Return to Their Jobs Immediately.

CLEVELAND, Sept. 5 — (AP) The Army took possession at 9:02 o'clock tonight of two plants of the Cleveland Graphite Bronze Co., where a six-day strike of the Mechanics Educational Society of America, an unaffiliated union, has crippled production of bearings for B-29 Superfortresses and other war planes.

Lt. Col. George D. Lynn, chief of the War department's Cleveland Ordnance district, accompanied by a score of other officers, took over the company's principal plant, ran up a United States flag beside the main entrance and posted a notice that the War department had taken possession by executive order of President Roosevelt.

Notices Posted at Plant

Notices signed by him immediately posted at plant entrances read:

"By executive order, the President of the United States directed the Secretary of War to take possession of the plants and facilities of the Graphite Bronze Co., Cleveland, O., located in and around Cleveland, O., and to operate and arrange for the operation of such plants and facilities in such manner as he deems necessary for the successful prosecution of the war.

"In accordance with that order, I have been authorized to take possession of the said plants and facilities and other assets used in connection with the operation thereof.

"Pursuant to such direction, possession therefore is hereby taken by the War department."

Matthew L. Smith, national MESA secretary, climbed to the shoulders of two unionists on the picket line after the Army took possession and shouted:

"We had the dispute with the management of the Cleveland Graphite Bronze Co. That management no longer exists. We recommend that you go back to work immediately."

Workers Asked to Return

Smith directed MESA members to return to their homes and to report on their next regular shifts. He advised employes of the 11 p.m. shift to report for duty tonight.

"You have won a great victory but don't celebrate it here," said Smith.

Picket lines broke up immediately after Smith addressed the strikers, who cheered him.

The MESA walked out of the two plants last Thursday as the result of the dismissal of an employe accused of breaking the lock on a company locker. The strike has made approximately 7,000 employes idle.

The White House made public a letter from Chairman William Davis of the WLB saying the War and Navy department had advised him that the company is one of the principal producers of bearings for Army and Navy aircraft and Army heavy trucks.

"It is the sole source of supply for silver main bearings for Pratt and Whitney engines, which are used for Navy fighter planes, and it is the foremost supplier of other component parts for Navy aircraft," Davis added. "The company is presently behind schedule in the production of silver main bearings and bronze sleeve bearings."

Roosevelt Issues Order

President Roosevelt's order, following the usual form in such cases, authorized the Secretary of War to take [illegible] action he deemed "necessary or desirable to provide protection for the plants and all persons employed or seeking employment therein, and their families and homes."

All federal agencies including the War Manpower commission, Selective Service, and the Justice department were directed to cooperate with the War department.

The Secretary of War was instructed to end his operation of the plants within 60 days after he determines that productive efficiency has been restored.

MRS. R. QUOTED ON RACE VIEWS

Purportedly Denies Advocating "Social Equality"

Evergreen, Ala., Sept. 5 (AP)—An Alabama housewife today quoted Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt as denying she had ever advocated "any social equality whatsoever" between whites and Negroes.

"Much that is said about my attitude" has been "distorted and exaggerated," said a letter made public by Mrs. Catherine Stillworth, of Evergreen, who said it was Mrs. Roosevelt's reply to a request for her views on Negro problems.

Four Fundamental Rights

On the subject of social equality, the letter said "in this country we are completely free to choose our companions and no one has any right to interfere."

The letter suggested movement of Negroes from localities in which they outnumber white people into places where there are few Negroes in order to "prevent the lack of balance" in voting results.

"Free To Choose Our Companions"

The communication stressed Mrs. Roosevelt's declaration that she thought Negroes should have "four fundamental rights; namely, an equal opportunity for employment according to ability and at equal pay; an equal opportunity for education; an equal opportunity for justice before the law, and an equal opportunity to participate in government through the ballot. . . ."

"I know in many places the Negroes outnumber the white people and this is one explanation for not giving them the right for vote," the letter said. "There can be and should be a standard of literacy and education required and I think you will find that the Negroes will not vote as a group any more than other minority groups do in this country.

Says All Soldiers Have Equal Rights

Montgomery, Ala., Sept. 5 (AP)—The War Department has maintained throughout the present war that it is "not an appropriate medium for affecting social readjustments," Acting Secretary Robert P. Patterson said in a letter to Gov. Chauncey Sparks, released here today.

The department, Patterson added, "has insisted that all soldiers, regardless of race, be afforded equal opportunity to enjoy the recreational facilities which are provided at posts, camps and stations."

Patterson's letter was in reply to a telegram from Sparks to President Roosevelt August 24 protesting a War Department order forbidding racial segregation on army posts.

AIR MASK ENABLES FLIERS TO REACH HIGH ALTITUDES

ST. LOUIS, Sept. 5. — (AP) The secret of the Army Air forces pressure-mask, which blows up lungs like inflating a balloon and in which breathing muscles are used only to exhale, was announced to the Aero Medical association of the United States here today.

The report was made by Lt. Col. A. P. Gagge, of the Aero Medical laboratory, Wright Field, Dayton, Ohio.

This mask is in action. Before its employment, the practical limit of flyers, even breathing pure oxygen, was about 42,000 feet and then only for brief periods. At 50,000 feet, men speedily lost consciousness.

The new mask raises the ceiling at which humans can fight to 50,000 feet, but only for a few minutes at that altitude. Around 45,000 feet air crews can work for about half an hour.

The reason for the 42,000 foot limit with pure oxygen is the extremely low pressure of the atmosphere. This results in lungs failing to absorb enough oxygen.

Compressed pure oxygen, used in the new mask, forces itself into the lungs and through lung tissues into the blood. The effort to exhale is so small that at the lower pressures in use, even an unconscious person exhales.

Until this mask was developed, exhaling had been believed impossible without the aid of rest periods. The new mask is continuous.

If however the oxygen compression is raised high enough, exhaling becomes an effort.

These oxygen mask pressure conditions are different from those of a pressurized cabin. The latter is a sealed chamber in which the crew lives and works.

The new mask was designed by Capt. F. E. Randall, of the Aero Medical laboratory. He was a Harvard anthropologist called to the air forces to apply scientific measurements to the fitting problems. Despite problems of leakage, he designed three sizes which fit all American types of face. Two of the sizes fit more than 90 per cent.

All belligerents have oxygen pressure masks. But the American mechanism is superior to captured enemy masks. The final perfection of the American mask was accomplished with aid of the U. S. Bureau of Standards and the Linde Air Products company.

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LONDON--1ST ADD NIGHT LEAD AERIAL X X X OF THE AIR.

(AGNEW)

"THE GERMANS ARE USING EVERYTHING THEY CAN GET THEIR HANDS ON IN AN EFFORT TO GET AWAY," SAID CAPT. WILLIAM R. GIBSON, OF JEANETTE, PA." WE CAUGHT A COLUMN OF HORSE-DRAWN ARTILLERY AND WHEN WE STRAFED THE COLUMN THE HORSES BOLTED IN EVERY DIRECTION."

THREE PILOTS IN ONE LIGHTNING GROUP ACCOUNTED FOR 14 NAZI PLANES DESTROYED ON THE GROUND IN SWEEPS AGAINST TWO FIELDS NEAR GIESSEN, 30 MILES NORTH OF FRANKFURT.

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LT. THOMAS C. OLSON, VANCOUVER, WASH., GOT SIX; LT. JOHN N. MURR, OXNARD, CALIF., GOT FOUR OTHERS, WHILE LT. HANS J. GRASSHOFF, LOS ANGELES, CALIF., DESTROYED FOUR FW-190S.

P-51 PILOTS FROM A GROUP COMMANDED BY MAJ. JOHN D. LANDERS OF JOSHUA, TEXAS, SHOT UP 13 PLANES ON THREE FIELDS AROUND STUTTGART.

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ONE NINTH AIR FORCE GROUP COMMANDED BY COL. GEORGE BICKNELL OF NUTLEY, N.J., HAS DESTROYED 520 GERMAN PLANES DURING NINE MONTHS OF OPERATIONS OVER FRANCE, HEADQUARTERS ANNOUNCED.

HJ1112PEW

THIRD NIGHT LEAD BULGARIAN

BY RICHARD KASISCHKE

LONDON, WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 6-(AP)-ONLY A FEW HOURS AFTER SOVIET RUSSIA HAD DECLARED WAR UPON BULGARIA IN AN EFFORT TO DRIVE THE GERMANS FROM THEIR LAST OUTPOSTS IN THE BALKANS, THE SOFIA GOVERNMENT APPEALED FRANTICALLY TODAY TO MOSCOW FOR AN ARMISTICE.

WITH RED ARMY TROOPS POISED ALONG THE COUNTRY'S NORTHERN FRONTIER READY FOR A QUICK THRUST INTO THE HINTERLAND, THE ARMISTICE REQUEST WAS TRANSMITTED TO THE SOVIET LEGATION IN SOFIA SHORTLY AFTER MIDNIGHT, THE BULGARIA RADIO DISCLOSED.

THE APPEAL FOLLOWED A SOFIA ANNOUNCEMENT THAT BULGARIAN TROOPS HAD BEEN ATTACKED BY GERMAN ARMY UNITS IN REPRISAL FOR THE DISARMING OF NAZI SOLDIERS FLEEING ACROSS THE BORDER FROM ROMANIA.

ADD MATTER FOLO MOSCOW BULGARIAN (180)

--DASH--

THE MOSCOW RADIO, COMMENTING ON THE DECLARATION OF WAR, SAID ZWITH THIS DEVELOPMENT HITLER'S LAST HOPES OF HOLDING THE FRONT IN THE BALKANS HAS PERISHED. GERMAN TROOPS IN GREECE AND BULGARIA NOW ARE IN DESPERATE STRAITS. THEIR SITUATION IS HOPELESS."

MOSCOW BROADCAST A REPORT THAT GERMAN TROOPS WERE RETREATING FROM ROMANIA INTO BULGARIA WITH THEIR LIGHT EQUIPMENT. GERMAN HEADQUARTERS WERE SAID TO REMAIN IN THE SOFIA AREA.

THE BULGARIAN RADIO ANNOUNCED THE DIRECTOR GENERAL OF POLICE HAD CALLED UPON THE POPULATION TO MAINTAIN ORDER AND SAFEGUARD PROPERTY. HE THREATENED TO SUPPRESS ANY ATTEMPT AT INSURRECTION.

BERLIN'S REACTION TO THE SOVIET DECLARATION WAS A SNEERING WILHELMSTRASSE COMMENT BROADCAST BY DNB THAT THE MOVE WAS "CHARACTERISTIC OF THE MUCH PRAISED BROTHERLINESS OF THE SOVIET UNION TO WHICH THE BULGARIAN GOVERNMENT HAS REFERRED AGAIN AND AGAIN IN RECENT SPEECHES."

THE EFFECT OF THE MOVE WAS BELIEVED IN LONDON LIKELY TO BE A SPEEDY BULGARIAN SIGNATURE TO AN ARMISTICE WHICH WOULD HAVE AS ITS TERMS A COMPLETE BREAK WITH GERMANY, DISARMING AND INTERNING OF GERMAN TROOPS AND DISGORGING OF TERRITORIAL SPOILS.

TA1158PEW

THE RUSSIAN DECLARATION OF WAR UPON BULGARIA WAS DELIVERED SOVIET GOVERNMENT AFTER IT HAD REPEATEDLY WARNED THE SMALL MINION OF ADOLF HITLER THAT HER BELATED ATTEMPTS TO ADOPT "STRICT NEUTRALITY" WERE HOPELESSLY INSUFFICIENT.

ADD LONDON - (BONI) XX LILLE

ALLIED TROOPS APPARENTLY HAVE CROSSED THE FRONTIER INTO LUXEMBOURG. PIERRE DUPONG, PRESIDENT AND PRIME MINISTER OF THE LITTLE DUCHY'S GOVERNMENT-IN-EXILE, WELCOMED ALLIED TROOPS TO ITS SOIL, WHERE, HE SAID, "YOU HAVE ARRIVED AT LAST."

EISENHOWER ALSO ISSUED INSTRUCTIONS TO THE DUTCH, FRENCH AND FLEMISH, STATING, "THE ALLIES ARE MOVING SWIFTLY FORWARD ON THEIR MISSION OF LIBERATION." HE SAID "THE ARMIES OF GERMANY ARE BEING DESTROYED ON EVERY FRONT," THAT REMNANTS WERE FLEEING TO THE FRONTIERS OF THE REICH, AND THAT "MUCH OF BELGIUM ALREADY HAS BEEN FREED AND NOW HOLLAND STANDS ON THE THRESHHOLD OF LIBERTY."

SEP 6 1944

BEHIND THEM GERMANS TRAPPED ALONG THE CHANNEL COAST IN A REVERSAL OF DUNKERQUE WERE ESTIMATED AT ANYWHERE FROM 50,000 TO 100,000 MEN. A THIN ARC OF RESISTANCE REMAINED AROUND THE FINAL NAZI-HELD PORTS.

CAPTURED ENEMY DOCUMENTS REVEALED THE STATE OF SOME OF THE DEFEATED GERMAN DIVISIONS WHICH FLED A FEW DAYS AGO ACROSS THE NOW SEALED ESCAPE GAP THROUGH BELGIUM. THESE SHOWED ONE GERMAN DIVISION REDUCED TO 90 MEN; ANOTHER TO 10 OFFICERS AND 140 MEN; STILL ANOTHER TO 800 MEN AND OFFICERS.

NORMAL DIVISION STRENGTH IS FROM 8,000 TO 10,000. THESE MAY BE EXTREME EXAMPLES. IT HAS BEEN SUGGESTED THAT LONDON PRESS ESTIMATES

OF 100,000 GERMANS IN THE PAS DE CALAIS COASTAL TRAP MIGHT BE TOO HIGH. HOWEVER, THE GERMANS HAD SOME STRENGTH IN THE COASTAL STRIP FOR A FINAL, LAST-DITCH BATTLE FOR THE REMAINING CHANNEL PORTS.

THE REDUCTION OF THESE GERMANS APPEARED TO BE BUT A MATTER OF TIME. THE LAST RAIL LINES FROM THE FRENCH AND BELGIAN CHANNEL COASTS TO GERMANY WERE CUT WHEN ANTWERP FELL TO THE BRITISH.

HW515PEW

LONDON SECOND ADD FIRST DEAD AIR XXX FROM THE SOUTH.

A LIGHTNING GROUP (BEALMEAR) COMMANDED BY COL. HUBERT ZEMKE, MISSOULA, MONT., DESTROYED 25 PLANES ON ONE FIELD AND 12 ON ANOTHER TODAY.

LT. THOMAS C.OLSON, VANCOUVER, WASH., DESTROYED SIX GROUNDED PLANES.

SEP 6 1944

LT. JOHN N.MURR, OXNARD, CALIF., GOT FOUR ON THE GROUND.

GH207PEW

SEP 6 1944

ADD LONDON- (LONG) XX ROTTERDAM

ANETA, THE DUTCH NEWS AGENCY, REPORTED THE BRITISH HAD STRUCK FIVE MILES BEYOND THE BORDER TO BREDA, ONE OF THE STRONGPOINTS WHICH THE GERMANS SEIZED IN THEIR AIRBORNE BLITZ OF 1940. BREDA IS 25 MILES SOUTHEAST OF ROTTERDAM AND 54 MILES SOUTH OF AMSTERDAM.

GEN. DWIGHT D. EISENHOWER CALLED ON THE DUTCH TO SAVE FROM GERMAN DEMOLITION THE DOCKS, FACTORIES AND RAILWAYS OF ROTTERDAM.

A DELAYED REPORT FROM THE NINTH AIR FORCE IN FRANCE INDICATED THAT AMERICAN UNITS ALSO MIGHT HAVE BEEN IN THE FORCES WHICH CROSSED THE DUTCH FRONTIER.

SEP 6 1944

SUPREME HEADQUARTERS HID THE LATEST OPERATIONS OF THE U.S. FIRST AND THIRD ARMIES FROM THE ENEMY YESTERDAY AND A SCARCITY OF FIELD DISPATCHES SHOWED THAT THESE ARMIES WERE ENFORCING RADIO SILENCE. IT WAS BECOMING HOURLY MORE PROBABLE, HOWEVER, THAT THE AMERICANS HAD DRIVEN INTO THE REICH.

A GERMAN REPORT SAID THAT AMERICAN TANKS HAD DRIVEN ACROSS THE GERMAN FRONTIER AND REACHED AACHEN, TWO MILES INSIDE THE REICH AND ONE OF THE BASTIONS OF THE SIEGFRIED LINE. THIS REPORT ALSO WAS CARRIED BY THE PARIS RADIO. IN AN APPARENT REFERENCE TO THE SAME AREA THE SWISS RADIO SAID THAT ALLIED TROOPS, OPERATING FROM CENTRAL BELGIUM, WERE REPORTED TO HAVE REACHED THE GERMAN FRONTIER.

SEP 6 1944

MOTORIZED INFANTRY OF LT. GEN. COURTNEY H. HODGES' AMERICAN FIRST ARMY HAD SEIZED MONS, SUPREME HEADQUARTERS SAID YESTERDAY. IT ALSO MAY HAVE REACHED NAMUR, 55 MILES FROM THE FRONTIER OF PRUSSIA.

A REPORT FROM STOCKHOLM SAID THAT TANKS OF LT. GEN. GEORGE S. PATTON'S U.S. THIRD ARMY HAD CAPTURED PERL, JUST INSIDE GERMANY WHERE THE BORDERS OF THE REICH, LUXEMBOURG AND FRANCE MEET. PERL IS 12 MILES NORTHEAST OF THIONVILLE WHERE THE GERMANS PREVIOUSLY HAD LOCATED AMERICAN FORCES. THE TWO REPORTED PENETRATIONS INTO GERMANY WERE 100 MILES APART.

SEP 6 1944

ON THE THIRD ARMY FRONT SUPREME HEADQUARTERS SAID YESTERDAY THAT THE AMERICANS WERE 12 MILES EAST OF VERDUN AT ETAIN, AND WERE IN THE VICINITY OF NANCY. THE THIRD ARMY ALSO THREW ANOTHER BRIDGEHEAD ACROSS THE MEUSE AT CHALINES, 10 MILES SOUTHEAST OF COMMERCY.

SEP 6 1944

A FRONT DISPATCH REPORTED AN ENGAGEMENT BETWEEN THIRD ARMY UNITS AND THE GERMANS AT PONT-A-MOUSSON, MIDWAY BETWEEN METZ AND NANCY.

AN INDICATION THAT THE SECRECY OF SUPREME HEADQUARTERS WAS PAYING OFF AS REGARDS ITS EFFECT ON THE GERMANS WAS SEEN IN FIELD DISPATCHES FROM THE U.S. FIRST ARMY. THESE TOLD OF THOUSANDS OF GERMAN TROOPS TRAPPED AT THE FRENCH-BELGIAN BORDER NEAR MONS.

BELIEVING THERE WAS A 15-MILE GAP IN THE AMERICAN LINES SOUTH OF MONS A LARGE NUMBER OF GERMANS ATTEMPTED TO CROSS IN FRONT OF A DIVISIONAL COMMAND POST AND WERE MOWED DOWN. GERMAN PRISONERS WERE BEING TAKEN ALL OVER THE REAR AREAS IN ONE OF THE BIGGEST ROUNDUPS SINCE THE AMERICANS LANDED ON THE BEACHES OF NORMANDY THREE MONTHS AGO. GERMANS AND AMERICANS WERE BATTLING AT CLOSE QUARTERS BETWEEN MONS AND BRUSSELS.

PROOF OF THE DETERIORATION OF THE GERMAN POSITION THROUGHOUT FRANCE WAS CONTAINED IN A DISPATCH FILED BY ASSOCIATED PRESS CORRESPONDENT EDWARD KENNEDY FROM NANTES, NEAR THE MOUTH OF THE LOIRE RIVER AT THE BASE OF THE BRITTANY PENINSULA. SEP 6 1944

KENNEDY AND A GROUP OF OTHER CORRESPONDENTS WHO HAD BEEN ACCOMPANYING THE U.S. SEVENTH ARMY IN SOUTHERN FRANCE TRAVELED FROM THE SOUTHERN FRONT TO THE NORTHERN OPERATIONS AREA WITH THE AID OF MAQUIS FORCES. THEY WENT THROUGH COUNTRY LIBERATED BY FRENCH PATRIOTS AND SLIPPED BETWEEN TWO BIG TRAPPED GERMAN UNITS.

MA50AEW

LONDON, SEPT. 5-(AP)-THE MOSCOW RADIO SAID TONIGHT THAT MARSHAL TITO HAD BEEN AWARDED THE ORDER OF SUVOROV, FIRST CLASS, AN HONOR CONFERRED BY RUSSIA ON ARMY COMMANDERS FOR OUTSTANDING ACHIEVEMENTS. GENERAL DWIGHT D.EISENHOWER WAS THE FIRST FOREIGNER TO RECEIVE THE AWARD.

TA1150PEW SEP 6 1944

LONDON, SEPT. 5-(AP)-PREMIER PIERRE DUPONG OF LUXEMBOURG SAID IN A BROADCAST TODAY THAT ALLIED TROOPS "HAVE ARRIVED AT LAST" ON THE SOIL OF THE DUCHY AND TOLD HIS PEOPLE TO GET OUT FLAGS AND DON THEIR BEST GARB TO GREET THEM.

HE DID NOT SPECIFY AT WHAT POINT THE ENTRY WAS MADE, BUT ADDRESSED THIS MESSAGE TO THE FIELD ARMIES:

"WELCOME TO YOU ON LUXEMBOURG SOIL AND THANK YOU A THOUSAND TIMES FOR EVERYTHING YOU HAVE DONE FOR LUXEMBOURG. WITH YOUR BLOOD YOU ARE LIBERATING OUR COUNTRY FROM HARM. THE DAYS AND MONTHS WE WER LONGING FOR YOU WERE FRIGHTFULLY LONG. TODAY YOU HAVE ARRIVED AT LAST."

(NO PICKUP)

GH1013AEW

30.24 — 18539

LONDON, SEPT. 5--(AP)-- CARRIER-BASED BRITISH PLANES SCORED HITS ON THE 41,000 TON GERMAN BATTLESHIP TIRPITZ AND DESTROYED OR DAMAGED 17 OTHER ENEMY VESSELS THE ADMIRALTY ANNOUNCED TODAY IN A COMMUNIQUE DETAILING THE WIDEST OPERATIONS BY NORTHERN-BASED CARRIERS IN MORE THAN A YEAR.

SEP 6 1944

THE ADMIRALTY CLAIMED ONLY HITS ON THE TIRPITZ WHICH FOR TWO YEARS HAS BEEN BASED IN ALTEN FJORD, A NARROW NORWEGIAN INLET MORE THAN 1,100 MILES FROM THE NEAREST BRITISH BASE, AND HAS KEPT LARGE UNITS OF THE BRITISH HOME FLEET WATCHING IT. HEAVY SMOKE SCREENS PREVENTED COMPLETE OBSERVATIONS OF THE RESULTS OF THE RECENT ATTA(THE ADMIRALTY SAID.

SEP 6 1944

IN THE OTHER NORTHERN OPERATIONS, OBVIOUSLY CARRIED ON OVER A PERIOD OF DAYS, THE ADMIRALTY CLAIMED 17 GERMAN NAVAL VESSELS , INCLUDING FOUR DESTROYESR AND A U-BOAT, DESTROYED AND AN AA VESSEL DESTROYED. AT LEAST NINE GERMAN PLANES WERE DESTROYED AND OTHERS DAMAGED IN THE OPERATIONS, THE ADMIRALTY ANNOUNCED.

IN THE HAMMERFEST AREA FARTHER DOWN THE COAST BRITISH PLANES ATTACKI

SIX ENEMY RADIO STATIONS, [illegible] DAMAGED BUILDINGS,

TWO AIRDROMES AND FIRED A LARGE TANKER, THE ADMIRALTY SAID.

WERE THE FRIGATE BICKERTON
BRITISH LOSSES [illegible] A ND 11 PLANES.

SEP 6 1944

THE LAST SUCCESSFUL ATTACK ON THE TIRPITZ WAS ON APRIL 9.1944 WHEN CARRIER-BASED BARRACUDAS HIT THE BATTLESHIP BRIDGE AND

PENETRATED THE DECKS [illegible] IN A 40-TON [illegible] BOMBING.

AFTER THE ATTACK SHE WAS REPORTED AGROUND AND AFIRE, BUT SINCE THEN

THERE HAVE BEEN REPORTS THAT THE SHIP WAS PARTIALLY REPAIRED

AND READY TO MAKE A BREAK FOR A GERMAN HARBOR.

SINCE THE TIRPITZ FIRST APPEARANCE IN THE WAR THEATRE IN FEBRUA

1942 , WHEN SHE WAS LOCATED LYING IN TRONDHEIM HARBOR, THE VESSEL

HAS N DONE NOTHING EXCEPT TO SHELL INTERMITTENTLY NORWEGIAN

COMMUNITIES ON THE ICE FJORD AS IN REPRISAL ATTACKS.-- BUT THE

THREAT THAT SHE MIGHT PREY AGAINST RUSSIAN CONVOYS HAS IMMOBILIZED

MANY UNITS OF THE BRITISH FLEET IN THOSE WATERS.

SEP 6 1944

APL/ THRD 2133/KIN/ 614P

LONDON, SEPT. 5-(AP)-THE MOSCOW RADIO SAID TONIGHT IT WAS UP TO THE TWO POLISH FACTIONS TO SOLVE THEIR DIFFERENCES AND THAT THE OFFER OF PREMIER STANISLAW MIKOLAJCZYK TO REORGANIZE HIS EXILED GOVERNMENT IN LONDON HAD BEEN FORWARDED TO THE POLISH NATIONAL LIBERATION COMMITTEE.

THE BROADCAST, RECORDED BY THE SOVIET MONITOR, ATTACKED AS "UNDEMOCRATIC" THE 1935 POLISH CONSTITUTION--ONE OF THE MAIN ISSUES BETWEEN THE RIVAL POLISH FACTIONS.

ON RETURNING FROM HIS RECENT VISIT TO MOSCOW, MIKOLAJCZYK FORWARDED TO TH SOVIET A PLAN TO SHAKEUP HIS GOVERNMENT AND FORM A COALITION CABINET WITH EQUAL REPRESENTATION OF THE COUNTRY'S FIVE PARTIES.

MOSCOW SAID THE PROPOSALS HAD BEEN FORWARDED TO THE NATIONAL COMMITTEE, "AS PROBLEMS REFERRED TO IN THIS DOCUMENT CAN ONLY BE SOLVED BY THE POLICE THEMSELVES."

TA1206AEW

SEP 6 1944

LONDON, SEPT. 5-(AP)-TWO EIGHTH AIR FORCE FIGHTER PILOTS WHO CRASH-LANDED SAFELY IN FRANCE TODAY CAME DOWN IN THE MIDST OF A FRENCH LIBERATION CELEBRATION.

THEY WERE LIEUTS. WILLIAM D. CLARK, JR., OF WILSONVILLE, ALA., AND JAMES M. JURE, OF 53 MERCEDES ST., DALLAS, TEXAS.

AFTER SHOOTING UP AIRDROMES IN GERMANY AND DESTROYING FIVE GROUNDED PLANES BETWEEN THEM, THE TWO PILOTS BECAME SEPARATED FROM THE REST OF THEIR SQUADRON.

SHORTLY AFTER THEY HAD BEEN GIVEN UP FOR LOST CLARK AND JURE RADIOED THEY HAD RUN OUT OF GASOLINE AND HAD BELLY-LANDED IN A FIELD NEAR A TOWN WHICH WAS BEDECKED WITH FRENCH AND ALLIED FLAGS. CITIZENS FLOCKED OUT TO CHEER THE TWO AIRMEN.

"HAVING A WONDERFUL TIME," WAS THEIR LAST REPORT.

HJ1255AEW

SEP 6 1944

A FIGHTER BASE IN ENGLAND, SEPT. 5 --(AP)-- LT. WILLIAM S. PEREZ, JR., 3615 NEW YORK ST., WASHINGTON, D.C., A MUSTANG PILOT WHO HAD NOT PREVIOUSLY DESTROYED AN ENEMY PLANE IN MORE THAN 100 HOURS OF COMBAT FLYING, SHOT FIVE OUT OF THE AIR TODAY AND DESTROYED ANOTHER ON THE GROUND.

SEP 6 1944

30.24 — K6541

PEREZ WAS A MEMBER OF THE GROUP THAT ATTACKED NAZI AIRFIELDS NEAR STUTTGART, GERMANY.

SEP 6 1944

FLYINGAT 23,000 FEET HE SIGHTED A FORMATION OF ENEMY PLANES , APPARENTLY TRAINING PLANES, FLYING AT A LOW LEVEL.

" WE ROARED DOWN ON THEM AND STARTED SHOOTING," PEREZ SAID."IF THE FIRST ONE I SHOT DOWN HAD USED HIS HEAD HE MIGHT HAVE ESCAPED, BUT WHE HE SAW MY GUNS FIRING HE STRAIGHTENED OUT AND THEN I HAD HIM. HE EXEXX BLEW UP. "

PEREZ SAID PILOTS OF THE NEXT FOUR NAZIS PLANES HE ATTACKED " SEEMED TO BECOME CONFUSED" AND ALL WENT INTO THE GROUND IN AN EFFORT TO GET AWAY.

SEP 6 1944

ST.MIHIEL--FIRST ADD GALLAGHER'S ST.MIHIEL (TOP ON AVE) XXX THIS SECTOR.

THIS WAS FAMILIAR GROUND TO ONE MAN IN A UNIT COMMANDED BY CAPT.HILLET MORGAN , 30 OAKLAND TERRACE, NEWARK,N.J. HE IS SGT. JEAN YVON, 43, OF 1640 METROPOLITAN AVE., NEW YORK CITY, WHO FOUGHT IN THE BELGIAN ARMY IN THE LAST WAR AND WAS A GERMAN PRISONER FOR 18 MONTHS. HE NOW IS AN AMERICAN CITIZEN.

"I'D GIVE MY RIGHT ARM TO GET TO BELGIUM," HE SAID. "MY SON WAS IN SCHOOL WHEN THE GERMANS OVERRAN THE COUNTRY AND WE HAVE NOT HEARD FROM HIM."

SEP 6 1944

R81056AEW

VERSAILLES, FRANCE, SEPT. 5-(AP)-AMERICAN SOLDIERS WERE DISAPPOINTED TODAY TO FIND NOTHING BUT A LOT OF GOSTS IN THE FAMOUS PALACE OF VERSAILLES WHERE THE TREATY ENDING THE LAST WAR WAS SIGNED.

NEVERTHELESS THEY STILL FLOCK THERE BY THE HUNDREDS FOR GUIDED TOURS THROUGH THE SPRAWLING LOUIS XIV CASTLE WHOSE HUNDREDS OF ROOMS ARE ADORNED WITH PRICELESS PAINTINGS.

THE SPOT IN THE HALL OF MIRROS WHERE THE PEACE TREATY WAS SIGNED IS MARKED ONLY BY CHALK ON THE FLOOR.

"I BET LOUIS NEVER KNEW HOW MANY ROOMS HE HAD HERE," COMMENTED LT. WINSTON CAMERON OF MERIDIAN, MISS., AFTER A WALK THROUGH JUST ONE WING CONSISTING OF TWELVE ROOMS IN A ROW.

TA1148PEW SEP 6 1944

BY WES GALLAGHER

SEP 6 1944

ST.MIHIEL, FRANCE, SEPT. 5-(AP)-THERE ARE MANY DIRTY JOBS IN THE ARMY AND DANGEROUS ONES, TOO, THAT NEVER GET IN THE NEWSPAPER.

ONE OF THESE JOBS FALLS TO THE COURIERS WHO RUN ORDERS AND MESSAGES FROM BATTALIONS TO REGIMENTS, TO DIVISIONS, TO CORPS AND FROM CORPS TO ARMIES AND FROM ARMIES TO ARMY GROUPS.

THEY TRAVEL AT ALL HOURS OF THE NIGHT AND DAY IN JEEPS AND MOTOR-CYRCLES IN ALL WEATHER.

I TOOK A TRIP THE OTHER NIGHT OF OVER 200 MILES WITH PVT.BENNY DE JULIO, MONTROSE, COLO., WHO WORKED AS A TRUCK DRIVER IN OAKLAND, CALIF., AND CORP.WILLIAN CHERRY, 10920 VENTURA BLVD., HOLLYWOOD, CALIF., A FORMER DISPATCH RIDER FOR A MOTION PICTURE STUDIO.

WITH BLACKOUT LIGHTS THAT DID NOT SHINE 10 FEET WE WOVE IN AND OUT OF TRUCK AND TANK CONVOYS IN PALE MOONLIGHT AT 40 TO 50 MILES AN HOUR.

A COUPLE OF EXUBERANT CHARACTERS, CHERRY, AN UNREFORMED MOTORCYCLE RIDER, AND JULIO WOULD WHOOP LIKE INDIANS AS THEY SPED THROUGH A TOWN IN A DRIVING RAIN, AND YELL:

"FASTER, CHERRY" OR "FASTER BENNY."

SEP 6 1944

--DASH--

FOUR MORE PLANES AND A COUPLE OF AMERICAN FOOT SLUGGERS CAN QUALIFY

AS ACES.

PRIVATES ARGEL BENNETT, WALLACE, W.VA., AND WILLIAM WHITE, CEDAR POINT, ILL., MADE A THOUSAND-IN-ONE CHANCE COME TRUE WHEN THEY SHOT DOWN A FW-190 WITH THEIR RIFLES.

THE PLANE WAS COMING OVER AT TREE TOP LEVEL WHILE THE PRIVATES WERE DIRECTING TRAFFIC ON A BRIDGE. THEY CUT LOOSE AND THE PLANE'S MOTOR DIED AND IT CRASHED ON THE SIDE OF A HILL. SEP 6 1944

"WE HAD IT DOPED OUT, STRANGE AS THAT MIGHT SEEM," BENNETT SAID. "IF WE HAD SHOT BEFORE THE PLANE WAS ON US IT WOULD HAVE OPENED UP AND KILLED US BOTH. INSTEAD WE WAITED, THEN GAVE IT ALL WE COULD AFTER IT WAS OVERHEAD."

--DASH-- SEP 6 1944

AN ENGINEERING COMPANY UNDER CAPT.DONALD W.HATCH, BOSTON, HAS ESTABLISHED ONE OF THE MOST REMARKABLE RECORDS OF THE CAMPAIGN WITH THE THIRD ARMY BUILDING 12 BRIDESN MOST OF THEM UNDER FIRE, AND CLEARING A PATH OF MINES FOR ARMORED FORCES OVER 1,200 MILES OF HIGHWAY.

THEY ALSO CAPTURED A KEY DAM ABOVE AVRANCHES, TAKING 200 PRISONERS AND SAVING IT FROM BEING BLOWN UP.

THEY HAVE ONE AMBITION--TO BUILD A BRIDGE ACROSS THE RHINE SO STRONG THAT IT NOT ONLY WILL HOLD EVERYTHING PASSING INTO GERMANY BUT ALSO THE WEIGHT OF THE VICTORIOUS AMERICAN ARMIES HEADING BACK FOR FRENCH PORTS AND HOME.

BY SID FEDER (220) SEP 6 1944

LYON, FRANCE, SEPT 5-(AP)-FOURTEEN AMERICAN SOLDIERS, WHO ARRIVED IN FRANCE ABOUT THE TIME THE SEVENTH ARMY WAS JUST GETTING ITS C RATIONS TOGETHER FOR THE INVASION A MONTH LATER, CAME OUT OF THE HILLS FOR THE FIRST TIME TODAY WITH THE RECORD OF HAVING CAPTURED 1,000 GERMANS BY THEMSELVES AND OF HAVING HELPED THE MAQUIS TAKE 2,000 MORE DURING NEARLY TWO MONTHS' ACTION BEHIND ENEMY LINES.

THIRTEEN DOUGHBOYS AND TWO OFFICERS PARACHUTED INTO FRANCE JULY 18. ONE BROKE A LEG LANDING. HE WAS IMMEDIATELY TAKEN TO A HOSPITAL. THE OTHER 14 CARRIED ON THE JOB OF HACKING AWAY AT THE GERMANS BEHIND THE LINES, BLASTING BRIDGES TO CLOSE ENEMY ESCAPE ROUTES AND TEACHING THE MAQUIS HOW TO USE OUR FIREARMS. SEP 6 1944

AT TIMES THE ODDS WERE 100 TO ONE AGAINST THEM BUT THEY SAY THEY HAD A BIG TIME ALL THE WAY. THE BIGGEST KICK CAME, SAID CPL. ALFRED GAGNON OF MANCHESTER, N.H., WHEN THEY TOOK THE 1,000 GERMANS SOUTH OF HERE ON DOZOIS' BIRTHDAY, LAST THURSDAY.

"WE GOT THE JERRIES IN AMBUSH AND THEY QUIT," RELATED SGT.LOREN H.SYLVESTER, OF (923 SOUTH EAST 23RD AVE.) PORTLAND, ORE.

IN THE BAG WERE 23 OFFICERS, INCLUDING ONE COLONEL.

INCLUDED IN THIS GROUP OF YANKS WAS CORP. FRANK J.LORETTA, OF DENVER, COLO.

THEY EXPLAIN THEY ONLY CAME IN TWO WEEKS BEFORE D-DAY BUT STILL HAD TIME ENOUGH TO GET TANGLED UP WITH A COLUMN OF 15,000 GERMANS.

"AND WE LEFT," THEY TELL YOU." SEP 6 1944

HJ105AEW

BY WES GALLAGHER

MARTINCOURT, FRANCE, SEPT. 4--(AP)--BURNING AND PILLAGING AS THEY RETREAT TOWARD GERMANY, NAZIS WHO CAL THEMSELVES "FIRE COMMANDOS" ALREADY HAVE DESTROYED AT LEAST 12 FRENCH TOWNS, AND THIS IS ONE OF THE TOWNS THAT WAS MURDERED.

THESE ARE REGULAR GERMAN ARMY SOLDIERS WHO ARE CARRYING OUT THIS DEVASTATION — NOT HITLER'S ELITE S S GUARDS WHO BLACKENED HISTORY WITH THEIR EXTERMINATION OF LIDICE. (1) SEP 6 1944

RECONNAISSANCE REPORTS FROM AMERICAN AND FRENCH PATROLS INDICATED ONLY TOO CLEARLY THAT THE KILLING AND PILLAGING WAS CONTINUING ON AHEAD OF THIS SMOKING VILLAGE, A SILENT SYMBOL OF THIS WAVE OF WANTON TERROR. AT MAMEY, THE PATROLS REPORTED, AT LEAST SEVEN PERSONS WERE SHOT DOWN IN THE FIELDS AS THEY WORKED. SOME OF THEM WERE WOMEN, SAID MAJ. RICHARD FLEISCHER OF PHILADELPHIA.

SEP 6 1944

THE FRENCH SAID A GERMAN LIEUTENANT GAVE THE ORDER FOR THE BURNING OF MAMEY AND THE SHOOTING OF INHABITANTS, WHILE HE WAS SEATED IN A BARBER CHAIR IN THE VILLAGE.

IN MARTINCOURT, EVERY HOUSE IS A SMOKING SHELL. BODIES OF DOGS, COWS, PIGS AND CHICKENS LIE SLAUGHTERED IN THE STREET. UNDER AN APPLE TREE BESIDE AN OVERTURNED BASKET OF APPLES LIES THE BODY OF A 72-YEAR-OLD GRANDFATHER, CUT DOWN IN THISWAVE OF INSANE GERMAN BUTCHERY, HIS BODY PARTLY BURNED BY A THERMITE GRENADE.

IN A GRENADE-SHATTERED CHURCH IS THE BODY OF A YOUNG MAN WHO HAD BEEN IN BED WITH A BROKEN LEG WHEN NAZI SOLDIERSBURST INTO HIS HOUSE, PUT PISTOLS TO HIS HEAD AND FIRED TWICE. TWO OTHER BODIES ARE IN THE HOUSE, AND BUT FOR A WOMAN'S PLEADINGS THERE MIGHT HAVE BEEN MORE.

SEP 6 1944

IN FOUR AND A HALF YEARS ON WAR FRONTS I ALWAYSHAD VIEWED STORIES OF GERMANS WIPING OUT TOWNS AND VILLAGES WITH SUSPICION. BE IN THIS CASE, I SAW THE WANTON MURDER WITH MY OWN EYES, WHEN IT WAS ARRANGED BY THE AREA COMMANDER FOR A STARS AND STRIPES CORRESPONDENT, EARL MAZO OF GREENVILLE, S.C., AND MYSELF TO ENTER WITH AN ARMED ESCORT BRINGING UP RATIONS.

THE FIRST PERSON WE SAW WAS AN OLD WOMAN, DAZED AND WANDERING AIMLESSLY, POKING IN BURNING RUBBLE. THE ONLY OTHER CIVILIAN VISIBLE WAS A YOUNG FRENCHMAN, HIS EYES RED FROM WEEPING. THE GERMANS HAD SHOT HIS SON.

SEP 6 1944

FROM THEM AND FROM LT. PHILIP WAGNER, 1806 ELMORE ST., CINCINNATI, OHIO, WE PIECED THE STORY TOGETHER.

TWO DAYS AGO MEN OF THE FRENCH FORCES OF THE INTERIOR AMBUSHED A GERMAN STAFF CAR NEAR THE VILLAGE. THEREAFTER MEMBERS OF A NAZI PANZER GRENADIER DIVISION BEGAN SHOOTING AT ANYBODY IN SIGHT. KILLING EVERYTHING

IN THE STREETS THAT WAS LIVING.

THEY SHOT DOWN THE OLD GRANDFATHER. THEY CUT DOWN A YOUNG MAN WHO FLED ~~HHHHHHHH~~ WITH HIS CLOTHES AFLAME FROM A BURNING HOUSE. THEY KILLED ANOTHER MAN RUNNING FROM HIS ~~HH~~ HOUSE TO THE WOODS. HOUSE BY HOUSE THROUGH THE VILLAGE THE GERMANS WENT, FORCING ALL FRENCHMEN THEY FOUND ON THE WAY TO ACCOMPANY THEM. WHEN THEY CAME

SEP 6 1944

TO THE ONE ~~HH~~ WITH THE BROKEN LEG, THEY SHOT HIM COLDLY AND WENT ON.

THEY LOADED THE MEN ~~HERE~~ ON TRUCKS, TOOK THEM OUT OF THE PREPARED TO MOW VILLAGE AND ~~MOWED~~ THEM DOWN WITH MACHINE GUNS.

MOST OF THE TERROR-STRICKEN WOMEN AND CHILDREN FLED TO THE WOODS, BUT ONE WOMAN FOLLOWED THE GERMANS AND ON HER KNEES BEFORE A GERMAN OFFICER PLEADED FOR THE MEN'S LIVES. IN A MEASURE, HER PLEAS WERE SUCCESSFUL. THE GERMANS CANCELLED THE EXECUTION ORDER, BUT THE SOLDIERS FELL UPON THE MEN AND BEAT THEM WITH FISTS AND RIFLE BUTTS, WHILE OTHER GERMANS RAGED THROUGH THE TOWN, LOOTING AND FIRING ~~MMMMX~~ ALL THE HOUSES.

SEP. 6 1944

"NEXT WAS THE VILLAGE OF ~~MMMMMX~~ MAMEY, JUST LIKE THIS ONE, BUT MORE PEOPLE HAVE BEEN KILLED," WAGNER SAID.

"WE HAVE BEEN FOLLOWING THIS PANZER OUTFIT AND THEY HAVE BURNED SEVERAL VILLAGES," ADDED LT. ROBERT WALKER, 3924 NORTH CAPITAL AVE., INDIANAPOLIS.

SEP 6 1944

AT REAR HEADQUARTERS WE HEARD THE VILLAGE OF ROBERTE ESPANGE WAS BURNED AND 52 MEN KILLED, AND THAT BEURY HAD BEEN BURNED.

"WITH ALL THE SAVAGERY OF THE LAST WAR, WE HAD NOTHING LIKE THIS," MAJ. EDMOND BALL OF MUNCIE, IND., SAID.

THE SCENES OF DEVASTATION HAVE PUT THE DOUGHBOYS IN AN UGLY, FIGHTING MOOD.

A U.S.NINTH AIR FORCE BOMBER BASE IN FRANCE, SEPT.5-(AP)-MARAUDER MEDIUM BOMBERS OF THE U.S. NINTH AIR FORCE HAVE BEEN OPERATING FROM A BASE IN NORMANDY SINCE AUG.27, IT WAS DISCLOSED TODAY AFTER AN INSPECTION BY MAJ.GEN. SAMUEL ANDERSON, COMMANDER OF THE NINTH AIR FORCE BOMBER COMMAND.

THE MOVE FROM BASES IN BRITAIN EXTENDED THE POTENTIAL BOMBING RADIUS OF THE MEDIUMS TO THE SPANISH BORDER AND PUT THEM IN POSITION TO MOVE SPEEDILY EASTWARD WHERE THEY COULD JOIN THE HEAVIES IN PLASTERING THE HEART OF GERMANY.

MAKING USE OF THEIR NEW LANDING STRIPS THEY HAVE BEEN ABLE TO CONCENTRATE AN ATTACK ON BREST WHERE A GARRISON OF GERMANS STILL IS HOLDING OUT.

HW1030PEW

SEP 6 1944

PARIS, SEPT.5-(AP)-THE VICHY GOVERNMENT PERPETRATED ONE OF ITS BIGGEST FRAUDS IN THE OPERATION OF A YOUTH BUREAU FOR WHICH LARGE SUMS WERE APPRTPRIATED AND THEN WASTED OR STOLEN, PARIS NEWSPAPERS SAID TODAY.

THE GOVERNMENT APPROPRIATED 1,400,000,000 FRANCS ANNUALLY AND THAT PORTION OF THE FUND USED WAS WASTED, THE NEWSPAPERU SAID, IN THAT OF 13,000,000 FRANCS ALLOTTED LAST YEAR FOR VACATION CAMPS, ALMOST HALF WAS NOT PUT TO USE.

HW1029PEW

30.24 — 18545

LYON, FRANCE, SEPT. 5-(AP)-THE HISTORIC HOTEL DIEU, ONE OF THE OLDEST AND LARGEST HOSPITALS IN SOUTHERN FRANCE, WAS GUTTED BY FIRE YESTERDAY AS THE RESULT OF A SHORT SHOOTING AFFRAY ON THE BANKS OF THE RHONE RIVER, BUT TODAY, WHILE THE TWO-BLOCKS-LONG BUILDING STILL WAS SMOKING AND SMALL ARMS FIRE STILL WAS BEING HEARD IN SOME SPOTS, THIS THIRD CITY OF FRANCE PUT ON A MAMMOTH CELEBRATION OF ITS LIBERATION.

A GREAT REVIEW OF FRENCH AND COLONIAL TROOPS AT THE PLACE DES TERRAUX BEFORE THE THREE-CENTURY-OLD CITY HALL WAS FOLLOWED BY THE MASS SWINGING OF THE MARSEILLAISE BY THOUSANDS OF CIVILIANS AND SOLDIERS.

SEP 6 1944

TROOPS WERE REVIEWED BY GENERAL JEAN DELATTRE DE TASSIGNY, COMMANDER OF THE FRENCH FORCES IN SOUTHERN FRANCE, FROM THE BALCONY OF THE CITY HALL, THE SAME BUILDING IN WHICH HE WAS CONDEMNED TO TEN YEARS IN PRISON IN 1942 FOR RESISTING THE GERMANS. HE ESCAPED AND IMMEDIATELY REJOINED THE FRENCH ARMY.

"THE FIRST SHOOTING," SAID SGT. GEORGE LABASH OF (2433 WASHINGTON STREET) GARY, IND., ONE OF A SQUAD OF ENGINEERS, "STARTED FROM A BRIDGE WHILE MAQUIS WERE MARCHING PRISONERS ACROSS. ONE OF THE PRISONERS, A WOMAN, JUMPED INTO THE RIVER AFTER SHE WAS STRUCK BY A MOB WHICH THE MAQUIS COULDN'T KEEP AWAY. THE MAQUIS STARTED TO FIRE AT HER AND SOME BULLETS LANDED DANGEROUSLY CLOSE TO WHERE WE WERE WORKING."

"THAT'S RIGHT," ADDED PRIVATE FRANK BAKER OF SHARON, TENN. "THOSE BULLETS WOUNDED THREE CIVILIANS WALKING ON THE RIVER BANK."

THE DIRECTOR OF THE HOSPITAL, WHO SAID THE DAMAGE WAS "ENORMOUS," ADDED THAT THERE WERE 500 PATIENTS IN THE HOSPITAL BUT THAT ALL WERE MOVED QUICKLY AND WERE UNHURT.

TA1154PEW

WITH AMERICAN FORCES IN SOUTHERN FRANCE, WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 6-(AP)-

LT. PAUL AVRITT, WHO HAILS FROM WEATHERFORD, OKLA. AND IS AN ARTILLERY AERIAL OBSERVER PILOT, DID A SERVICE JOB BEHIND THE GERMAN LINES RECENTLY THAT WARRANTS THE SIGN "ROAD SERVICE," WHICH IS PAINTED ON HIS CUB PLANE.

SEP 6 1944

NEW ZEALAND FLYING OFFICER R.G. FISHER'S SPITFIRE WAS FORCED DOWN WITH ENGINE TROUBLE. THERE WERE SEVERAL GERMAN TANKS NEARBY BUT AVRITT FLEW HIS "DOODLEBUG" DOWN BETWEEN TWO TREES TO FISHER'S PLANE, LOADED HIM ABOARD AND TAXIED OUT, UP AND AWAY.

HJ1245AEW

SEP 6 1944

BY GLADWIN HILL

PARIS, SEPT 5-(AP)-LEON ROLLIN, DIRECTOR OF THE AGENCE FRANCAISE DE LA PRESSE, BORN IN THE DAYS OF PARIS' LIBERATION, HAS ADVISED KENT COOPER, EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR OF THE ASSOCIATED PRESS, THAT THE AGENCY EXPECTS TO BECOME AN INDEPENDENT NATIONAL NEWS AGENCY MODELLED AFTER THE AP'S PRECEDENT IN COOPERATIVE GATHERING AND DISSEMINATION OF NEWS.

THE AGENCY, ALREADY FURNISHING NEWS TO SOME REVIVED NEWSPAPERS IN RESTORED FRANCE, BLOSSOMED OVERNIGHT FROM A CLANDESTINE ORGANIZATION WHICH CIRCULATED NEWS TO A NETWORK OF UNDERGROUND PUBLICATIONS DURING THE GERMAN OCCUPATION.

IT IS COMPOSED OF SEVERAL JOURNALISTS WHO DECLARE THEIR DESIRE TO SEE A FREE AND INDEPENDENT FRENCH PRESS. WHEN THEIR POLICY WAS MADE KNOWN COOPER SENT THIS MESSAGE:

"I EARNESTLY CONGRATULATE AND APPLAUD YOUR AMBITION. TO ANY INDIVIDUAL, GROUPS OF PERSONS OR NEWSPAPERS DEVOTED TO THE PRINCIPLES OF A FREE, HONEST AND INDEPENDENT PRESS, THE AP ATTACHES A KEEN SYMPATHY AND WILL DO EVERYTHING POSSIBLE TO ASSIST THEM. THE DETERMINATION YOU AND YOUR COLLEAGUES HAVE EXPRESSED TO SECURE FOR FRENCHMEN THAT KIND OF A PRESS IS WORTHY OF SUPPORT BY EVERY JOURNALIST TRUE TO HIS PROFESSION."

SEP 6 1944

ROLLIN, A VETERAN FRENCH JOURNALIST AND INTERNATIONAL CORRESPONDENT AND ONE OF THE LEADERS OF THE UNDERGROUND PRESS, WHO WAS ARRESTED BY THE GESTAPO LAST JULY AND ESCAPED A MONTH LATER, SENT THIS REPLY TO COOPER:

"MY DEAR FRIEND:

"I THANK YOU MOST SINCERELY FOR YOUR GOOD WISHES. I AM HAPPY IN TAKING OVER THE DIRECTION OF THE AGENCE FRANCAISE DE LA PRESSE TO RENEW WITH YOU THE TIES OF A FRIENDSHIP WHICH RECENT EVENTS HAVE ONLY STRENGTHENED BECAUSE OF THE VERY CLOSE CONNECTION OF OUR TWO REPUBLICS.

"THE AGENCE FRANCAISE DE LA PRESSE WILL SOON, I AM CONVINCED--AND IT IS MY AIM---BE AN ENTIRELY INDEPENDENT AGENCY; THAT IS THE DESIRE OF THE FRENCH GOVERNMENT."

AMPLIFYING HIS VIEWS IN AN INTERVIEW, ROLLIN EXPRESSED ADMIRATION FOR THE AP'S PRINCIPLES AND HISTORY AND DISCLOSED THAT HE HAD ASKED TO HAVE DOCUMENTS OUTLINING THE AP'S ESTABLISHMENT AND POLICIES SENT TO FRANCE TO BE USED IN PLANNING OPERATIONS.

BEFORE THE WAR FRANCE'S PRINCIPLE NEWS AGENCY WAS HAVAS, WHICH WAS DOMINATED BY THE FRENCH GOVERNMENT AND WHICH HAD CONNECTIONS WITH ADVERTISING AND OTHER INTERESTS WHICH TENDED TO AFFECT THE UNBIASED PRESENTATION OF NEWS. THE GERMANS TOOK THIS AGENCY OVER AFTER A NUMBER OF ITS STAFF, INCLUDING ROLLIN AND SOME OF HIS PRESENT COLLEAGUES, HAD LEFT IT. JEAN FONTENOY, WHO THEN BECAME ITS DIRECTOR, FLED TO GERMANY BEFORE THE ARRIVAL IN PARIS OF ALLIED TROOPS.

SEP 6 1944

WITH THE INSTALLATION OF THE DE GAULLE ADMINISTRATION IN PARIS THE OLD HAVAS FACILITIES HAVE BEEN TAKEN OVER BY THE AGENCE FRANCAISE DE LA PRESSE. UNDER THE OCCUPATION THERE WERE 20 NATIONALLY CIRCULATED UNDERGROUND NEWSPAPERS---ONE OF THEM A REGULAR DAILY---AND SEVERAL HUNDRED SMALLER LOCAL PUBLICATIONS. THEY CIRCULATED NEWS BY WORD OF MOUTH AND BY SMALL PIECES OF PAPER PASSED---UNDER THE EYES OF THE GESTAPO AND OF THE EVEN MORE DANGEROUS VICHY MILICE ---FROM HAND TO HAND IN CAFES AND AT STREET CORNER RENDEZVOUS. ONE MAN KNEW ONLY A FEW OF HIS UNDERGROUND COLLEAGUES BY SIGHT BUT KNEW MANY BY THEIR NOMS DE GUERRE, WHICH SOME FOR SAFETY FEEL STILL COMPELLED TO USE.

SEP 6 1944

SOME OF THE PAPERS WERE MIMEOGRAPHED, SOME PRINTED. THEY MOVED EVERY FEW DAYS. ONE DAY THE OFFICE WOULD BE IN A SWANKY APARTMENT ON THE CHAMPS ELYSEES, THE NEXT IN A HOVEL IN THE SLUMS. RADIO LISTENING POSTS PROVIDED MUCH OF THE FOREIGN NEWS.

THE GESTAPO WAS CAPRICIOUS IN ITS TREATMENT OF MEN SUSPECTED OF CONNECTION WITH THE UNDERGROUND PRESS. SOME OF THE EDITORS WERE ARRESTED BUT FREED AFTER A VERBAL GRILLING. OTHERS WERE TORTURED IN AN EFFORT TO MAKE THEM GIVE INFORMATION. HALF THE PERSONNEL OF THE UNDERGROUND AGENCY---THEN KNOWN AS THE AID, OR AGENCE D'INFORMATION

ET DE DOCUMENTATION---WERE ARRESTED BEFORE THE LIBERATION OF PARIS.
ROLLIN WAS RELEASED FROM CONCENTRATION CAMP A SHORT TIME BEFORE THE ALLIES REACHED PARIS BECAUSE AT 62 HE WAS CONSIDERED HARMLESS. HE TOOK UP DIRECTION OF THE AGENCY AND PUBLICATION OF A DAILY NEWSPAPER, "LIBERATION," ONE OF 15 UNDERGROUND NEWSPAPERS WHICH CAME OUT INTO THE OPEN AFTER PARIS WAS FREED. ROLLIN FOUGHT IN THE FIRST WORLD WAR. IN 1924 HE BECAME THE DIRECTOR OF HAVAS' FOREIGN SERVICE.
KA/WM1241PEW

SEP 6 1944

BY EDWARD D.BALL
PONT-A-MOUSSON, FRANCE, SEPT.5-(AP)-AMERICAN ARTILLERY DUELLED ACROSS THE MOSELLE RIVER WITH ENEMY BATTERIES POSITIONED ATOP A HEIGHT DOMINATED BY A STATUE OF JOAN OF ARC. BOTH BANKS WERE RAKED BY OPPOSING MACHINEGUN AND RIFLE FIRE. PONT-A-MOUSSON IS 40 MILES SOUTHWEST OF THE GERMAN BORDER BELOW SAARBRUCKEN.
SHELL BURSTS SENT HUGE COLUMNS OF DIRT AND SMOKE SKYWARD AROUND THE BEAUTIFUL STATUE AND TORE GAPING HOLES THROUGH THE CHATEAU MOUSSON BESIDE IT. AN ENEMY REAR GUARD WAS HOLDING OUT IN THE CHATEAU AFTER THE MAIN FORCE HAD PULLED BACK INTO THE LORRAINE HILLS YESTERDAY.
AMERICAN ARTILLERY WAS TRYING TO SPARE THE STATUE. THE DAYLONG ARTILLERY CLASH WAS BY FAR THE HEAVIEST SINCE THE AMERICAN BREAKTHROUGH IN NORMANDY. THE GERMANS WERE BATTLING DESPERATELY TO DELAY AS LONG AS POSSIBLE A CONTINUATION OF LT.GEN. GEORGE S.PATTON'S THIRD ARMY ADVANCE. THE ENEMY RETREATED ACROSS THE MOSELLE YESTERDAY AND BLEW UP A BRIDGE ACROSS THE RIVER.

BY GLADWIN HILL (180)
PARIS, SEPT. 5-(AP)-GEN. CHARLES DE GAULLE'S PROVISIONAL GOVERNMENT IN ITS FIRST SESSION TODAY CREATED AN ADDITIONAL MINISTRY FOR NATIONAL ECONOMY AND DID A LITTLE RESHUFFLING OF CABINET JOBS BUT MADE NO EXTENSIVE CHANGES SUCH AS NUMEROUS "OUT" GROUPS HAD HOPED FOR.
PIERRE MENDES-FRANCE, WHO WAS MINISTER OF FINANCES, WAS GIVEN THE NEW POST IN CHARGE OF NATIONAL ECONOMY.
THE MINISTRY OF SUPPLY AND INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION, HELD BY THE FORMER CORSICAN GIACOBBI, WAS SPLIT UP WITH GIACOBBI RETAINING SUPPLY, WHILE THE INDUSTRIAL PART WAS GIVEN TO ROBERT LACOSTE, THE GENERAL SECRETARY OF INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION.
THE ELEVATION OF LACOSTE AMOUNTED TO GIVING THE RESISTANCE GROUPS A BIGGER VOICE IN HIGHER COUNCILS INASMUCH AS TOP JOBS PREVIOUSLY HAD GONE TO LUMINARIES OF THE ABSENTEE GOVERNMENT IN ALGIERS.
THE UNFILLED POST OF MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE WAS GIVEN TO M. TANGUY-PRIGENT, FORMER SOCIALIST DEPUTY AND AN INTERIOR RESISTANCE LEADER.
RENE MASSIGLI, WHO IT HAD BEEN PREDICTED WOULD BE MADE AMBASSADOR TO GREAT BRITAIN WAS MERELY REANNOUNCED MINISTER OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS.
TA1209AEW

SEP 6 1944

With the Canadian First Army, Sept. 5-(AP)-Calvados, a distilled applejack, is "our secret weapon," Canadian troops said today

They explained:

The German army's flight is a "hangover" retreat. They carry lots of liquor as they run, cognac, wines and Calvados. When units break up or are surrounded and the situation becomes hopeless, the Germans get drunk on the stocks of looted booze. Hundreds of drunk prisoners have been taken in the last few days.

SEP 6 1944

cpa 1440-munroeanl rm 902a

PARIS, SEPT. 5--(AP)--DR. SUMNER JACKSON, AMERICAN SURGEON AT THE AMERICAN HOSPITAL IN PARIS FOR 20 YEARS, WAS THROWN INTO A CONCENTRATION CAMP BY THE GERMANS [redacted] ON a charge of harboring american fliers who were escaping france during the nazi occupation.

a native of waldoboro, me., and a graduate of bowdoin college and jefferson medical school in philadelphia, dr. jackson had been interned briefly at the start of the occupation.

SEP 6 1944

HE WAS SEIZED AGAIN SUDDENLY MAY 25 AND TAKEN WITH HIS FAMILY TO VICHY AND THEN TO MOULINS, A PRISON TOWN NEARBY. LATER HE WAS TAKEN TO THE COMPIEGNE CONCENTRATION CAMP, FROM WHENCE HE VANISHED IN JULY. IT WAS BELIEVED HE MAY HAVE BEEN TAKEN TO GERMANY.

30.24 — 18547

HIS FRENCH-SWISS WIFE [redacted] WAS CONFINED NEAR PARIS, WHERE HER SISTER RECENTLY VISITED HER, AND HIS 16-YEAR-OLD SON PHILIP IS MISSING.

SEP 6 1944

A MONTH AFTER HIS ARREST DR. JACKSON WROTE HIS [redacted] AIDE, ELIZABETH RAVINA, THE HOSPITAL'S OPERATING ROOM SUPERVISOR THAT HE AND HIS FAMILY HAD NEEDED CLOTHING, HAVING LOST THEIR VALISES DURING THE TRANSFERS. HE ALSO SAID THEY WERE STARVING.

SEP 6 1944

FRIENDS SAID HE WOULD HAVE STATED THIS ONLY IN THE [redacted] DIREST OF CONDITIONS.

PARIS, SEPT. 5-(AP)-ELIZABETH RAVINA, OPERATING ROOM SUPERVISOR AT THE AMERICAN HOSPITAL IN PARIS, WAS SEEKING TODAY TO TRACE DR. SUMNER JACKSON, FAMOUS AMERICAN SURGEON WHO DISAPPEARED AFTER HE, HIS WIFE AND SON WERE INTERNED BY THE GERMANS ON CHARGES OF HARBORING AMERICAN FLIERS.

SEP 6 1944

SHE SAID THAT DR. JACKSON, WHO HAD BEEN INTERNED BRIEFLY AT THE START OF THE GERMAN OCCUPATION, WAS SEIZED AGAIN MAY 25 AND TAKEN WITH HIS FAMILY TO VICHY, [redacted] THEN TO A PRISON AT MOULINS, AND FINALLY VANISHED LAST JULY FROM A THE COMPIEGNE INTERNMENT CAMP. SHE BELIEVED HE MAY HAVE BEEN TAKEN TO GERMANY.

[redacted]

JACKSON'S SON PHILIP, 16, ALSO IS MISSING. MRS. JACKSON, A FRENCH-SWISS, [redacted] ORT RECENTLY WAS REPORTED IN A PRISON NEAR PARIS, WHERE A SISTER VISITED HER.

SEP 6 1944

A NATIVE OF WOLDOBORO, MAINE, AND A GRADUATE OF BOWDOIN COLLEGE AND PHILADELPHIA'S JEFFERSON MEDICAL SCHOOL, DR. JACKSON WROTE TO MISS RAVINA A MONTH AGO THAT HE AND HIS FAMILY WERE STARVING AND BADLY NEEDED CLOTHING. PKL REMT 10P

MISS RAVINA, WHO IS LEADING EFFORTS TO TRACE HIM, IS A FRENCH girl WHO WENT TO THE UNITED STATES AFTER [redacted] THE WORLD WAR IX AS A PROTEGE OF THE SAMUEL ELDER FAMILY AT WINCHESTER, MASS. SHE was GRADUATED IN NURSING FROM THE MASSACHUSETTS GENERAL HOSPITAL IN 1923.

IT WAS WITH A UNIT OF THAT HOSPITAL THAT DR. JACKSON FIRST WENT TO France

SINCE THE WORLD WAR. AFTERWARD HE PRACTICED FOR TWO YEARS IN

PHILADELPHIA AND THEN RETURNED TO FRANCE TO REMAIN PERMANENTLY.

HIS HOSPITAL WAS UNDER THE PROTECTION OF THE FRENCH

Red CROSS AND WAS NOT USED BY THE NAZIS DURING THE OCCUPATION. NO OTHER

MEMBERS OF THE STAFF WERE SEIZED.

(BY FIRST LIEUTENANT

WELDON JAMES, A MARINE CORPS PUBLIC RELATIONS OFFICER AND A FORMER FOREIGN CORRESPONDENT FOR UNITED PRESS AND THE NEWSPAPER PM, DISTRIBUTED BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS)

ABOARD THE U.S.S. TEXAS, OFF SOUTHERN FRANCE--(DELAYED)--THE ALLIES, DID IT IN BROAD DAYLIGHT THIS TIME. BACKED UP BY ANGLO-FRENCH-AMERICAN SEA AND AIR POWER, THOUSANDS OF PICKED AMERICAN AND FRENCH UNITS HIT THE BEACH PROMPTLY ON H-HOUR--8 O'CLOCK--THIS MORNING.

THANKS TO AN UNPRECEDENTED CONCENTRATION OF NAVAL GUNFIRE AND AERIAL BOMBARDMENT PRECEDING H-HOUR, MANY OF THE FIRST UNITS LANDED WITHOUT OPPOSITION. OTHERS, FACED WITH MORTAR AND SMALL-AGMU KIKE AND SCATTERED BLASTS FROM MOBILE '88'S, WERE AIDED BY CLOSE-IN DESTROYERS AND LANDING CRAFT BEARING FIELD ARTILLERY. THEY TOOK THEIR BEACH-HEADS QUICKLY, RACED INLAND.

AT 0 O'CLOCK THE ARMY SIGNALED EXULTANTLY: "SITUATION ON THE BEACH WELL IN HAND." THE NAVY TOOK ITS CUE PROMPTLY. HUGE TRANSPORTS, HITHERTO SHELTERING FAR OUT TO SEA BEYOND US, BEGAN STEAMING SPEEDILY TOWARD THE SANDY BEACHES, RACING WITH THE UNENDING HUNDREDS OF SMALL LANDING CRAFT ALREADY ON THE WAY.

WITHIN ANOTHER HOUR, U.S. ARMY ARTILLERY UNITS WERE ASHORE AND IN ACTION. ARMY-NAVY SHORE FIRE CONTROL PARTIES, MEANTIME, HAD LANDED A SCANT 15 MINUTES AFTER H-HOUR, WERE DIRECTING BY

RADIO THE CONTINUING INLAND BOMBARDMENT OF BATTLESHIPS, CRUISERS AND DESTROYERS.

A FAMOUS AMERICAN DIVISION (THE 45TH, REINFORCED), SPEARHEADED THE INVASION IN OUR SECTOR OF THE GULF OF ST. TROPEZ. TOUGH, AMERICAN-EQUIPPED FRENCH DIVISIONS ARE FOLLOWING.

THE POWERFUL GUNS OF THREE ANCIENT BUT MIGHTY U.S. BATTLESHIPS WERE AN IMPORTANT FACTOR IN THE INITIAL SUCCESSES OF THE INVASION--THE TEXAS, THE NEVADA, AND THE ARKANSAS. THEIR JOB WAS TO KNOCK OUT THE BIG GUNS OF GERMAN COASTAL BATTERIES BEFORE THE ARMY MOVED IN. THEY DID IT.

THIS FLAGSHIP, WEARING THE FLAG OF REAR ADMIRAL CARLETON F. BRYANT, OF SEARSPORT, MAINE, AND COMMANDED BY CAPTAIN CHARLES A. BAKER, OF LYNCHBURG, VA., AND OF 1228 13TH STREET, N.W., WASHINGTON, D.C., MOVED INTO POSITION FOR ITS THIRD HISTORIC H-HOUR OF THE SUMMMER (NORMANDY, CHERBOURG, SOUTHERN FRANCE) IN THE DARK HOURS OF EARLY MORNING.

THE SAILORS AND MARINES STOOD EXPECTANTLY BY THEIR GUNS. THE LOOKOUTS ALOFT PEERED ANXIOUSLY AT THE THIN SANDY BEACH AND THE ROLLING GREEN HILLS SOME SEVEN MILES DISTANT, SWORE AT THE THICKNESS OF THE HAZE.

THEY WERE LOOKING FOR THE TELL-TALE FLASHES OF GERMAN GUNS. WE HAD LONG BEEN WITHIN RANGE OF OUR PRIME TARGET--A CLUSTER OF FIVE NINE-INCH MODERN BABIES ON POINTE DE RABIOU.

AT 6 A.M., WITH THE SKY CLEARING AND THE SUN COMING UP, ALLIED AIR FORCES BEGAN A TWO-HOUR POUNDING OF THE BEACH THAT SHOOK THE EARTH, THE SEA, AND EVEN THIS DREADNAUGHT, SEVEN MILES DISTANT. IT LESSENED VISIBILITY, BUT OUR MEN LOVED IT.

SEP 6 1944

AT 6:45 OUR SPOTTER REPORTED GUN-FLASHES FROM TARGET X--THE GERMANS APPARENTLY WERE OPENING UP ON OUR CLOSE-IN DESTROYERS, ALREADY FIRING.

AT 6:50, ON SCHEDULE, THE TEXAS OPENED UP WITH A TWO-GUN SALVO FOR RANGE. UNOBSERVED BY THE SPOTTER PLANE--TOO MUCH HAZE AND SMOKE. ANOTHER, UNOBSERVED. THEN A DEFEANING SIX-GUN SALVO. MORE.

THEN A CLOSE-IN U.S. DESTROYER GOT THE SPOTTER-BEARING FOR US: "DOWN ONE HUNDRED."

FROM THEN ON, WITH OTHER DESTROYERS CORROBORATING THE SPOTTING, THE MIGHTY (CAPS) TEE (CAPS) ROARED OUT WITH DEAFENING SALVOS OF 10, EIGHT, SIX, FOUR, AND TWO GUNS.

SEP 6 1944

THE GERMAN GUN-FLASHES SOON CEASED, OR, MORE CERTAINLY, WERE OBSCURED. BUT THE TEXAS KEPT UP HER SCHEDULED BOMBARDMENT, BELCHING FLAME AND DEATH, ARCHING OVER 172 ARMOR-PIECING AND HIGH EXPLOSIVE FREIGHT-LOADS OF DESTRUCTION UNTIL 8:15, CEASING THEN BECAUSE THE "EIGHT O'CLOCK TROOPS" FROM A LANDING DOWN THE COAST MIGHT BE NEARING TARGET X. WE HAVEN'T HEARD FROM THAT TARGET YET.

SEP 6 1944

AT 7:51, ADMIRAL BRYANT, TEMPORARILY FAR INSHORE ABOARD

30.24 — 18549

THE FITCH, SPOKE HAPPILY OVER THE INTERSHIP RADIO.

"THE TOUCHDOWN WILL BE ON TIME," HE ANNOUNCED. "THE LANDING CRAFT ARE NOW 1,000 YARDS FROM THE BEACH."

SEP 6 1944

AT 8 O'CLOCK THEY LANDED, AT MANY POINTS, AS REPORTED, WITHOUT OPPOSITION, AT OTHERS WITH HARASSING SMALL-ARMS, MORTAR AND FIELD-GUN FIRE TO TACKLE. DESTROYERS RACED IN TO SWEEP SUCH SPOTS WITH THE FAST AND DEADLY FIRE OF THEIR 40 MM. AND RAPID-FIRING FIVE-INCHERS.

SEP 6 1944

ON THE BRIDGE OF THE TEXAS CAPTAIN BAKER BEAMED AT HIS GUNNERY OFFICER, LIEUTENANT COMMANDER RICHARD B. DERICKSON (CQ), JR., OF 2417 PRESCOTT AVENUE, S.W., SEATTLE, WASH., AND BALTIMORE, MD., AS HE CAME UP FROM THE CONNING TOWER. THE LATTER, COMPLETELY RECOVERED FROM WOUNDS SUSTAINED OFF CHERBOURG, WASN'T EXACTLY FROWNING.

"YOU HEARD THE FITCH REPORTING?", THE CAPTAIN HALF-ASKED, HALF-RECALLED. "'SHOOTING VERY WELL!' AND THE EMMONS ON THOSE FINAL SALVOS?--'RIGHT ON...RIGHT ON...RIGHT ON!'"

RETURNING TO HIS FLAGSHIP, THE ADMIRAL, SMILING ALL OVER, GREETED HIS BUSY CHIEF OF STAFF, RED-HAIRED COMMANDER G.B.H. STALLINGS, OF ROUTE 4, LOUISBURG, N.C.

SEP 6 1944

"A FINE BEGINNING," HE SAID. "CLOCK-WORK, ALL OVER. NOW WE'LL BEAR DOWN ON TARGETS OF OPPORTUNITY AND HELP THE ARMY GET INLAND--AND FAST, I HOPE."

THIS GUNFIRE SUPPORT GROUP UNDER ADMIRAL BRYANT IS BUT ONE FORCE AMONG THOUSANDS OF WARSHIPS ENGAGED IN THIS HUGE OPERATION. IT'S SUPPLYING THE BIG PUNCH FOR THE ATTACK FORCE UNDER REAR ADMIRAL B.J.

RODGERS,U.S.N. PITTSBURGH, PA., WHO HAS MORE BEACHES AND MORE FORCES THAN THE GERMANS CARE TO THINK ABOUT UNDER HIS COMMAND.

IN ADDITION TO THE TEXAS, ARKANSAS, AND THE NEVADA, THE FORCE INCLUDES THOSE OTHER NORMANDY VETERANS, THE FRENCH CRUISERS MONTCALM AND GEORGES LEYGUES, AS WELL AS THE U.S. CRUISER PHILADELPHIA.

AMONG 47 U.S. DESTROYERS WITH US INCLUDE THE ELLYSON, HAMBLETON, RODMAN, EMMONS, MACOMB, FORREST, FITCH AND HOBSON.

SEP 6 1944

WE ARE NOW MOVING CLOSER IN-SHORE. MORE WAVES OF TROOPS ARE MOVING IN, TOO, CLOSE ENOUGH TO EXCHANGE SHOUTED GREETINGS WITH THE TEXAS' CREW. AND FOR THE ADMIRAL TO LEAN FROM THE BRIDGE AND SHOUT TO THE DOUGHBOYS IN THE LITTLE LANDING CRAFT BELOW:

"IT'S ALL CLEAR FOR YOU AHEAD...GOOD LUCK!"

SU103PAEW NM

LUGANO, SWITZERLAND, SEPT.5-(AP)-PLACARDS AT LUGANO, BRISSAGO AND ELSEWHERE IN SWITZERLAND TODAY CALLED ADDITIONAL FRONTIER TROOPS TO SERVICE AS FIRING NEARED THIS COUNTRY'S BORDERS.

ITALIAN PARTISANS WERE RELIABLY REPORTED IN CONTROL OF A SECTION OF THE WESTERN BANK OF LAKE MAGGIORE. FIGHTING IS STILL IN PROGRESS IN PALLANZA.

HW827PEW

BERN, SWITZERLAND,SEPT.4-(AP)-JOURNAL DE GENEVE REPORTED TODAY THAT 80 GERMAN GESTAPO AGENTS WERE EXECUTED SATURDAY IN THE HAUTE SAVOIE REGION IN REPIRSAL FOR THE GERMAN MASSACRE OF 80 PARTISANS IN LYON. AN OFFICER OF THE FFI IN THE REGION WAS SAID TO HAVE ORDERED THE EXECUTION.

SEP 6 1944

MJ136PEW

ADD ROME-(TUCKER) RR LINE

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS, SUMMING UP THE DAY'S ACTION, SAID: "HEAVY FIGHTING HAS TAKEN PLACE IN THE ADRIATIC SECTOR, WHERE TROOPS OF THE EIGHTH ARMY HAVE MET STRONG ENEMY RESISTANCE NORTH OF THE RIVER CONCA. NEVERTHELESS, BRITISH AND CANADIAN TROOPS CONSIDERABLY WIDENED THE BRIDGEHEAD OVER THE RIVER AND VALUABLE PROGRESS ALSO HAS BEEN MADE IN THE HIGH GROUND ON THE LEFT. NORTH OF FLORENCE BRITISH TROOPS MADE SOME PROGRESS INTO THE HIGH GROUND OVERLOOKING TH CITY."

(CAPT. LUDWIG SERTORIOUS, NAZI RADIO COMMENTATOR, SAID OF THE FIGHTING NEAR RIMINI: "ONLY BY CONCENTRATING STRONG FORCES ON A NARROW SPACE THEY (THE ALLIES) SUCCEEDED IN DRIVING SEVERAL WEDGES ACROSS THE CONCA RIVER BETWEEN MISANO AND CLEMENTE. THESE BREACHES, HOWEVER, WERE EFFECTIVELY SEALED OFF BY GERMAN COUNTERATTACKS." HE ADDED THAT FIFTH ARMY FORCES NEAR THE WESTERN END OF THE FRONT WERE MOVING "HESITANTLY AND SLOWLY TOWARD NEW GERMAN POSITIONS" AFTER CROSSING THE ARNO RIVER.)

SEP 6 1944

ROME, SEPT. 5-(AP)-EARLY YESDAY MORNING FRANK MILES OF DES MOINES, IOWA, DONNED A FLAK SUIT, CLIMBED INTO A LIBERATOR BOMBER AND TOOK OFF FOR THE INDUSTRIAL TARGETS OF GENOA.

FRANK, A WAR CORRESPONDENT REPRESENTING THE AMERICAN LEGION MAGAZINE, IS A GRAYING, CHEERFUL LITTLE MAN ONLY FIVE-FEET FOUR WHO WANTED TO SEE THE WAR CLOSE HAND.

THE LIBERATORS SWUNG INTO FORMATION AND OUT OVER THE COAST, AND PRESENTLY MILES WAS LOOKING DOWN ON THE ISLAND OF ELBA, OVER WHICH HIS SON, WILLIAM B.MILES, 10 WEES AGO PILOTED A LIBERATOR, BUT NEVER CAME BACK.

THE BIG SHIP CLIMBED ON UP THE COAST AND DROPPED BOMBS ON GENOA TARGETS.

SEVERAL HOURS LATER AFTER THE LIBERATOR TOUCHED GROUND AT HOME BASE MILES WROTE HIS OTHER SON, FRANK, JR., A LETTER.

"NOW I CAN TALK THIS THING OVER WITH YOU MAN-TO-MAN," MILES WROTE. "I KKNOW NOW WHAT YOU MEAN."

FRANK, JR., IS A LIBERATOR BOMBARDIER SOMEWHERE IN THE PACIFIC.

TA1143PEW

ROME, SEPT. 5-(AP)-THE U.S. 15TH AIR FORCE ANNOUNCED TODAY THE FOLLOWING PARTIAL LIST OF AMERICAN AIRMEN FREED FROM ROMANIAN PRISON CAMPS LAST WEEK AND EVACUATED TO ITALY:

SEP 6 1944

F/O SHERWOOD EHRENFELD, 1950 DALY AVE., BRONX, N.Y.

LT.WILLIAM PARADISE, 76 SWEETSBROOK ROAD, ETTINGVILLE,N.Y.

LT.RICHARD E.PARSONS, 8 SHUTPEST, JAMESTOWN,N.Y.

LT.MILTON J.HIRSCH, 209 165TH ST., BRONX,N.Y.

LT.WILLIAM F.MCCABE, 64-07 WOODBINE ST., RIDGEWOOD,N.Y.

30-24 — 1855/

LT.HOWARD L.SAPENOFF, 137 EAST 17TH ST., BROOKLYN,N.Y.

LT.SIDNEY WEISS, 1-110-3 GOVERNORS ISLAND,N.Y.

LT.VICTOR S.ULLMAN, 134-41 FRAVIS LEWIS BLVD., LAURELTON, LONG ISLAND,N.Y.

LT.RICHARD M.DENNIS, 1783 OCEAN AVE., LYNNBROOK, LONG ISLAND, N.Y.

SGT.ALLEN F.SIMMONS, 376 WARREN ST., BROOKLYN, N.Y.

STAFF SGT.HOYT F.ADSIT, ROUTE 3, SHERBURNE, N.Y. SEP 6 1944

SGT. KENNETH G.FODEN, 225 WEST 23RD ST., NEW YORK CITY.

STAFF SGT.JAMES SHOUGHNESSY, 308 PARK DRIVE, WATERTOWN, N.Y.

STAFF SGT.WILBUR MATTISON, 171 EAST GELAVAN AVE., BUFFALO, N.Y.

STAFF SGT.FRANKLIN SNYDER, SYKESVILLE, ROAD, WILLIAMSTOWN, N.Y.

LT.SEYMOUR SEGAN, 140 FIFTH AVE., NEW YORK CITY.

LT.WILLIAM H.CRANDELL, 11 JEFFERSON ST., GLENN FALLS, N.Y.

LT.MARVIN LORBER, 70 BRUNSWICK BLVD., BUFFALO, N.Y.

LT.NATHANIEL DRUTMAN, 1945 64TH ST., BROOKLYN, N.Y.

LT.ROY E.GLASCOE, 5 DOWNEY ST., BROOKLYN, N.Y. SEP 6 1944

LT.WARREN T.MYER, MOUNT MARION, N.Y.

LT.JOHN F.GRIBBIN, JR., 340 HERBERTON AVE., PORT RICHMOND, STATEN ISLAND, N.Y.

SEP 6 1944

SJ149PEW

ROME, SEPT. 5-(AP)-THE U.S. 15TH AIR FORCE ANNOUNCED TODAY THE FOLLOWING PARTIAL LIST OF AMERICAN AIRMEN FREED FROM ROMANIAN PRISON CAMPS LAST WEEK AND EVACUATED TO ITALY:

FF/O GEORGE KLINE, 493 SIXTH ST., NEWAMBERLAND, PA.; LT. WILLIAM R.BRAUN, 3122 DEVONSHIRE RD., CLEVELAND O.; LT. HOWARD K.HOLLINGSHEA[D], CHERITO, WIS.; LT. RUDOLPH C.CARR, 20181 CUMBERLAND AVE., MIDDLESBOR[O] KY.; LT. WILLIAM C.MARTIN, JR., 115 LILUS ST., ABILENE, TEX.; LT. ROBERT W.CRESS, CRESSHILL, HILLSBORO, ILL.; LT. CLARENCE W.BLOXOM, 943 AVANT AVE., SAN ANTONIO, TEX.; LT. ELIAS E.MOSES, 1407 FOURTH AVE ARNOLD, PA.; LT. WILLIAM Z.WEEMS, 2259, GOLDSMUT ROAD, HOUSTON, TEX.; LT. ORVILLE S.MOORE, 123 NORTH CLARK ST., ELKHART, IND.

F/O BERNARD SNIGUS, 2500 SOUTH SANAC ST., PHILADELPHIA, PA.; LT. PETER J.BERUDEER, 149TH AND CICERO AVE., MIDLOTHIAN, ILL.; LT. ROBERT R.BLASCAKE, PLUMMER, IDA.; STAFF SGT. EUGENE A.MAHUTA, 734 WEST WINDLAKE AVE., MILWAUKEE, WIS.; F/O RAYMOND I.CADY, 4407 NINTH, N.W., WASHINGTON, D.C.; LT. KENNETH B.MCCOY, 5309 JULIAN AVE., INDIANAPOLIS, IND. SEP 6 1944 SEP 6 1944

LT. JAMES C.DONAN, 117 GESTES AVE., MONTCLAIR, N.J.; LT. MARVIN E.HOFFMAN, 1012 LAUREL AVE., HOLLYWOOD, CALIF.; LT. BENNIE B. LINDLEY, 316 NORTH ST. PAUL ST., DALLAS, TEX.; LT. FRANCIS W.MARLEY, MERRIAN, IDA.; LT. WILLIAM J.BRENNAN 802 HIGHLAND, AVE., CARNEGIE, PA.; LT. MORRIS E.FINLEY, 511 WEST TEXAS ST., DURANT, OKLA.; LT. FLEN-FORD E.FUNK, 3952 CLEVELAND AVE., WICHITA, KAS.; LT. HARRY FILLKORN, 2049 NORTH CLARK AVE., WARREN, O.; LT. GUY L.HUDSON, 901 GRAND AVE., EDWARDSVILLE, ILL. SEP 6 1944

LT. ROBERT E.LYNN, 2700 HENRIETTA ST., ST. LOUIS, MO.; LT. PATRICK J.ANDERSON, CLEVELAND, O.; LT. WALLACE S.PATTERSON, 110 FRED ST., LUFKIN, TEX.; LT. KENNETH M.MARTIN, 2486 SOUTH BANNOCK ST. DENVER, COLO.; LT. GEORGE B.BOONE, 5130 CONNECTICUT AVE., WASHINGTON D.C.; LT. RICHARD C.KLINE 228A QUINCY, LONGBEACH, CALIF.; LT. JOHN A.LEINS, RFD 2, BRONKBURG, IND., TECH. SGT. PETE D.STAMATELOS, 701 ELEVENTH ST., WEST DES MOINES, IOWA, F/O MIKE T.MIQUIAN, 22710 JOHN

ST., HAZELPARK, MICH.

LT. RAYMOND WILLIAMS, 2103 SOUTH FIRST ST., LOUISVILLE, KY.;
LT. THOMAS A.MILLS, RFD 1, ROANOKE, IND.; LT. DONALD
J.PIEPER, 15109 NORTH MAIN ST., DECATUR, ILL.

SEP 6 1944

LT.JOSEPH J.DECOSTA, 390 MACKAY AVE., CANNILUS,N.Y.

SGT.KENNETH GRIFFITH, TABLE GROVE, ILL.
SGT.BERT E.KIBLER, ROUTE 3, BARRY, ILL.
LT.WILLARD K.WERTH, PULCIFER, WIS.

SEP 6 1944

SGT.LOUIS A.SLEEPER, JR., 49 RAYMOND AVE., SHELBY, OHIO
CAPT.GEORGE W.CALL, 526 HERRING AVE., WACO, TEX.
SGT.LEROY M.HAUF, 1343 NEWPORT AVE., CHICAGO, ILL.
SGT.ROBERT J.MOON, 2510 RIVERSIDE DRIVE, HOUSTON, TEX.
LT.WALTER MAZUR, AVOCA, PA.
CAPT.LEO K.TUCKER, CRAIG, COLO.

SEP 6 1944

LT.W.N.WHITE, WINSTON, CALIF.
SGT.HAROLD HOOBLER, 609 CENTER ST., LA JOLLA, CALIF.
SGT. HAROLD A. SOUDERS, JR., 109 SOUTH PINE ST., HAZLETON, PA.
SGT.CLIFFORD H. KERN, 109 MAIN ST., HAMILTON, OHIO.
SGT. NELSON L. STEPHENSON, 2416 SMITH ST., WALNUT GROVE, HOUSTON, TEX.
SGT.ALEXANDER C.SPEACS, JR., 206 FAIR GROUND AVE., HIGGINSVILLE, MO.
GEORGE D.DANIELS, 504 LONGVIEW ST., KILGORE, TEX.
GEORGE A.DRAUT, 849 LIBERTY ST., MEADVILLE, PA.
MERVIN W.WILLIAMSON, 292 BAY AVE., SAN ANTONIO, TEX.

SEP 6 1944

ROBERT L.JENKINS, 706 NO.MONTANA AVE., LOS ANGELES, CALIF.
OLIVER H.KING, GALVESTON, TEX.
STANLEY P.BURCZAK, 835 SOUTH LANE ST., TOPEKA, KAS.

WARREN H.KINNE, 57 BRIERCLIFF RD, MOUNTAIN LAKE, N.J.
ROY H.JACOBSON, 429-2 S.E., MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.
LT.LLOYD C.ROBERTS, 927 SO. QUEBEC ST., TULSA, OKLA.
LT.RAYMOND R.PROPHATER, 1012 SCHIFF AVE., CINCINNATI, OHIO.
LT.HARLEY H.ROSS, 20615 STRATFORD AVE., ROCKY RIVER, OHIO.

SEP 6 1944

LT.WILLIAM PYLE, 619 SO.GRANT ST., DENVER, COLO.
LT.ANTHONY J.MANIOTKA, HORSHAM, PA.
LT.KEITH R.WINDER, 17709 CRESTWOOD RD., CLEVELAND, OHIO.

SEP 6 1944

SGT.FOX B.JOHNSON, YOUNT, MONTANA.
SGT.JOHN P.MC MURRAY, HUBBEL BLVD., DES MOINES, IOWA.
SGT.RAYMOND W. POCHIECHA, 6828 MANSFIELD, DETROIT, MICH.
LT.EDWARD W.BELL, 436 BROWERTOWN RD., LITTLE FALLS, N.J.
LT.JOSEPH B.GUYNES, BALLINGER, TEX.
LT. PAUL V.AMES, 36 RIGGS PLACE, SOUTH ORANGE, N.J.
LT.THOMAS C.BADGER, 1208 SOUTH GLENDALE AVE., GLENDALE, CALIF.
LT.FRANK TEMCHULLA, JR., ROCHESTER MILLS, PA.
LT. CARL ROSBERG, JR., 832 SEVENTH AVE., OAKLAND, CALIF.
LT.EDWIN J.MATTINGLY, 914 LUCIA DRIVE, ST.LOUIS, MO.
LT. NED C.WHITE, 846 FIFTH AVE., SOUTHEAST, CEDAR RAPIDS, IOWA.
LT.BERTELL A. MACDONALD, 702 MAPLE ST., WANSON, WIS.
FLIGHT OFFICER CHARLES E.SMITH, ROUTE NO.2, KINNSWICK, MO.

SEP 6 1944

FLIGHT OFFICER THEODORE VERSUK, 891 EDGEMONT AVE., PALMERTON, PA.
LT.DANNA V.VARVIL, 216 SUPERIOR AVE., IRONMOUNT, MICH.
LT.JOHN L.ZIMMERMAN, VIAD, ORE.
LT.JOHN M. MC CORMICK, 557 PIERCE ST., GARY, IND.
CAPT.WALLACE C.TAYLOR, 1056 NO. EUCLID AVE., ONTARIO, CALIF.

STAFF SGT.HARRY MC DOWELL, 8328 JENNINGS ROAD, SWARTZ CREEK, MIC

STAFF SGT.EDWARD J.KODET, BELVIDERE, S.D.

STAFF SGT.JAMES P.PHILBIN, 14707 ABINGDON ROAD, DETROIT, MICH.

TECH.SGT.JAMES W.CHILDRESS, 753 FIRST ST. HENDERSON, KY.

TECH.SGT.HOWARD L.HAUGHT, FAIRVIEW, W.VA.

SEP 6 1944

STAFF SGT.MILES R.STELL, 914 LAKIN, CHICAGO, ILL.

CAPT.JOHN E.PORTER, 507 RATHERVIEW ST., AUSTIN, TEX.

LT.VICTOR MCWILLIAMS, 44 WEST ELEVENTH ST., MT.CARMEL, ILL.

STAFF SGT.JOHN E.WASHBURGH, 11 E.HENDERSON ST., CLEBURNE, TEX.

SGT.EUGENE GRAF, 126 E.JOSEPHINE ST., SAN ANTONIO, TEX.

LT.OTIS I.SCHRIEBER, 811 WEST SECOND ST. SPRINGFIELD, OHIO.

SGT.ROBERT BUONONE, 1231 HIGHLAND AVE., WARREN, OHIO.

SGT.TRUMAN E.FERGUSON, 602 WEST SIXTH ST., AUSTIN, TEX.

LT.EDGAR F.BELL 3314 LINDEN ROAD, FLINT, MICH.

SEP 6 1944

LT.RICHARD G.FONTANA, 19 ROCCA DRIVE, FAIRFAX, CALIF.

LT.NORMAN D.AUSTIN, 41 KILBOURN AVE., TOMAH, WIS.

LT.ROBERT H.BUCKWALTER, 1489 LOCUST ST., PASADENA, CALIF.

LT.ROBERT GLENN, 2019 W.WASHINGTON ST., MUNCIE, IND.

LT.FREDERICK G.MEE, 187 FINCONDA, PALO ALTO, CALIF.

SEP 6 1944

LT.JOHN E.BOTKIN, 515 OAK PARK AVE, VISALIA, CALIF.

LT.JESS W.COPPEDGEM BOX 391, OUTINE, WASHINGTON. (UNLISTED POSTAL GUDE).

SEP 6 1944

LT.CHARLES C.GRAYSON, 626 EAST SOUTHERN AVE, SPRINGFIELD, OHIO.

LT.JOHN M.HOLT, 527 13TH ST., WACO, TEX.

MAJ.CHESTER R.MASS, BOX 205, SANTA MARIA, CALIF.

STAFF SGT.JOSEPH V.RIFINSKY, 600 HUDSON STREET, HACKENSACK, N.J.

LT.ROBERT B.RALSON, WILMERDING, PA.

38.24 — 18.5.53

LT.GELNN C.REITER, 375 LORRIMER AVE., TURTLE CREEK, PA.

LT.JOHN T.GRANITY, 12 RYE STREET, NANTICOKE, PA.

F/O FREDERICK C.BECKER, 220 PEACH STREET, ERIA, PA.

LT.KENNETH D.BARNEY, 436 FREEMAN AVE., TOPEKA, KAN.

SEP 6 1944

LT.EDMOND C.HALE, 14002 MEYERS ROAD, DETROIT, MICH.

LT.WALTER GOUDY, ROUTE 4, NEWCASTLE, IND.

LT.WALTER H.BOMBSWANGER, 305 OLICE ST., SAN DIEGO, CALIF.

LT.LENUS A.BANTI, 387 NICOLLETE AVE., MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.

LT.JUDSON BAILEY, PATRIOT, OHIO.

F/O EVERETT CANTRELL, OTIS, COLO.

LT.EDSELL GEORGE, 9646 ASBURY PARK, DETROIT, MICH.

SEP 6 1944

LT.CHARLES R.LYNCH, 303-5 MILLER AVE, BURLEY, IDAHO.

LT.GLENN F.JOHANNSEN, RICHETTS, IA. (NOT LISTED POSTAL GUIDE).

LT.GLEN E.BOYLE, WALNUT, ILL.

LT.BENONI S.GREEN, 812 SOUTH SUMMIT ST., BLOOMINGTON, ILL.

LT.CHARLES W.LOURY, 917 SECOND AVE., EASTVALE, BEAVER FALLS, PA.

CORP.IVAN JURIN, BUCKS COUNTY, PA.

LT.WINFIELD P.CONGWILL, 9 MILL ST., VINCENTOWN, N.J.

LT.WILLIAN J.KAPPELER, 3218 45H ST., MERCHANTVILLE, N.J.

SEP 6 1944

LT.WILLIAM R.HOLGATE, 510 EAST STATE ST., MAUSTON, WIS.

LT.CHARLES G.BARNES, MASON, OHIO.

LT.JAMES G.ALTHOUSE, 997, STILLMAN ST., TOLEDO, O.

SEP 6 1944

LT.ROBERT E.CHEESMAN, PRINCETON, ILL.

LT.WILLIAM C.BONTLY, 1407 CHARON ST., JEANESVILLE, WIS.

LT.ROBERT A.HOGGETT, 9319 WEST MONROE ST., CHICAGO, ILL.

LT.LOUIS AMSTER, 520 SOUTH 21ST ST.IVERINGTON, N.J.

LT.VERNON E.NIKKELSON, BISBEE, N.D.

LT.THEODORE MELIN, 4821 BRYON ST., CHICAGO.

LT.ROBERT J.CLAY, 6206 BAY SHORE WALK, LONG BEACH, CALIF.

LT.ROY W.GIBBS, 1217 SOUTH 72ND ST., OMAHA, NEB. SEP 6 1944

LT.HARRY L.LAMB, 510 SASSAFRAS ST., ERIE, PA.

LT.FRANCIS L.KITSON, 443 NORTH ZANE HIGHWAY, MARTINS FERRY, OHIO.

LT.EUGENE F.MAGANSON, 327 THIRD AVE., NORTH CLINTON, IOWA.

LT.RICHARD W.KENDALL, 316 EAST SEVENTH ST., DEWEY, OKLA.

LT.RICHARD E.BRANNON, 615 BUCKEYE ST., CROOKSVILLE, O.

LT.WILBUR E.GOMES, GUSTINE, CALIF.

LT.JOSEPH ATHENAS, 365 GORGE ROAD, CLIFFSIDE PARK, N.J.

LT.AUGUST M.BUGI, 139 EAST RIDGEWOOD COURT, SAN ANTONIO, TEX.

LT.JOSEPH L.DEVLIN, 226 JUCUNDA ST. PITTSBURGH, PA.

SGT.RUSSELL L.WADE, 219 EAST GRAVE ST., MISHAWAKA, IND.

LT.GERALD B.ELLIOTT, 1008 HILLSIDE AVE., AUSTIN TEX.

LT.ROBERT E.JOHNSON, 640 HINIMAN AVE., EVANSTON, ILL.

LT.ABNER B.GLADSTONE, 607 COOKMAN ST., ASBURY PARK, N.J.

LT.ROBERT MASNERI, LIBRARY, PA. SEP 6 1944

LT.LYNN N.SUMMERS, 7221 NORTH PENN ST., INDIANAPOLIS.

LT.GRIFFIN C.STUART, 312 NORTH FIFTH STREET, GOULD, ARK.

LT.EARL J.WOOD, JR., 1135 MILES AVE., ST.JOSEPH, MICH.

LT.JAMES M.PARR, 518 FOURTH ST. SAN ANTONIO, TEXAS. SEP 6 1944

LT.VICTOR T.MARAK, 7163 KOLB ST., ALLEN PARK, MICH.

LT.ROY B.MEYER, ROUTE 8, SOMMERSETT ROAD, SAN ANTONIO, TEXAS.

F/O JAMES L.MILL, 7416 ROSEBERRY AVE., HUNTINGTON PARK, CALIF.

LT.JOHN B.BENNET, 217 NORTH MAIN STREET, NEW LEXINGTON, OHIO.

F/O LEON T.GRANMENS, 2599 FAIRVIEW AVE., DETROIT, MICH.

LT.VERNON A.CHRISTIAN, 5910 MORNING SIDE, DALLAS, TEX.

LT.JOSEPH B.CLARK, JR., 323 PEYTON STREET, GENEVA, ILL.

LT.RICHARD J.ENNIS, 1518 NORA AVE, SPOKANE, WASH.

LT.GERALD K.DUNBAR, PRAIRIE DU CHIEN, WIS. SEP 6 1944

LT.JAMES J.DEVEREUX, 5208 CABANNE ST., ST.LOUIS, MO.

LT.JOSEPH ROBINSON, 847 SAFFARANS AVE., INDIANAPOLIS.

LT.ROBERT L.NELSON 226 STATION ROAD, WESLEYVILLE, PA.

LT.THEORE J.STINER, HONOLULU, T.H.

CAPT.CLIFFORD B.NORGARD, 915 SOUTH 38TH AVE., OMAHA, NEB.

LT.FRANKLIN M.MAERRIELL, 1854 WYMORE AVE., EAST CLEVELAND, OHIO.

LT.JOHN TUENE, 1447 SOUTH 61ST ST., CICERO, ILL.

LT.WILMERS WALLICK, 1339 WEST 109TH STREET, LOS ANGELES, CALIF.

LT.GLENN E.MESINGER, ROUTE 1, ZION GROVE, PA.

STAFF SGT.WILLIAM C.CLARK, 318 SOUTH UPPER STREET, LEXINGTON, KY.

LT.MILTON LANG, 58 SYCAMORE AVE., NORTH PLAINFIELD, N.J.

SGT.JOHN E.GREEN, 437 PITKINS AVE., GRAND JUNCTION, COLO.

SGT.JORDAN F.BELL, RATON, NEW MEXICO.

SGT.JACOB R.KESSLER, 8 B STREET, DANVILLE, PA.

SGT.BERT E.GREAT, 2618 CAYUGA ST., GRANITE CITY, ILL. SEP 6 1944

SGT.HOWARD ROARK, WELEETKA, OKLA.

SGT.VICTOR R.SAGIS, 819 SUMMIT ST.LINDEN, N.J.

SGT.JACK R.HANEY, 315 HOLTON AVE., YAKIMA, WASH. SEP 6 1944

SGT.NEWELL L.MILLER, RFD 2, CREEKSIDE, PA.

SGT.WENDELL F.WILCOX, PO BOX 82, CEDELIA, COLO.

SGT.RUFUS W.MARSHALL, 1703 SOUTH EIGHTH ST., ABILENE, TEX.

SGT.HASKELL R.SMITH, BETHEL, OKLA.

SGT.EDWARD J.HEIN, 5304 SOUTH ARTESIAN AVE., CHICAGO, ILL.

30.24 — 18555

SGT.JOHN E.GEGHAN, 968 MADISON AVE., PATERSON, N.J.
SGT.HOWARD E.SCHUCH, 3533 GAMBLE AVE., CLEVELAND, O.
SGT.FREDERICK ANGEL, 1925 OAKWOOD AVE., SAGINAW, MICH.
SGT.DONALD T.MCDOWELL, 5515 JEFFERSON ST., PHILADELPHIA, PA.
WILBUR W.SEAL, COLEMAN, TEX.
SEP 61944
LT.JOSEPH W.MCDOWELL, 37 GENEVA AVE., GLENSIDE, PA.
LT.EDWARD R.DRAMINSKI, 2016 RACINE ST., RACINE, WIS.
SGT.CLARK S.FITZPATRIC, SCIPIO, IND.
LT.THOMAS A.LANCASTER, LAMPASAS, TEX.
LT.WALTER A.MURPHY,326 WEST SPRING STREET, FRANCKVILLE, PA.
LT.CHARLES E.WHITE, ROUTE 1, ANNA, TEX.
SEP 61944
LT.PAUL A.LAHR, 18 BROW ST., WILKES BARRE, PA.
LT.DAY S.ROGERS, 5125 OLEVA ST., KANSAS CITY, MO.
LT.PATRICK T.KEEHAN, JR., 6097 NORTH WISTER ST., PHILADELPHIA, PA.
SGT.DONALD G.WRIGHT, GENESE, ILL.
SGT.CLAY E.SNYDER, PADEN CITY, W.VA.
SGT.ROBERT E.COLEMAN, ROUTE 3, FRANKFORT, IND.
SGT.JAMES A.TURNER, 897 SOUTH FIFTH ST., WACO, TEX.

T.HAROLD E.GOLEMGSKE, 929 BROOKFIELD AVE., WAUKESHA, WIS.
T.MYRTON J.DARE, 327 CRANBY RD., LAKE FORREST, ILL.
.T.FELIX C.FORSNACE, 351 WILD ROSE AVE., SAN ANTONIO, TEX.
SEP 61944
LT.LINDLEY P.HUSSEY, PHOENIX, ARIZ.
SGT.WILLIAM E.TRIECHLER, ULRICH ST., ROYALTON, PA.
SGT.HAROLD N.YOST, 604 NORTH 11TH ST., ATCHISON, KAS.
SEP 61944
SGT.NICK A.ALLEN, 456 NO.HOLYOKE ST., WICHITA, KAS.
LT.JAMES R.WARE, ROUTE NO. 4, SACRAMENTO, CALIF.

CORP.ROBERT E.BIGGERSTAFF, 6151 PERSING ST., ST.LOUIS, MO.
SGT.JOHN C.DOMORACKI, MANTUA, OHIO.
CAPT.ELWIN H.JACKSON, 413 WEST GARFIELD ST., GLENDALE, CALIF.
CAPT.THOMAS D.HODGSON, BOX 446, BAKERSFIELD, CALIF.
LT.RALPH W.HISEY, 21 ARTHUR ST., LAKEWOOD, OHIO.
LT.HERBERT L.FOOR, DECATUR, IND.
SEP 61944
LT.EDMUND V.GUBLER, LUND, NEV.
LT.ERVIET FLOYD, 24 NO.WALCOT ST., INDIANAPOLIS, IND.
LT.WILLIAM S.JEFFERSON, 124 BALDWIN COURT, SPARTA, WIS.
LT.EARL G.FREESTONE, 15 EAST FIRST AVE., MESA, ARIZ.
LT.JOHN J.WILLIAMS, PONTIAC, ILL.
LT.FRANCIS L.STEWART, GLADSTONE, ILL.
SEP 61944
LT.CHARLES R.DEHAM, 3804 EAST NINTH ST., KANSAS CITY, MO.
LT.HARRY E.MOORE, 1813 WEST 41ST ST., KANSAS CITY, MO.
LT.EDWARD L.MUELLER, 1948 FAIRFAX AVE., CINCINNATI, OHIO.
LT.PETER C.OSTERHUS, 22136 FAIRHILL RD., CLEVELAND, OHIO.
LT.RAYMOND J.GEYMAN, ROUTE NO. 4, MADISON, WIS.
LT.JOHN P.MC MONEGAL, 311 CRAIG ST., GALLITIN, PA.
LT.CHARLES B.RING, 506 1/2 NO.CENTRAL AVE., PARIS, ILL.
SEP 61944
SGT.PAUL M.BLACK, 902 BLANKLICK ST., COVINGTON,. KY.
SGT.CHARLES E.FASOLAS, 250 GREENBURY PIKE, TURTLE CREEK, PA.
SGT.GEORGE BERINGER, 420 NORTH SIMON ST., ADA, OHIO.
SGT.WILBUR N.ZEGER, ROUTE NO. 2, MOUNT GILEAD, OHIO.
SEP 61944
SGT.WILLIAM J.SIGNS. NORWALK, OHIO.
ST.CLARENCE D.WITHEROW, 202 THIRD ST., NEW CUMBERLAND, PA.
GT.EDWARD LAVER, JR., 432 EAST WALNUT ST., LANCASTER, OHIO.

SGT.JOHN E.HARTMAN, 416 EAST ELM ST., TONAQUA, PA.
SGT.GEORGE N.GIFFIN, 4140 FILLMORE ST., DENVER, COLO.
SGT.JOSEPH T.BAZ, 1018 NO.ERIE ST., TOLEDO, OHIO.
SGT.THOMAS R.TORNILLO, 102 WALNUT ST., MONTCLAIR, N.J.
LT.RICHARD R.MC DOWELL, 447 BEVERLY RD., TEANECK, N.J.
SGT.EDWARD L.SANDERSON, HANOVER, MICH.
SGT.WILLIAM H.ATCHINSON, 6600 EAST CENTRAL AVE., WICHITA, KAS.
SGT.RENESS FERNANDEZ, 1761 EAST 103D PLACE, LOS ANGELES, CALIF.
LT.JOHN ROPER, 6518 NO. 10TH ST., PHILADELPHIA, PA.
LT.RONALD G.ROBINETT, 1002 EAST 9TH AVE., DENVER, COLO.
LT.DONALD V.WEST, 311 39TH AVE., SAN MATEO, CALIF.
LT.COL.WILLIAM P.LITTON, 623 WEST MULBERRY AVE., SAN ANTONIO, TEX.
SGT.ROLAND A.NUBER, 1810 ORCHARD TERRACE, LINDEN, N.J.
SGT.JOHN L.CREVISON, 805 SO.PROSPECT ST., MARION, OHIO.
SGT.JAMES W.NEWSTROM, BONNERS FERRY, IDAHO.
SGT.EDWARD A.BUFFINGTON, ANDERSON, TEX.
SGT.LESLIE M.JENSEN, 716 NO.VANNESS ST., HOLLYWOOD, CALIF.
SGT.RAYMOND CROUCH, 467 MICHIGAN AVE., HAMMOND, IND.
SGT.ROBERT O.STRIEWSKI, NEW BROOKLYN RD., SILKLERVILLE, N.J.
SGT.JOHN CHONKA, 672 FIFTH ST., NILES, OHIO.
SGT.INGMAKA HIPPE, BESLACA, N.D.
SGT.THOMAS MC GRATH, 11 WILFRED STATION, ORANGE, N.J.
SGT.LAWRENCE L.GREENE, INDIANAPOLIS, IND.
SGT.AUSTIN D.CHASTIAIN, SPRINGTOWN, ARK.
SGT.ALEXANDER ROCKINSON, BROWNSVILLE, PA.
SGT.GEORGE F.ROTHENBURG, 6053 HARTFORD ST., ST.LOUIS, MO.
SGT.JOSEPH BROWN, 8107 VUELLA AVE., CHICAGO, ILL.

SEP 6 1944

SGT.MAURICE A.SCHORZMAN, PAUL, IDAHO.
SGT.ROBERT B.CULBER, CARUTHERSVILLE, MO.
LT.MARSHALL N.SAMS, SANTA ANNA, CALIF.
LT.FRANK RILEY, 1206 HUDSON ST., HOBOKEN, N.J.
LT.IRVINE WALRATH, 1647 WILLIAMETTE ST., EUGENE ORE.
LT.JOHN P.SCHERER, 226 SPENCER ROAD, WEBSTER GROVE, MO.
LT.ROBERT W.SIMONSON, WYNDMERE, N.D.
LT.GEORGE O.YOUNGCLAUS, 2204 HUDSON ST., DENVER, COLO.
LT.MAYNARD G.HUBBARD, ARTHUR HEIGHTS, MIDDLEBORO, KY.
LT.ARTHUR L.SMITH, 540 EAST FLINT ST.LAKE ORION, MICH.
CAPT.ANTHONY D.POLINK, 35 SHELDON ST. FAIR CHANCE, PA.
LT.JOHN G.ISUI, 1009 MAIN ST., SHARPSBURG, PA.
LT.GEORGE W.MULLEN, 4460 18TH ST., DETROIT, MICH.
LT.JOHN NOSAL, RFD NO. 1, PITTSTOWN, N.J.
LT.HERBERT J.CLANTON, 808 WAYNE ST., DALLAS, TEX.
LT.MILDEN A.LINDUS, 711 GLENDORA AVE., AKRON, OHIO.
SGT.WILLIAM L.CAYSIDY, 7203 DELTA ST., RICHMOND HEIGHTS, MO.
SGT.WILLIAM V.CAERWINSKI, 1715 WEST 17TH ST., CHICAGO, ILL.
SGT.ERWIN HANKS, HAYTO, MO.
SGT.GLENN F.TERRY, 3101 SOUTH GRANT, ENGLEWOOD, COLO.
SGT.JEROLD BERNSTEIN, 555 NO. ROSSMORE AVE., LOS ANGELES, CALIF.
SGT.MELVIN OPPENSHAW, 140 HILLCREST BLVD., MONROVIA, CALIF.
SGT.GERARD V.DANISON, GLENFORD, OHIO.
LT.WILLIAM C.WHITE, 610 EAST 21ST ST., INDIANAPOLIS, IND.
SGT.HAROLD J.MEYERS, 737 WEST ELK ST., FREEPORT, ILL.
SGT.STANLEY A.WAWRYTKO, 6101 DAMEN AVE., CHICAGO.
SGT.ROLAND T.JENSEN, ROUTE NO. 1, IDA GROVE, IOWA.

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SGT.JAMES HOLT, BOX 361, AUAVASSE, MO.
LT.RALPH M.RICKEY, 1425 EAST 13TH ST., OKLAHOMA CITY, OKLA.
LT.ELWOOD A.FITZ, 804 JEFFERSON ST., TORONTO, OHIO.
LT.RICHARD A.COATES, 217 EAST PENN ST., CLEONA, PA.
LT.WILLIAM MILLER, 7007 NORTHWEST 34TH ST., SEATTLE, WASH.
LT.WILLIAM F.LOVE, 4306 MAYCREST AVE., LOS ANGELES CALIF.
LT.REX A.BREENE, BALMART, TEX.
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SGT.CARRY C.OPP, HAZELTON, N.D.
SGT.GEORGE E.BAYLEY, 1307 SIXTH ST., FAIRBURY, NEB.
SGT.ROBERT A.PETERSON, 3601 HILLGER ST., DETROIT MICH.
SGT.LOREN W.MASSEY, HUTTON WILLOW, CALIF.
CORP.WILLIAM J.MANSFIELD, 5314 NORTH 27TH ST., OMAHA, NEB.
CORP.EDWARD G.CARMODY, 7607 SOUTH GREEN ST., CHICAGO, ILL.

SGT.ELMER N.LAWLESS, JACKSON, MO.
SGT.ALFRED J.GALLAND, CARLETON AVE, MEXCOMARINE.
SGT.CHARLES E.WAGNER, JR., 3028 SOUTH 19TH ST., OMAHA, NEB.
SGT.ROBERT RANS, 6318 SOUTH ARTESION, ST., CHICAGO, ILL.
SGT.DOLLIS ROBERTSON, 4 EAST SYCAMORE ST., VINCENNES, IND. SEP 61944
LT.EDWARD SHARPLESS, ROUTE NO. 1, KENNITT SQUARE, PA.
SGT.HARRY G.BOUGHN, 63900 (CO) S.W.BURLINGAME AVE., PORTLAND, ORE.
LT.CLIFTON C.FOSTER, POTOSI, MO.
CAPT.FLYD ROBINSON, 131 BRITTANY DRIVE, SAN ANTONIO, TEX.
LT.VINCENT H.OLNEY, ROUTE NO.1, STANFORD, NEB. SEP 61944
SGT.JOHN H.JARRARD, 54 HOWARD ST., AKRON, OHIO.
SGT.LLOYD K.KITTELSON, PELICAN RAPIDS, MINN.
SGT.JAMES J.BOYLE, 1244 EAST WASHINGTON ST., INDIANAPOLIS, IND.

SGT.DAVID R.CHAMBERS, 20772 LOWELL AVE., HAYWARD, CALIF.
SGT.LOUIS C.CIMPANELLI, 1002 BLAINE ST., BELDING, MICH.
SGT.THELBERT L.NEWTON, 1824 WEST MAIN ST., JEFFERSON CITY, MO.
SGT.JOHN F.DIVINEY, 181 WEST HUNTINGTON ST., PHILADELPHIA, PA.
LT.ROBERT L.DEAN, CHESTER, OHIO.
LT.MELVIN E.KOPONEN, P.O.BOX 244, ESCALON, CALIF.
LT.CHARLES R.BROTHERTON, ELDEN, IOWA.
LT.ROBERT F.SMITH, RARDEEVILLE, WIS. SEP 61944
SGT.DALE MORRIS, SHINNSTON, W.VA.
SGT.CHARLES A.ORRICO, 111 BALDWIN AVE., JERSEY CITY, N.J.
SGT.GEORGE E.TOND, 705 PIERRE AVE., TORONTO, OHIO.
SGT.DELBERT WARNER, PROVO, UTAH.
SGT.DELAMAR SCHWEIGBERT, RIVER AUX VASSE, MO.
SGT.ORIN D.SWIFT, CECES, CALIF.
SGT.ARTHUR WHITE, ROUTE NO. 2, BELVEDERE, ILL.
SGT.JOSEPH LOZINSKI, 1012 HOKEEY BLVD., CHICAGO, ILL.
LT.JACK W.COURTIN, 439 ARBOR ROAD, CLEVELAND, OHIO.
LT.LELAND L.SEARS, 213 MARCHANT STREET, WATSONVILLE, CALIF.
LT.PETER PLUIM, 1059 22ND ST., MERCED, CALIF.
F/O ELIHU N.ROOT, 1012 SOUTH INDEPENDENCE BLVD., CHICAGO, ILL.
LT.OLIN E.SCHNEIDER, 89 BAKER STREET, MONROEVILLE, OHIO.
SGT.EARLE RINGBERG, ROUTE 2, TISKILWA, ILL.
SGT.LOUIS G.CARDENAS, 804 GUADALUPE ST., SAN ANTONIO, TEX.
SGT.GEORGE E.FOWLER, 4388 CAMERO AVE., HOLLYWOOD, CALIF.
LT.VILAS R.YTTRI, DESOTA, WIS. SEP 61944
LT.BEN MCINTURFF, ROUTE 1, YUKON, OKLA.

SGT.ROBERT R.HARDY, ROUTE 1, BRACKNEY, PA.

SGT.JOHN I.HARTMAN, LAKE HUGHES, CALIF.

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LT.WILLARD L.JAMES, WOODSCROSS, UTAH.

SGT.SAMUEL L.HARRELL, 943 EAST KLINGERMAN ST., ELMONET, CALIF.

SGT.VICTOR H.EGGEMEYER, 319 WEST HOLMES ST., CHESTER, ILL.

LT. RALPH G.OAKES, 13356 ZANJA ST., VENICE, CALIF.

LT. ROBERT H.MINERVINI, 6103 WINTHROP AVE., CHICAGO, ILL. LT. OBERT L.PARDU, 2502 51ST ST., LUBBOCK, TEX.

SGT. JOHN H.WILLIAMS, 4565 WOODLAND AVE., WESTERN SPRINGS, ILL.

TECH. SGT. THOMAS R.JACKSON, 809 EMORY ST., SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH.

LT. JOEL R.MOORE, KERNIT, TEX.

TECH. SGT. MELTON CRAWFORD, JASPER, MO.

LT. CHARLES T.WHITESIDES, 113 WEST PARKWAY, COLUMBIA, MO.

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STAFF SGT. BILLY J.CHAFIN, SINTON, TEX.

STAFF SGT. GERALD D.SMITH, 509 FIFTH AVE., S.E., JAMESTOWN, N.D.

STAFF SGT. OTIS V.DAVIS, 2110 KIMBALL LANE, NATIONAL CITY, CALIF.

STAFF SGT. THOMAS SCALESE, 1518 CENTER AVE., READING, PA.

STAFF SGT. GILBERT H.SCOTT, 31 THOMPSON AVE., GLOUCESTER, N.J.

LT. MICHAEL LYGA, 213 PROSPECT ST., BAYONNE, N.J.

SGT. ROBERT P.BYER, 1028 CEDAR AVE., SCRANTON, PA.

SGT. RONALD E.HALL, 537 SOUTH BLUMER ST., TUCSON, ARIZ.

STAFF SGT. FERD A.HUSKINS, 216 SOUTH KIMBALL ST., EXCELSIOR SPRINGS, MO.

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STAFF SGT. PAUL L.SANDERS, 1202 GRAYSON ST., DENTON, ILL.

STAFF SGT. WILLIAM A.DANAHER, 717 NORTH 18TH ST., LAFAYETTE, IND.

STAFF SGT. JAMES E.ALLINDER, HEAVENER, OKLA.

STAFF SGT. DONALD L.MERKEL, ROUTE 3, GLENVILLE, NEB.

STAFF SGT. OLEN DELANEY, SOUR LAKE, TEX.

STAFF SGT. WILLIAM UKENA, 17310 PARDINI ST., DETROIT, MICH.

STAFF SGT. PATRICK CARROL, ROUTE 1, AVOCA, WIS.

STAFF SGT. DESTEA E.KIMSEY, ROUTE 2, TORRINGTON, WYO.

STAFF SGT. EUGENE BALLARD, RIVERTON, UTAH.

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MAJOR HAROLD E.BLEHM, FORT COLLINS, COLO.

TECH. SGT. ELWYN A.LOOMIS, 125 SOUTH AVE., CANTON, PA.

SGT. WARREN G.CLEMENT, 3016 BLUEFIELD AVE., BLUEFIELD, W.VA.

STAFF SGT. BRONISLAV S.PIZION, 924 SOUTH GRAHAM ST., JACKSON, MICH.

LT. WALLACE B.BALLARD, SEAGOVILLE, TEX.

LT. WARREN S.KRUSHAT, 2725 UPSHER DRIVE, SAN DIEGO, CALIF.

LT. ROBERT D.DAVIS, RANKIN, ILL.

LT. WILLIAM F.KARLOVITA, 1836 NORTH HARDING AVE., CHICAGO, ILL.

LT. SAM H.COPELAND, GAINSVILLE, TEX.

LT. PAUL E.KELLY, 306 PIERRE ST., MANHATTAN, KANS.

LT. GERARD BELLEI, 13135 MCDOUGALL ST., DETROIT, MICH. LT. GERALD BRIGGS, 1642 WEST SIXTH AVE., EUGENE, ORE.

LT. JOHN LEE, 128 DEWEY ST., ETNA, PA.

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LT. WILLIAM CONCIBINE, 1542 WEST 57TH ST., LOS ANGELES, CALIF.

LT. RAYMOND E.HOLLERBACH, 408 ALTER ROAD, DETROIT, MICH.

LT. WILLIAM DEMAS, 2517 FOSTER AVE., CHICAGO, ILL.

LT. MICHAEL S.COSTANTINO, 1017 CARR ST., SANDUSKY, ILL.

LT. HAROLD E.DYER, UPPER MAGNOLIA ST., PASADENA, CALIF.

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LT. GLEN A.COLEMAN, 311 SHATTUCK AVE., TAFT, CALIF.

LT. JACK L.HAGER, 723 GARFIELD ST., AKRON, OHIO; LT. ALBERT LEHNER, BRUSH PRAIRIE, WASH.

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LT. LLOYD E.FAILOR, SANDUSKY, OHIO.

LT. GORDON S.LANDIS, PERKINS LANE, BEVERLY, N.J.

LT. GEORGE J.CZAJKOWSKI, 3353 NORTH CENTRAL PLACE, CHICAGO, ILL.

LT. ROY W.JOHNSON, 1220 GLENN AVE., FRESNO, CALIF.

LT. JOHN F.DANIEL, BURLINGTON, COLO.

MAJOR HENRY A.HARPER, 2446 SHERMAN AVE., MADISON, WIS.

LT. ERNEST F.AINSWORTH, 527 NORTHWEST 38TH ST., OKLAHOMA CITY, OKWA.

ADDRESSES OF THE FOLLOWING RESCUED FLIERS WERE UNOBTAINABLE:

LT.JULIUS A.ATLVATER, LT.PAUL E.KRUEGER, LT.ROBERT BARMORE, CAPT.ROBERT L.STONE, LT.THOMAS F.FALLON, LT.SAMUEL H.CADWALLADER, LT. GEORGE F.NIXON, LT.WARREN M.PETERSON, LT.THEODORE F.HASTINGS, LT. LEWIS H.WILLIAMS, LT.JACK T.SERGENT, LT.PETER S.MARIOLES, LT.ROBERT M.WADE, LT.GEORGE E.STAUFFER.

STAFF SERGEANT EUGENE CUFF, STAFF SGT.JOSEPH YURTANAS, STAFF SGT. HUGH M.MOORE, TECH SGT.JAMES BERNARDINI, TECH SGT.CHARLES L.LOINES, LT.ROBERT J.BARKER, STAFF SGT.JAMES K.BULL, STAFF SGT.JOHN B. MASSA, STAFF SGT.ROBERT R.EWEATON, STAFF SGT.CHARLES S.ISHERWOOD, STAFF SGT.LEON STEPHENS, STAFF SGT.JAMES M.BENNETT.

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SGT.GEORGE P.MCDONALD, SGT.LYLE J.CLARK, TECH.SGT.BENNIE C. HAYMAN, TECH.SGT.HAROLD E.SHIREMAN, TECH.SGT.CHARLES R.BISTLINE, STAFF SGT.KEITH WESTPHAL, STAFF SGT.WILLIAM F.BERRY, STAFF SGT. MILTON A.WEXLER, STAFF SGT.VERNON R.MACNEIL, STAFF SGT.WALARD J. HARDING, F/O CHARLES M.HAWKINS, LT.ROBERT A.DUNCAN, CORP.DOUGLAS MILLER.

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LT.WILLIAM A.JOLLY, LT.OREN D.BRAGDON, LT.SAMUEL J.SALIERWEIN, LT.RICHARD B.WILLIAMS, LT.WILEY ADAM, SGT.ROBERT D.PHILLIPS, SGT. JOHN L.MCTIERNAN, SGT.JOHN C.NEEL, SGT.GEORGE VANDERMEER, SGT. GILBERT GERKIN, SGT.MARTIN HAUMANN, SGT.CHARLES SNYDER.

LT.EDMUND P.CORDERY, LT.FREDERIC L.MADORIN, SGT.DARLING BREWER, SGT.NEIL SLAVOMIR, LT.CHARLES H.PINSON.

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WE855PEW

ROME, SEPT. 5-(AP)-THE BLUE RIBBON OF THE DISTINGUISHED UNIT CITATION WAS PINNED TO THE COLORS OF THE VETERAN 31ST FIGHTER GROUP OF THE U.S. [illegible] AIR FORCE TODAY BY MAJ.GEN.NATHAN F.TWINING, COMMANDER OF THE [illegible].

AT THE SAME TIME HE PRESENTED THE DISTINGUISHED SERVICE CROSS TO MAJ.SAMUEL J.BROWN, 1904 EAST 16TH PLACE, TULSA, OKLA., FOR EXTRAORDINARY HEROISM.

THE 31ST'S CITATION RESULTED FROM A PERFORMANCE APRIL 21 WHEN ITS MUSTANGS, THEN COMMANDED BY COL.CHARLES M.MCCORKLE OF NEWTON, N.C., PROVIDED COVER FOR SEVEN GROUPS OF BOMBERS ATTACKING PLOESTI OIL TARGETS DESPITE SEVERE WEATHER CONDITIONS.

THE GROUP IS NOW COMMANDED BY LT.COL.YANCEY S.TARRANT OF BROWNWOOD, TEX.

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THE AWARD TO BROWN WAS IN RECOGNITION OF HIS HEROISM JUNE 26 when, with only the protection of a wing wingman, HE ATTACKED A FORMATION of 50 enemy planes forming to [illegible] ASSAULT A FORMATION OF AMERICAN bombers near vienna. BROWN BAGGED FOUR ENEMY SHIPS, DAMAGED TWO OTHERS

and caused the [illegible] TO DISPERSE.

the 451st B-24 BOMBER GROUP WAS SIMILARLY PRESENTED THE NATION'S HIGHEST UNIT AWARD, TWO BATTLE STREAMERS REPRESENTING TWO UNIT CITATIONS AND A DISTINGUISHED UNIT BADGE WITH CLUSTER. THE CITATIONS [illegible] FOR ATTACKS FEB. 25 ON THE REGENSBURG-PERFUNING AIRCRAFT FACTORY IN GERMANY AND FOR THE APRIL 5 MISSION AGAINST PLOESTI OIL INSTALLATIONS.

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THE GROUP IS COMMANDED BY COL. ROBERT L. EATON OF BELLEVILLE, ILL.

VS930ALW

BY THOMAS F. HAWKINS

THE GREAT ST. BERNARD PASS INTO ITALY, SEPT. 4--(DELAYED)--(AP)--

A SMALL GROUP OF MIDDLE AGED, WAR WEARY GERMANS HELD A PRECARIOUS GRIP TODAY ON THIS LONELY, WINTRY ITALIAN PASS WHICH ONCE SERVED NAPOLEON.

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NUMBERING UNDER 50, THEY ARE THE VANGUARD OF SEVERAL THOUSAN NAZIS AND A DETACHMENT OF ITALIAN FASCISTS STATIONED IN THE VALLEY OF AOSTA, ABOUT 20 MILES AND ALMOST 7,000 FEET OF ALTITUDE BELOW THEM.

WITH ALLIED OR PARTISAN FORCES CONTROLLING LITTLE ST. BERNARD AND TWO OTHER PASSES ALONG THE GENOA GULF THESE TROOPS VIRTUALLY ARE TRAPPED AND MAY BE FORCED EVENTUALLY TO ENTER SWITZERLAN FOR INTERNMENT.

THEY ALREADY ARE CUT OFF FROM NORMAL CONTACT WITH HEADQUARTERS.

TWO GERMANS OF ABOUT 51 WEARING DECORATIONS FROM THE LAST WAR OVER [illegible] TATTERED UNIFORMS OF THIS ONE APPEARED IN THE PASS FRIDAY. THEIR OFFICER HAD HEARD AN ALLIED BROADCAST THAT PARTISANS HELD THE TOP OF THE PASS AND SENT THEM TO SEE.

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"WE HAVE OUR NOSES FULL OF THIS WAR," SAID ONE.

SATURDAY MORNING WITHOUT HEAVY ARMS AND IN BADLY WORN UNIFORMS A GROUP ARRIVED IN A FRENCH TRUCK AND MOVED INTO A FRONTIER HOTEL OPPOSITE THE FAMOUS MONASTERY WITH THE ST. BERNARD DOGS. THE MONASTERY IS ON THE SWISS SIDE.

BY TWOS THE GERMANS KEPT 24 HOUR GUARD IN RAIN, FOG, WINTRY [illegible] WINDS AND THE FIRST SHORT BLASTS OF SNOW. A SHORT WAY DOWN THE PASS PARTISANS HAD BURNED A SORT OF HALF-WAY HOUSE AND ROUTED THE NAZIS WHO HELD IT. IN THE STEEP MOUNTAINS CUPPING THE PASS ARE ABOUT 10,000 PARTISANS, MOSTLY HERDSMEN.

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WHILE LARGE IN NUMBER THEY LACK A UNIFIED ORGANIZATION.

SUFFICIENTLY SUPPLIED WITH FOOD THEY CONCENTRATE ON STEALING GERMAN BOOTS

AND CLOTHING.

MILITARILY THE PASS THROUGH WHICH NAPOLEON MARCHED HIS TROOPS IN 1800 IS NOT VITALLY IMPORTANT TO THE ALLIES. HOWEVER IT IS A POTENTIAL ESCAPE ROUTE FOR THOUSANDS OF NAZI TROOPS FROM AS FAR AWAY AS TURIN.

THE SWISS EXPECT THAT EVENTUALLY MANY GERMANS WILL PRESENT THEMSELVES FOR INTERNMENT.

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MEANWHILE THE LITTLE NAZI GROUP, INCLUDING TWO YOUNG TROOPERS WHO BELIEVE HITLER "STILL WILL WIN THE WAR" KEEP A VIGIL IN ONE OF THE LONELIEST SPOTS IN EUROPE.

GETTING IN AND OUT OF THE PASS I CLIMBED OVER 6,000 FEET AND WALKED 20 MILES PARTLY IN HEAVY RAIN AND OCCASIONALLY IN SPITTING SNOW. [redacted] PART OF THE WAY I WENT ALONG A ROCKY PATH FLOODED IN THREE INCHES OF WATER.

SEP 6 1944

CHUNGKING, SEPT.5-(AP)-PRESIDENT CHIANG KAI-SHEK DECLARED TODAY THAT THE PRESENT PERIOD OF CHINA'S WAR OF RESISTANCE WAS MOST DIFFICULT, IN A PLEA FOR UNITY BEFORE THE PEOPLE'S POLITICAL COUNCIL.

"THE DECISIVE STAGE OF THE WAR HAS BEGUN IN THE CHINA THEATER," THE GENERALISSIMO TOLD THE COUNCIL, AN ADVISORY BOARD WITHOUT PLENARY POWERS WHICH THE CHINESE REGARD AS AN EMBRYONIC PARLIAMENT.

SINCE DEFEATS ON SAIPAN AND GUAM, CHIANG SAID, JAPAN REALIZED HER DOOM WAS NEAR AND IN AN ATTEMPT TO BOLSTER EBBING MORALE OF HER ARMY AND PEOPLE HAD LAUNCHED OFFENSIVES IN HONAN AND HUNAN PROVINCES. THE PRESIDENT SAID JAPAN'S AMBITIONS ALREADY HAD SUFFERED A SERIOUS SETBACK AND WOULD NEVER BE REALIZED.

CHINA, HE DECLARED, MUST BE PREPARED FOR ITS MOST TRYING HOUR BEFORE FINAL VICTORY IS ATTAINED.

"ANTI-AGGRESSION FORCES ARE VICTORIOUS EVERYWHERE AND THE TOTAL DEFEAT OF JAPAN IS INEVITABLE," HE SAID, "HER ATTEMPT TO RETRIEVE HER DESPERATE SITUATION IN CHINA IS THEREFORE BOUND TO FAIL."

HE PLEDGED CHINA TO MAKE ALL NECESSARY SACRIFICES RATHER THAN BE THOUGHT UNWORTHY OF HER ALLIES.

"WE CANNOT TOLERATE ANYTHING CONTRARY TO UNITY," HE SAID.

30.24—18561

BY FRED HAMPSON

AN ADVANCED SOUTHWEST PACIFIC AIR BASE, SEPT.2-(DELAYED)-(AP)-A GROUP OF ARMY AIRFORCE PILOTS UNANIMOUSLY AGREED THEY EXPERIENCED THEIR BIGGEST THRILL OF THE WAR IN RAIDING THE PHILIPPINES, BECAUSE THEY WERE "FIGHTING FOR TERRITORY THAT BELONGED TO AMERICA."

THEY PARTICIPATED YESTERDAY AND TODAY IN THE FIRST TWO DAYLIGHT BOMBING STRIKES AT JAPANESE AIRDROMES AND INSTALLATIONS AT DAVAO.

"IT WAS A THRILL TO SEE THE PHILIPPINES EVEN FROM 15,000 FEET AND TO KNOW THAT AT LAST WE WERE INAUGURATING THE FIGHT TO RECAPTURE UNITED STATES TERRITORY," SAID SECOND LT. WILLIAM FLYNN, OF MARINETTE, WIS.

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THE SEPT.1 RAID ON DAVAO STIRRED UP SURPRISINGLY LIGHT FIGHTER INTERCEPTION. ONLY ABOUT EIGHT ZEROS AND TONIES ATTACKED THE FOUR-ENGINED LIBERATORS WHICH FLEW HUNDREDS OF MILES THROUGH TWO WEATHER FRONTS.

MAJ.H.A.STALEY, OF GENESEO, N.Y., OPERATIONS OFFICER, FLEW ON THE FIRST STRIKE IN A PLANE WHICH WAS ATTACKED BY ZEROS. A JAPANESE SHELL EXPLOSION

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THE FIRST STRIKE IN A PLANE WHICH WAS ATTACKED BY ZEROS. A JAPANESE SHELL EXPLOSION BADLY HIT THE NOSE GUNNER AND PINNED HIM IN HIS POSITION.

"WE HAD TO CHOP THE NOSE TURRET AWAY TO GET HIM OUT," MAJOR STALEY SAID.

ONE LIBERATOR PILOT WAS KILLED BY ZERO MACHINEGUNS BUT HIS COPILOT BROUGHT THE PLANE HOME.

THAT FIRST DAY STRIKE SMASHED THREE JAPANESE AIRDROMES AROUND DAVAO, DESTROYING ABOUT 30 ENEMY PLANES ON THE GROUND AND DAMAGING 15 OTHERS.

CAPT.D.H.CURDY, MENDOTA,WIS., CAPT.FRANK WHITE, BELLBROOK, OHIO, AND LT.W.A.BAUDER, OF (1023 1/2 SOUTH TENTH ST.) OMAHA,NEB., WHO WERE FIRST OVER THE TARGETS, SAID LARGE FIRES WERE SPREAD IN THE DISPERSAL AREAS AROUND LIKANAN, SASSA AND MATINA AIRDROMES.

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AIR GROUPS IN THAT FIRST RAID INCLUDED THE FAMED "KENSMEN," "JOLLY ROGERS" AND "RED RAIDERS."

THE SECOND STRIKE WAS AGAINST SHIPYARDS, WAREHOUSES AND FACTORIES AT LIBANAN, 20 MILES NORTH OF DAVAO. SECOND LT.JULES POWELL, OF CLARKSBURG,W.VA., A NAVIGATOR, SAW BOMBS GO INTO SHIPWAYS, WAREHOUSES AND WITNESSED ONE HUGE EXPLOSION.

SECOND LT.JAMES S.WHEATLEY, OF BARTLETT,OHIO, ANOTHER NAVIGATOR, WAS IN A FORMATION WHICH DAMAGED THE LASANG DISPERSAL AREA 15 MILES FROM DAVAO. HE SAW HITS AND HUGE FIRES AMONG THE OIL DUMPS.

FJ227ACW

ADVANCED SOUTHWEST PACIFIC AIRBASE, SEPT.3-(DELAYED)-(AP)-WHAT P-38 FIGHTER SQUADRONS OF THE FIFTH AIRFORCE BELIEVE WAS HISTORY'S LONGEST FIGHTER PLANE MISSION CAME OFF SUCCESSFULLY YESTERDAY WHEN LIGHTNINGS PICKED FROM FAMOUS SQUADRONS FLEW A 1,400-MILE ESCORT FOR LIBERATORS ATTACKING DAVAO.

THE AERIAL PICKINGS FOR THE FIGHTERS WERE SLIM, BUT THE ONLY THREE ENEMY INTERCEPTORS TO RISE TO COMBAT WERE DOWNED.

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MAJ.ROBERT SMITH OF MADISON,FLA., DOWNED ONE ZERO TO RUN HIS SCORE TO FOUR. LT.ROBERT T.CROW OF LAURENS,S.C., BAGGED ONE TWO-ENGINE BOMBER FOR HIS SECOND VICTIM. LT.W.K.BIROUX OF MOMENCE,ILL., WAS CREDITED WITH THE THIRD. HE AND CAPT.J.C. LADD OF SALT LAKE CITY, COLLABORATED IN DOWNING A PLANE AND ON ARRIVAL AT THEIR BASE FLIPPED A COIN. BIROUX WON, RUNNING HIS TOTAL TO THREE CONFIRMED KILLS, TWO UNCONFIRMED.

THE LIGHTNINGS CARRIED BELLY TANKS UNDER THE TWIN TAILS FOR THE LONG FLIGHT, MADE WITHOUT LOSS.

FJ230ACW

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BY AL DOPKING
ASSOCIATED PRESS WAR CORRESPONDENT

GUAM, AUG. 14-(DELAYED)--JAPANESE BRUTALITY FAILED TO BREAK THE LOYALTY OF NATIVE FRIENDS OF RADIOMAN GEORGE RAY TWEED AND FIVE OTHER AMERICAN SEAMEN WHO ESCAPED INTO THE BACK COUNTRY AFTER THE NIPPONESE INVADED GUAM DECEMBER 10, 1941.

TWO NATIVES, PEDRO CAMACHO, 30, AND JOAQUIN LIMTIACHO, 40, BOTH TAXICAB OPERATORS AT AGANA BEFORE THE JAPS CAME, TOLD CIVIL AFFAIRS AUTHORITIES HOW BOTH WERE BEATEN AND FLOGGED REPEATEDLY IN AN EFFORT TO MAKE THEM TELL WHERE THE AMERICANS WERE HIDING.

FIVE OF THE AMERICANS EVENTUALLY WERE CAUGHT AND KILLED. TWEED ESCAPED A FEW WEEKS BEFORE THE AMERICAN LANDING BY SIGNALING A DESTROYER WITH A BLINKER LIGHT.

BOTH CAMACHO AND LIMTIACHO REMEMBERED THE AMERICANS WELL BUT THEY COU NOT RECALL THE FIRST NAMES OF THE FIVE KILLED. THEY GAVE THEIR LAST NAMES AS TYSON, JOHNSON, KRUMP, JABLONSKY AND JONES. LIMTIACHO SAID JONES, JABLONSKY AND KRUMP WERE CAPTURED IN JULY, 1942, WHILE SLEEPING AND BAYONETED TO DEATH AFTER BEING FORCED TO DIG THEIR OWN GRAVES. TYSON AND JOHNSON WERE AMBUSHED NEAR MACHANAO AT THE NORTHERN END OF THE ISLAND THREE MONTHS LATER.

(NAVY RECORDS IDENTIFIED THREE OF THE MEN AS ALFRED JOSEPH TYSON, RADIOMAN, SAN DIEGO, CALIF.; ARTHUR WILBUR JONES, AEROGRAPHER, WARRINGTON, FLA., AND MICHAEL L. KRUMP, CHIEF MACHINIST, ROXOBEL, N.C. JOHNSON AND JABLONSKY WERE IDENTIFIED BY THE NAVY ONLY AS A MACHINIST'S MATE AND YEOMAN RESPECTIVELY).

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LIMTIACHO WAS PUNISHED DAILY BY JAPS WHO HELD HIM IN PRISON FOR 48 DAYS IN THE SUMMER OF 1942, TRYING TO MAKE HIM TALK. HE WAS BEATEN, HANGED FROM RAFTERS BY HIS HANDS AND FEET, USED FOR A HUMAN PUNCHING BAG AND GIVEN THE WATER TREATMENT. THE WATER TREATMENT CONSISTS OF PLACING A WATERTIGHT MASK OVER THE FACE AND FILLING IT WITH WATER, THE VICTIM HAVING TO DRINK ALL THE WATER TO KEEP FROM STRANGLING.

ONE NATIVE, JUAN PANGELIAN, WITH WHOM TWEED STAYED NINE DAYS WAS BEATEN TO DEATH BY THE JAPS, LIMTIACHO SAID.

CAMACHO WAS WHIPPED, KICKED AND HANGED TO JAIL RAFTERS BY FINGERS FIVE OR TEN TIMES IN AN ATTEMPT TO MAKE HIM TALK.

GW1111PEW

SEP 6 1944

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30.24 — 18563

SOMEWHERE IN THE SOUTHWEST PACIFIC-(AP)-(DELAYED) LT.GEN.GEORGE C. KENNEY, COMMANDER OF SOUTHWEST PACIFIC ALLIED FORCES, HAS AWARDED THE FOLLOWING DECORATIONS:

AIR MEDALS:

SEP 6 1944

1ST LT., CLIFFORD L.MILLER, JR., CLAVERACK,N.Y.

2ND LT., JOHN F.O'TOOLE, (8 BAKER AVE) AUBURN,N.Y.

1ST LT., SHERWOOD P.PEARTREE, (86 ELMTREE ROAD) ROCHESTER,N.Y.

1ST LT., JOSEPH PECORARO, (167 BLEECKER ST.) NEW YORK, N.Y.

2ND LT., HERBERT P.SCHENKER, (20 E. 35TH ST.,) NEW YORK CITY,N.Y.

1ST LT., ALFRED SEGAL, (234 CRYSTAL ST.,) BROOKLYN,N.Y.

2ND LT., HAROLD A.HERSHKOWITZ, (1945 DAVIDSON AVE) NEW YORK,N.Y.

1ST LT., ROBERT R.HOTZ, S.FARM, NEW LEBANON,N.Y.

SEP 6 1944

2ND LT., EDWARD S.ICKOWSKI, (1599 E. 91ST ST.,) BROOKLYN,N.Y.

CAPTAIN JOHN P.JASTRAB, (8 CARVER ST., BINGHAMTON,N.Y.

1ST LT., STANLEY D.KLINE, LOCKWOOD,NEW YORK.

1ST LT., WARREN M.KOFSKY, (167 DICKINSON ST.) ROCHESTER,N.Y.

SEP 6 1944

2ND LT., JOHN P.KUEMMEL, (1738 HARMON ST.) BROOKLYN,N.Y.

SEP

2ND LT., STANLEY LANGOW, RFD 1, RICHFIELD SPRING,N.Y.

1ST LT., ROBERT M.LAWRENCE, (151 CENTRE AVE.) NEW ROCHELLE,N.Y.

1ST LT., LEIGHTON L.LOUDON, (22 LINCOLN AVE.) ENDICOTT,N.Y.

2ND LT., EDWARD J.MAHANEY, PRESCOTT DRIVE, DRBY,N.Y.

2ND LT., ROBERT MARPET, (193 VERNON AVE.) BROOKLYN,N.Y.

CAPTAIN EDWARD J.MAURER, JR., (54 FOURTH AVE.) NYACK,N.Y.

BRONZE OAK LEAF CLUSTERS TO THE AIR MEDAL:

SEP 6 1944

1ST LT.FREDERICK B.INDERBITZIN, (215 S.GOODMAN ST.) ROCHESTER,N.Y.

S/SGT. HENRY J.BYLONG, (12 STEWART AVE.) BUFFALO,N.Y.

THE CITATION: FOR MERITORIOUS ACHIEVEMENT WHILE PARTICIPATING IN SUSTAINED OPERATIONAL FLIGHT MISSIONS IN THE SOUTHWEST PACIFIC AREA, DURING WHICH HOSTILE CONTACT WAS PROBABLE AND EXPECTED. THESE OPERATIONS CONSISTED OF BOMBING MISSIONS AGAINST ENEMY AIRDROMES AND INSTALLATIONS AND ATTACKS ON NAVAL VESSELS AND SHIPPING. THE COURAGE AND DEVOTION TO DUTY DISPLAYED ARE WORTHY OF COMMENDATION.

SEP 6 1944

RQ538PEW

THE FOLLOWING BY SECOND LIEUTENANT JIM G. LUCAS, FORMERLY OF THE TULSA TRIBUNE, A MARINE CORPS PUBLIC RELATIONS OFFICER, WAS DISTRIBUTED BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

(ADVANCE) TINIAN, MARIANS ISLANDS, (DELAYED)--THOUSANDS OF MARINES, WHO FOUGHT TO WREST SAIPAN AND TINIAN FROM THE HANDS OF THE JAPANESE HAVE CONTRIBUTED MORE THAN $2,500 FOR REHABILITATION OF THE ISLANDS ONLY CHURCH, THE TINY CATHOLIC MISSION AT GARAPAN.

SEP 6 1944

THE SPANISH PRIEST, FATHER TARDIO, AND HIS FELLOW WORKERS WERE FOUND BY ADVANCING MARINES HIGH IN THE MOUNTAINS OF CENTRAL SAIPAN, WHERE THEY HAD TAKEN REFUGE WHEN THE NAVAL SHELLING OF THE MARIANAU BEGAN. THEY SAID THEIR CHURCH HAD BEEN CLOSED BY THE JAPANESE IN 1941, AND THEY HAD BEEN FORCED TO LEAVE GARAPAN.

PUBLIC MASS ALUO HAD BEEN FORBIDDEN, AND OPEN CHURCH SERVICES WERE HELD ON SAIPAN FOR THE FIRST TIME IN TWO YEARS ONLY AFTER THE JAPANESE GARRISON WAS DESTROYED.

SEP 6 1944

SPONTANEOUSLY, A MOVE GREW AMONG THE BATTLE-HARDENED VETERANS OF THE MARIANAS CAMPAIGN TO CONTRIBUTE TOWARD REHABILITATION OF THE

CHURCH AT GARAPAN.

MEN GOING INTO BATTLE DO NOT CARRY LARGE SUMS OF MONEY, BUT THE FUNDS ROLLED IN. IT CAME IN SOILED DOLLAR BILLS, ALMOST UNRECOGNIZABLE, CORRODED QUARTERS, HALF-DOLLARS, AND PANNIES, TURNED GREEN. MONEY DONATED BY FOURTH DIVISION MARINES WAS TURNED OVER TO NAVY LIEUTENANT COMMANDOR OTIS MADDOX, JR., OF 4001 MT. AVENUE, EL PASO, TEX., DIVISION CHAPLAIN.

SEP 6 1944

THE DAY BEFORE HE WAS WOUNDED IN ACTION, NAVY LIEUTENANT THOMAS V. BRODY, A NAVY CHAPLAIN, OF 1650 WEST 62ND STREET, CHICAGO, ILL., BROUGHT IN MORE THAN $400, CONTRIBUTED BY THE MARINES IN HIS REGIMENT. LIEUTENANT (JG) JOHN MILTON DU PUIS, ANOTHER NAVY CHAPLAIN AND FORMERLY AN INSTRUCTOR AT NOTRE DAME UNIVERSITY, BROUGHT IN $100 A WEEK AFTER THE CLOSE OF THE TINIAN CAMPAIGN, AND SAID MANY MARINES STILL WANTED TO CONTRIBUTE, BUT HAD NO MONEY WITH THEM.

(END ADVANCE FOR WEDNESDAY AMS, SEPT.6)

SEP 6 1944

MN1022PE

WITH THE AMERICAL (CORRECT) INFANTRY DIVISION, SOUTHWEST PACIFIC-(DELAYED)-(AP)-THE "DIME-A-DOZEN CLUB INS.,"--IT PAYS TEN CENTS FOR EACH DOZEN JAPANESE SOLDIERS KILLED--IS ABOUT TO DECLARE ITS FIRST DIVIDEND.

SEP 6 1944

LT.RAYMOND ROSS, OF MEDFORD, ORE., PRESIDENT AND FOUNDER OF THE CLUB WHICH HAS FIVE ACTIVE MEMBERS AND ONE OF HONORARY STATUS, CONTRACTED TO PAY THE DIME A DOZEN AND HE IS ABOUT TO COUGH UP 40 CENTS.

LT.ROSS LEADS A BAND OF FIVE HAND-PICKED SCOUTS WHO COMB THE JUNGLES FOR THE ENEMY. THE SCOUTS ACCOUNTED FOR THEIR 48TH JAPANESE DURING A RECENT SURPRISE RAID ON A NIPPON VILLAGE.

MEMBERS OF THE CLUB INCLUDE SGTS. RICHARD E.KAWITZ, ST.PAUL, MINN.; HARRY E.SHULTE, GARY, S.D.; PVTS. RAYMOND A.COTTRELL, SABEKA, MINN.; AND S/SGT. RALPH E.BRODIN, SPOONER, MINN.

GM351PCW

SEP 6 1944

ADD FLEET H-Q. P-H- XX DUCKS

THE ACTIONS WERE SPACED BETWEEN AUG.30 AND SEPT.3, WEST LONGITUDE (U.S.DATE) TIME.

NEVER BEFORE HAVE THE FREQUENTLY-HIT BONIN AND VOLCANO DEFENSE BASES AT JAPAN'S FRONT DOOR BEEN SO THOROUGHLY HUMILIATED.

ON AUG.30, CRUISERS, DESTROYERS AND CARRIER PLANES BLASTED CHICHI AND IWO AND PLANES ALSO SMASHED HAHA. THE NEXT DAY, CARRIER AIRCRAFT, WHICH EXPENDED A TOTAL OF 196 TONS OF BOMBS AND 690 ROCKETS, SUSTAINED THE ATTACK. SEPT.1, THE WARSHIPS WENT BACK TO WORK ON CHICHI AND IWO. SEPT.2, ARMY LIBERATORS FOLLOWED IN ON IWO.

SEP 6 1944

HANGARS, SHOPS, WAREHOUSES, FUEL DUMPS AND ANTI-AIRCRAFT BATTERIES ON THE ISLANDS WERE HARD HIT. CHICHI'S SEAPLANE BASE WAS ERASED. A LARGE WAREHOUSE WAS DESTROYED AT HAHA. ENEMY PLANE AND SHIPPING LOSSES WERE PARTICULARLY EXTENSIVE AT IWO.

CRUISERS, DESTROYERS AND AIRCRAFT CARRIERS POURED SHELLS AND BOMBING PLANES AT WAKE SEPT.3, KNOCKING OUT COASTAL DEFENSES OF THAT ISOLATED BASE WITHOUT A SEMBLANCE OF AIR OPPOSITION AND AGAINST INEFFECTIVE SHORE FIRE.

SEP 6 1944

MACARTHUR'S BIGGEST STRIKE WAS A 140-TON LIBERATOR RAID SATURDAY (SUNDAY, EAST LONGITUDE) ON CELEBES WHERE THE JAPANESE SENT UP 20 INTERCEPTORS. NOT AN INTERCEPTOR, HOWEVER,

30.24— 18565

OPPOSED THE SERIES OF AIR PATROL PUNCHES AT SHIPPING OFF MINDANAO OR THE 73-TON BLASTING OF PALAU.

SEP 6 1944

PM1204APW

U.S.PACIFIC FLEET HEADQUARTERS,PEARL HARBOR,SEPT.5-(AP)-AMERICAN AIR AND NAVAL MIGHT, LASHING OUT OVER A VAST AREA IN THE PACIFIC, HAS DEMONSTRATED TO JAPAN THE "POWER-HOUSE TACTICS" WHICH ADM.CHESTER W.NIMITZ PROMISES FOR IMPENDING THRUSTS INTO NIPPON'S SHAKEN EMPIRE.

IN FIVE ACTION-PACKED DAYS-FROM AUG.30 THROUGH SEPT.3-THIS TYPHOON OF DESVASTATING FORCE BLASTED ENEMY POSITIONS FROM THE NORTHERN KURILES TO TRUK AND FROM WAKE TO NAURU.

THE BULK OF THE OPERATIONS, ANNOUNCED LATE MONDAY BY NIMITZ, FELL IN A RECTANGULAR AREA IN THE WEST CENTRAL PACIFIC ROUGHLY 1,600 MILES BY 1,400 IN SIZE. THE RESULTS:

FOURTEEN JAPANESE SURFACE CRAFT, FROM BARGES TO CARGO VESSELS, SUNK; FOUR OTHERS PROBABLY SUNK, SEVEN DAMAGED; 46 ENEMY PLANES DESTROYED, 29 PROBABLY DESTROYED AND TEN DAMAGED.

AMERICAN LOSSES WERE FIVE PLANES AND FOUR MEN. NOT A SINGLE SHIP WAS DAMAGED.

CHICHI AND HAHA ISLANDS IN THE BONINS AND IWO IN THE VOLCANOS, IN THE NORTHWEST CORNER OF THE TILTED RECTANGULAR THEATER OF ACTION, CAUGHT THE BRUNT OF THE ATTACK. THEY WERE BOMBED AND SHELLED BY A CARRIER TASK FORCE FROM AUG.30 THROUGH SEPT.1.

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VIRTUALLY ALL THE PLANE AND SHIPPING LOSSES INFLICTED ON THE JAPANESE WERE IN THAT AREA. THERE WAS NOT A SIGN OF THE JAPANESE FLEET, ALTHOUGH CHICHI IS ONLY 615 MILES SOUTH OF TOKYO AND HAHA AND IWO LITTLE FARTHER.

EXTENSIVE DAMAGE WAS WREAKED ON ENEMY INETALLATIONS ON THE THREE ISLANDS, WHERE 196 TONS OF BOMBS WERE DROPPED AND 490 ROCKETS FIRED. THERE WAS NO ESTIMATE OF THE WEIGHT OF SHELLS FIRED BY CRUISERS AND DESTROYERS.

WAKE, AT THE NORTHEAST CORNER OF THE RECTANGLE, WAS SHELLED AND BOMBED LAST SUNDAY. ENEMY GROUND FIRE WAS INEFFECTIVE. AGAIN THERE WAS EXTENSIVE DAMAGE TO DEFENSES.

PAGAN, ROTA AND MAUG ISLANDS, IN THE MARIANAS SOUTH OF THE VOLCANOS, WERE BOMBED SEVERAL TIMES BETWEEN AUG.31 AND SEPT.2.

LIGHTER RAIDS FELL ON NAURU, IN THE SOUTHEAST CORNER OF THE ACTION THEATER; IN THE MARSHALLS, BETWEEN WAKE AND NAURU; ON PONAPE AND TRUK IN THE CAROLINES, WEST OF THE MARSHALLS, AND ON PARAMUSHIRO, IN THE KURILES, 1,250 MILES NORTH OF TOKYO.

IN THE SOUTHWEST PACIFIC MEANWHILE GEN.DOUGLAS MACARTHUR'S AIR FORCE INFLICTED HEAVY DAMAGE TO ENEMY AIRCRAFT AND SHIPPING. THIRTY-ONE JAPANESE SURFACE CRAFT, FROM BARGES TO FREIGHTERS, WERE REPORTED SUNK OR SEVERELY DAMAGED. EIGHTEEN NIPPONESE PLANES WERE DESTROYED AND PROBABLY FOUR MORE. TWO ALLIED AIRCRAFT WERE LOST.

NEUTRALIZATION RAIDS CONTINUED ON AIRDROMES AT DAVAO, IN THE SOUTHERN PHILIPPINES. CELEBES, ALMOST DIRECTLY SOUTH OF DAVAO, WAS POUNDED WITH 140 TONS OF BOMBS. IT WAS THERE THAT 18 TO 22 ENEMY PLANES WERE DESTROYED, AND SHIPPING HARD HIT.

JW2PCW NM

SOMEWHERE IN AUSTRALIA (DELAYED)-(AP)-TECH SGT.LEON D.HELD AND T

JOHN J.O'BOYLE OFTEN SUGGESTED GETTING TOGETHER IF FOR NOTHING MOR

THAN TO SHAKE HANDS IN THE DAYS BEFORE THE WAR.

HELD OF (3047 BRIGHTON 13TH ST) BROOKLYN, WAS EMPLOYED BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS AT ITS LISTENING POST AT ARMONK,N.Y. O'BOYLE, (87 VAN WAGNER AVE., JERSEY CITY,N.J.,) WAS IN THE PRESS ASSOCIATION'S TRAFFIC DEPARTMENT IN NEW YORK CITY.

HELD OFTEN NOTICED MESSAGES COMING IN OVER THE TELETYPE WITH O'BOYLE'S INITIALS, JOB, AND IN AN EXCHANGE OF MESSAGES SUGGESTED THEY GET TOGETHER SOME TIME. THEY NEVER MANAGED IT, HOWEVER.

BOTH JOINED THE ARMY AND BOTH, EXPERTS ON COMMUNICATIONS, CONTINUI THEIR WORK IN RADIO, BOTH WERE SENT OVERSEAS AND 10,000 MILES FROM THEIR FORMER STATIONS AN OFFICER IN THE SIGNAL CORPS CALLED THE TWO MEN TOGETHER AND SAID:

SEP 6 1944.

"HELD MEET O'BOYLE." THE TWO SHOOK HANDS FOR THE FIRST TIME.

"RQ524PEW

ADD MEXICO CITY XX NATION

VICENTE LOMBARDO TOLEDANO, WHO PRESENTED THE PROGRAM FOR THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE OF THE PARTY'S THREE SECTIONS, EXPLAINED THAT THE PLAN IS TO REGULATE FOREIGN INVESTMENTS RATHER THAN TO EXCLUDE THEM.

LONBARDO SAID THE NATION, ALTHOUGH STILL INDUSTRIALLY DEPENDENT TO A GREAT EXTENT ON OTHER COUNTRIES, HAD MADE GREAT STRIDES SINCE THE 1910 REVOLUTION AGAINST PORFIRIO DIAZ "WHEN FOREIGN CAPITAL HAD PREFERENCE," AND THAT "RAPIDLY THE REVOLUTION HAS BEEN EMANCIPATING THE COUNTRY."

SEP 6 1944

THREE FACTORS THAT HAVE RETARDED MEXICO'S DEVELOPMENT, LOMBARDO TOLD THE ASSEMBLY, ARE SCARCITY OF NATURAL RESOURCES, SURVIVAL OF FEUDALISM AND "THE INTERVENTION OF FOREIGN IMPERIALISM IN THE LIFE

OF THE MEXICAN NATION."

THE PROPOSED NATIONAL IMPROVEMENT PROGRAM ALSO CALLS FOR IMPROVEMENT OF EDUCATION AND HEALTH OF THE NATION, MAINTENANCE OF FRIENDLY RELATIONS WITH OUR COUNTRIES, AND SUPPORT OF THE DEMOCRATIC SYSTEM OF GOVERNMENT THROUGHOUT THE WORLD.

JW1137ACW SEP 6 1944

MEXICO CITY,SEPT.6-(AP)-FOREIGN MINISTER EZEQUIEL PADILLA HAS DECLARED IN AN INTERVIEW WITH JACOB LANDAU, HEAD OF THE OVERSEAS NEWS AGENCY HERE, THAT ARGENTINA ONCE WAS A DANGER BUT NO LONGER REPRESENTS ONE.

THE REST OF PADILLA'S STATEMENT AS QUOTED BY LANDAU, AND WHICH WILL BE PUBLISHED TODAY BY MEXICAN NEWSPAPERS:

"I AM SORRY FOR THE ARGENTINE GOVERNMENT. THERE IS A GREAT DIFFERENCE BETWEEN THE ARGENTINE PEOPLE AND THE ARGENTINE GOVERNMENT. THE PEOPLE RESENT IT THAT ARGENTINA HAS NOT PARTICIPATED IN THE NOBLE STRUGGLE AGAINST THE FORCES OF DARKNESS."

PADILLA WAS OPTIMISTIC THAT A CHANGE IN ARGENTINE POLICY WILL COME SHORTLY.

"IT IS NOT A CONFLICT BETWEEN ARGENTINA AND THE UNITED STATES, BUT OF THE WHOLE CONTINENT AND ARGENTINA," PADILLA DECLARED.

THE MEXICAN FOREIGN MINISTER LOOKED FORWARD TO ESTABLISHMENT OF A WORLD GOVERNMENT AFTER THE WAR.

"THE ESTABLISHMENT OF A WORLD GOVERNMENT MUST BE THE ULTIMATE AIM IF PEACE IS TO BE PERMANENTLY SECURED," HE DECLARED. "IT MUST BE COUPLED WITH HIGHER EDUCATIONAL AND LIVING STANDARDS AND INTERNATIONAL DEMOCRACY."

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"GERMANY MUST NEVER AGAIN BE PERMITTED TO RISE IN AGGRESSION WITH IDEAS OF SUPERIORITY AND RACE DISCRIMINATION TO MENACE PEACE."

PADILLA HOPES FOR MORE MACHINERY FROM THE U.S. TO SPEED MEXICO'S INDUSTRIALIZATION AND AGRICULTURAL REVIVAL, ACCORDING TO LANDAU, WHO QUOTES HIM AS SAYING:

"THIS WILL SHOW THE U.S.'S CONTINUING GOODWILL AND GOOD NEIGHBORLINESS. IT IS OBVIOUSLY BETTER FOR THE U.S. ITSELF TO HAVE A PROSPEROUS AND HAPPY NEIGHBOR THAN ONE SUBMERGED IN MISERY."

SEP 6 1944

XZ504ACW

MEXICO CITY,SEPT.6-(AP)-MEXICO HAS JUST RECEIVED 100 PLANES FROM THE U.S. TO TRAIN MILITARY PILOTS, GEN.GUSTAVO SALINAS, CHIEF OF THE MEXICAN AIR FORCE, SAID TODAY.

MEXICO CITY, SEPT 5-(AP)-THE CHAMBER OF DEPUTIES, MEXICO'S LOWER HOUSE OF CONGRESS, TODAY REVOKED THE OUSTER OF ITS PRESIDENT, HERMINIO AHUMADA.

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IT OUSTED AHUMADA LAST FRIDAY BECAUSE IT OBJECTED TO PASSAGES IN HIS REPLY TO PRESIDENT AVILA CAMACHO'S ANNUAL MESSAGE TO CONGRESS.

THE CHAMBER, HOWEVER, ORDERED A SORT OF GRAND JURY INVESTIGATION OF AHUMADA'S ATTITUDE AND, MEANTIME, HAD ITS VICE PRESIDENT PRESIDE PENDING FINAL ACTION ON THE CASE.

THE CHAMBER'S CRITICISM OF AHUMADA'S ADDRESS DEALT CHIEFLY WITH HIS DEMAND FOR MODIFICATION OF THE PRESENT SINGLE PARTY POLITICAL POLICY, HIS ADVOCACY OF ELECTION REFORMS, REFERENCE TO GOD AND HIS CONCLUSION THAT VARIOUS DEFECTS CONSTITUTE "THE TRAGEDY OF MEXICAN DEMOCRACY."

SEP 6 1944

EW807PCW

30.24— 18567

NEW YORK, SEPT.5-(AP)-A SPOKESMAN FOR GEN. DWIGHT D.EISENHOWER OLD FOREIGN WORKERS IN GERMANY IN A BROADCAST TODAY TO ESERT THEIR FACTORIES AT THE FIRST OPPORTUNITY AS THE FIRST STEP IN COORDINATED PLAN OF COOPERATION WITH THE ALLIED MILITARY OFFENSIVE AINST THE REICH.

PROMISING FURTHER INSTRUCTIONS BY RADIO AND BY LEAFLETS DROPPED ALLIED PLANES, THE SPOKESMAN WARNED THE WORKERS AGAINST BEING OVOKED BY THE GESTAPO INTO UNORGANIZED ACTION. HE CALLED ON THEM BEGIN NOW TO BOYCOTT "QUISLING LIAISON OFFICERS" EMPLOYED BY THE RMAN LABOR FRONT AS SPIES, THE OFFICE OF WAR INFORMATION SAID.

WM151PEW

NEW YORK, SEPT.5-(AP)-THE TOKYO HOME RADIO SAID IN A BROADCAST CORDED BY THE FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION TONIGHT THAT PPLEMENTARY BUDGET APPROPRIATIONS TOTALING MORE THAN 31,000,000,000 N AND INCLUDING 25,000,000,000 YEN FOR MILITARY EXPENDITURES HAD EN APPROVED BY THE JAPANESE CABINET FOR SUBMISSION TO THE SPECIAL SSION OF THE DIET OPENING TOMORROW.

(IN 1940 THE YEN WAS WORTH ABOUT 84 CENTS.)

SEP 6 1944

PREMIER KUNIAKI KOISO WILL ADDRESS THE DIET THURSDAY, THE JAPANESE MEI AGENCY SAID EARLIER TODAY.

HW1032PEW

NEW YORK, SEPT. 5-(AP)-THE GERMANS' DNB AGENCY REPORTED THAT DR. OSEPH TISO, PRESIDENT OF THE NAZI-CREATED STATE OF SLOVAKIA, HAD CCEPTED THE RESIGNATION OF Ppremier BELA TUKA TODAY AND IMMEDIATELY NNOUNCED THE FORMATION OF A NEW GOVERNMENT UNDER HIS BROTHER, DR. TEPHEN TISO, FORMER PRESIDENT OF THE PROVINCIAL COURT AT BRATISLAVA.

THE REPORT, RECORDED BY THE FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION, UOTED JOSEPH TISO AS DECLARING THAT STEPHEN TISO WOULD TAKE OVER HE FOREIGN AFFAIRS AND JUSTICE PORTFOLIOS AS WELL AS THE PREMIERSHIP.

IN ADDITION TO BELA TUKA, DNB SAID, THE OTHER MINISTERS LEAVING HE GOVERNMENT WERE GEN. FERDINAND CATLOS, WAR MINISTER; DR. EJZA FRITZ, MINISTER OF JUSTICE, AND JULIUS STANO, MINISTER OF RANSPORT AND PUBLIC WORKS.

STEPHEN HASSIK WAS NAMED WAR MINISTER TO REPLACE CATLOS, DNB AID.

SEP 6 1944

WM140PEW

NEW YORK, SEPT.5--NBC CORRESPONDENT PAUL ARCHINARD SAID IN A OADCAST FROM SWITZERLAND TONIGHT THAT THE U.S. SEVENTH ARMY CAPTURED SANCON IN EASTERN FRANCE TODAY AND PUSHED ON WITHIN 30 MILES OF LFORT, GATEWAY TO SOUTHERN GERMANY.

BESANCON IS AN IMPORTANT HIGHWAY JUNCTION 48 MILES SOUTHWEST OF LFORT AND IP MILES NORTH OF BOURG, THE LAST OFFICIALLY REPORTED SITION OF THE SEVENTH ARMY.

"ACCORDING TO A TELEPHONE CALL FROM THE BORDER TONIGHT," CHINARD SAID, "IT IS OBVIOUS THAT EVENTS ARE RAPIDLY APPROACHING A IMAX ON THE FRENCH SIDE OF THE FRONTIER.

"THE GERMANS, MY INFORMANT SAYS, ARE PREPARING TO DEFEND BELFORT.

"FRENCH FORCES OF THE INTERIOR, AUGEMENTED BY ALLIED RATROOPERS AND ABUNDANT SUPPLIES DROPPED FROM ALLIED PLANES, ARE SSED IN THE BELFORT REGION. THE FFI HAVE RECEIVED ALLIED UNITS AS INFORCEMENTS."

HW941PEW

SEP 6 1944

NEW YORK, SEPT.5--THE BERLIN RADIO IN A BROADCAST MONITORED BY S ADMITTED TONIGHT THAT WITH THE LOSS OF THE CHANNEL COAST "THE 1 WEAPON WILL NOT FOLLOW ITS ROUTE TO ENGLAND WITH THE SAME GULARITY AS BEFORE," BUT HINTED THAT IT WOULD BE "EMPLOYED AINST OTHER TARGETS."

MEANWHILE, NBC RECORDED A TOKYO BROADCAST TONIGHT CLAIMING THAT ITLER HAS ASKED THE ALLIES TO STOP BOMBING GERMAN CITIES AND HREATENED THAT IF THEY DO NOT ACCEDE TO HIS REQUEST, HE WILL RELEASE A GERMAN SECRET WEAPON WHICH "WILL UTTERLY ANNIHILATE THE ALLIES."

THE JAPANESE PROPAGANDA BROADCAST ADDED THAT HITLER HAS PROMISED, HOWEVER, TO GIVE THE WORLD WARNING IN A WORLD-WIDE BROADCAST BEFORE THE "NEW SECRET WEAPON" WAS PUT INTO USE.

HW823PEW

NEW YORK, SEPT. 5-(AP)-TWENTY-[illegible] AGO TODAY THE ALLIES SMASHED FORWARD IN FIVE SECTORS ALONG A 140-MILE FRONT BETWEEN YPRES, BELGIUM AND REIMS IN FRANCE AS THE FORCES OF KAISER WILHELM GAVE WAY UNDER A TERRIFIC HAMMERING FROM FRENCH, ENGLISH AND AMERICAN GUNS.

THERE WAS NO DOUBT THAT THE GERMANS WERE CRACKING UP--BUT THEIR RETREAT, ALTHOUGH DISORGANIZED, HAD NOT YET BECOME THE TOTAL ROUT THAT TODAY CHARACTERIZES THE NAZI TROOPS OF ADOLF HITLER.

THE ALLIED ADVANCES ON THIS DATE IN 1918 WERE MEASURED IN JUST A FEW MILES. THE SWIFT, MECHANIZED THRUSTS OF CANADIAN, FRENCH AND AMERICAN AND BRITISH FORCES TODAY PENETRATED FAR DEEPER INTO THE GERMAN POSITIONS.

SEP 6 1944

EXCEPT FOR THE SECTOR IN THE IMMEDIATE AREA OF YPRES--WHICH TODAY HAS NOT BEEN OFFICIALLY REPORTED TAKEN--THE ARMORED MIGHT OF 1944 ALLIED TROOPS, WITH THE AID OF AIR POWER NOT COMPARABLE TO 1918, HAD PLUNGED 50 TO 80 MILES FURTHER ACROSS BELGIUM AND TOWARD GERMAN SOIL FROM POINTS ALL ALONG THE 1918 YPRES-REIMS LINE.

SOISSONS, NOYAN, HAM, CHAUNY, ARMENTIERES--ALL MENTIONED PROMINENTLY IN 1918 FIELD DISPATCHES--WERE OVERRUN BY ALLIED FORCES SEVERAL DAYS AGO.

SEP 6 1944

THE BATTLE FOR GERMANY IS AT HAND TODAY--WHEREAS IN 1918 ON THIS DATE IT WAS JUST SHAPING UP.

THERE IS ONE ABSOLUTE PARALLEL--BOTH NOW AND IN 1918 GERMAN PRISONERS ARE BEING TAKEN BY THE THOUSANDS.

THERE IS ONE CONTRAST, TOO. IN 1918 THE GERMAN PEOPLE WERE TOLD LITTLE OR NOTHING OF THE GREAT GERMAN DEFEATS THAT WERE OCCURRING.

TODAY, LT.GEN.KURT DITTMAR, BROADCASTER FOR THE GERMAN HIGH COMMAND, TOLD THE REICH THAT "A DEFICIENCY OF MEANS PLACES SUCCESS OUT OF OUR REACH," AT THE PRESENT TIME.

SEP 6 1944

RW1125PEW

NEW YORK, SEPT. 5 --(AP)-- THE NETHERLANDS INDIES NEWS AGENCY IN A LONDON DISPATCH REPORTED TONIGHT THAT THE EXCHANGE RATE FOR BELGIAN CURRENCY IN RELATION TO THE BRITISH POUND STERLING HAS BEEN FIXED AT 176.50 BELGIAN FRANCS TO THE POUND.

IT SAID THE NEW RATE WILL SERVE AS THE EXCHANGE RATE AT WHICH DUTCH WILL SETTLE THEIR PAYMENTS WITH THE BELGIAN GOVERNMENT AND WITH THE XXXXX FORCES OF LIBERATION.

SEP 6 1944

NEW YORK, SEPT. 5-(AP)-SERVICE CENTERS IN LONDON AND PARIS WILL BE SET UP BY THE AMERICAN LEGION AND WILL BE A HEADQUARTERS FOR THE INTERPRETATION OF THE GI BILL OF RIGHTS OVERSEAS, E.J.LEFFERTS, NATIONAL FIELD DIRECTOR OF THE LEGION SAID TONIGHT. HE SAID HE WOULD GO TO LONDON SHORTLY.

LEFFERTS LIVES IN TERRE HAUTE, IND.

THE PARIS BUILDING, PERSHING HALL, WHICH IS PARIS POST NUMBER ONE OF THE LEGION, WILL NEED LITTLE ALTERATION, LEFFERTS SAID, AS IT WAS ONLY SLIGHTLY DAMAGED BY THE GERMAN OCCUPATION.

AK938PEW

NEW YORK, SEPT. 5-(AP)-BASIL O'CONNOR, CHAIRMAN OF THE AMERICAN RED CROSS, SAID TONIGHT THAT HOSPITAL WORKERS OF THE RED CROSS WERE OPERATING ON THE NORMANDY BATTLEFRONTS "EVEN BEFORE THE BEACHHEADS WERE FIRMLY ESTABLISHED."

"OUR MOST RECENT REPORTS," HE SAID IN AN ADDRESS FOR DELIVERY OVER THE COLUMBIA BROADCASTING SYSTEM "REVEALS THAT THERE WERE 16 CLUBMOBILES--ALL STAFFED BY RED CROSS GIRLS--OPERATING IN FRANCE. EIGHT FIELD CLUBS ARE SERVING OUR MILITARY FORCES, AND IN ONE PORT CITY OF FRANCE TWO RED CROSS CLUBS ALREADY ARE 'OLD' ESTABLISHMENTS."

HE SAID THE ORGANIZATION IS PRESENTLY OPERATING 658 CLUBS THROUGHOUT THE WORLD'S BATTLE AREAS AND 69 REST HOMES FOR RECONDITIONING SOLDIERS.

TA1146PEW

SEP 6 1944

NEW YORK, SEPT. 5-(AP)-COL. PHILIP LA FOLLETTE, FORMER THREE TIME GOVERNOR OF WISCONSIN AND NOW ATTACHED TO GEN. DOUGLAS A. MACARTHUR'S STAFF, ARRIVED IN NEW YORK TODAY AFTER MORE THAN TWO YEARS IN THE SOUTH PACIFIC.

LA FOLLETE (CORRECT) VETERAN OF SIX MAJOR ENGAGEMENTS INCLUDING THE NEW GUINEA AND SOLOMONS CAMPAIGNS, HAS BEEN AWARDED THE BRONZE STAR FOR MERITORIOUS ACHIEVEMENT DURING THE BATTLE FOR NEW BRITAIN.

TA1140PEW

WASHINGTON, SEPT. 5-(AP)-REP. LESINSKI (D-MICH) ASSERTED IN THE HOUSE TODAY THAT U.S. OFFICIALS ARE "BENDING BACKWARDS" TO MEET THE DEMANDS OF RUSSIA AND THAT MEANWHILE THE SOVIET UNION IS PLANNING TO "SET UP A WORLD-WIDE SOVIET REGIME."

THE DUMBARTON OAKS CONFERENCE OF U.S.-BRITISH-RUSSIAN ENVOYS DEMONSTRATES, LESINSKI SAID, "HOW FAR THE UNITED STATES AND BRITAIN ARE GOING IN BENDING OVER BACKWARD TO MEET THE WISHES OF RUSSIA."

LESINSKI DETAILED WHAT HE SAID WERE COMMUNIST PLANS IN EUROPE AND ASIA AND ADDED:

SEP 6 1944

"ALL THESE FACTS POINT TO EVIDENCE THAT A CLANDESTINE PACT MADE BY RUSSIA WITH JAPAN ARRIVED AT THE DIVISION OF CHINA INTO TWO SPHERES OF INFLUENCE--JAPANESE AND RUSSIAN. X X X IT IS CLEARLY RUSSIA'S PLAN TO SET UP A WORLD-WIDE SOVIET REGIME."

FR225PEW

--FOUR YEARS AGO TODAY--

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

SEPT. 5, 1940--AIR ALARM DRIVES BRITISH HOUSE OF COMMONS TO BOMB SHELTERS, INTERRUPTING ADDRESS BY PRIME MINISTER CHURCHILL IN WHICH HE ASSERTS BRITAIN IS MORE THAN HOLDING HER OWN IN AIR WAR. MINISTRY OF HOME SECURITY ANNOUNCES CIVILIAN AIR RAID CASUALTIES IN BRITAIN DURING AUGUST WERE 1,075 DEAD AND 1,261 INJURED.

M525AEW

30.24— 18569

THE ROAD TO BERLIN
Y THE ASSOCIATED PRESS
• RUSSIAN FRONT: 322 MILES (FROM EASTERN SUBURBS OF WARSAW)
• WESTERN FRONT: 362 MILES (FROM BREDA, NETHERLANDS)
• SOUTHERN FRANCE: 560 MILES (FROM BOURG-EN-BREESE)
• ITALIAN FRONT: 585 MILES (FROM SOUTH OF RIMINI)
TA1115PEW

SEP 6 1944

EUROPEAN WAR FLASHBACK
Y THE ASSOCIATED PRESS
SEPT. 6, 1918--THE FRENCH, DRIVING SOUTHEAST FROM THE SOMME
OUTH OF PERONNE, CAPTURED THE IMPORTANT JUNCTION POINT OF HAM AND
HAUNY ON THE ROAD TO THE SOUTHERN PART OF THE HINDENBURG LINE AT
A FERE.
SEPT. 6, 1940--KING CAROL OF ROMANIA ABDICATED IN FAVOR OF HIS
ON, WHO WAS SWORN IN AS KING MICHAEL, AND FLED TO SWITZERLAND.
ERMAN PLANES MADE SEVEN RAIDS ON THE LONDON AREA LASTING 12 HOURS
HILE BRITISH PLANES BOMBED THE NORTHERN PART OF BERLIN.
EJZ10PEW

SEP 6 1944

L228 PBC PSS ASSD

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YS CONSULTATIONS WITH FORMER CABINETEERS SALAZAR ANNOUNCED TODAY
W CABINET UNDER HIS PREMIERSHIP
FOREIGN AFFAIRS SALAZAR
INTERIOR LIEUTCOLONEL JULIO BOTEIHO MONIZ MARIE
MARINE COMMANDER AMERICO TOMAZ FORMER CHIEFCABINET OF FORMER
NISTER MARINE AND PRESIDENT JUNTA NACIONAL
RCHANT MARINE
EDUCATION DOCTOR CAEIRO DA MATA FORMER MINISTER PORTUGAL
CHY
COLONIES DOCTOR MARCELO CAETANO FORMER COMMISSIONERGENERAL
RTUGUESE YOUTHFRONT
SEP 6 1944
JUSTICE PROFESSOR CAVALEIRO FERREIRA
WAR LIEUTCOLONEL SANTOS COSTA FORMER UNDERSECRETARY WAR WHO
S PROMOTED "BY SPECIAL DECREE FROM CAPTAIN TO LIEUTCOLONEL"
ECONOMY DOCTOR SUPICO PINTO FORMER UNDERSECRETARY FINANCES
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SEP 6 1944
OTHER UNDERSECRETARIES COLONIES RUY SA CARNEIRO WHO HELD SAME
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SEP 6 1944
UNDERSECRETARY WAR
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RMER CABINET
EDUCATION PROFESSOR AMORIM FERREIRA
0406/6

AMERICANS MASS TANKS FOR DRIVE ON LIEGE; REDS CROSS DANUBE TO JOIN TITO'S FORCES

YANK SOLDIERS STORM MEUSE IN NORTHERN DRIVE

Three Bridgeheads Secured Along 25 Mile Front in Belgium.

BITTER FIGHTING

First Army Gets Rolling Again After Being Stalled for Week.

SUPREME HEADQUARTERS ALLIED EXPEDITIONARY FORCE, Thursday, Sept. 7.—(AP) The swift, Germany-bound drive of the U. S. Third Army has been stalled for almost a week by lagging supplies, but in the north, American First Army tanks in mass formations were on the move eastward toward Liege after leaping across the Meuse river and breaching the Nazis' Belgian defenses before the Reich, field dispatches disclosed today.

The First Army drive was along at least a 25-mile front, and Supreme headquarters indicated it was operating from three secure bridgeheads over the Meuse at Namur.

Associated Press Correspondent Don Whitehead, with the First Army, said the Yanks had started the real battle for Germany, and that as infantry and armor pushed relentlessly toward the Nazi homeland, the rate of advance soon would bring it within range of Allied big guns.

The Americans poured across the Meuse after rounding up hordes of Germans in the Mons trap. They stormed the river banks where the Germans were waiting in a midnight thrust Tuesday, and a battle raged all day, Whitehead wrote. Some of the fighting, he said, was the hardest since the St. Lo breakthrough.

On the Americans' southern flank, supplies and necessity for regrouping stopped the Third army's swift drive toward the German border, and reinforced Nazis taking advantage of the lull have begun their first real stand since the Allied Normandy breakthrough, other front dispatches disclosed.

A heavy battle raged in the Moselle valley invasion corridor. An American mechanized cavalry column smashed through stubborn resistance to within four miles of Metz, key city on the French side of the Siegfried line. But as the Yanks closed in on the stronghold, every yard of ground was being contested bitterly.

After the enforced halt supplies finally have caught up with the Third Army, but the Germans, fleeing in confusion a week ago, have had time to regroup and reorganize, front dispatches disclosed.

Associated Press Correspondent Wes Gallagher wrote from the front that temporarily, at least, the brunt of battle against the newly reinforced German strongpoints has been turned over to the ever-ready infantry, which must drive a wedge through which Lt. Gen. George S. Patton's armor once again can start German flight in motion.

Were on German Territory

The Third Army, after having sent reconnaissance patrols across the border last Sunday and into Germany itself, first met strong resistance at Jouaville, eight miles northwest of Metz, Gallagher said. There the Germans, their backs against the last-ditch defenses of the fatherland, met the Americans with 88s, mortars and anti-tank guns.

Below Metz a bridgehead, now firmly held, has been thrown across the Moselle, and Americans poured across this last great water barrier before Germany short of the Rhine itself, and pointed a new threat from the east bank toward the fatherland and the Siegfried line.

Hitler's forces are expected to be able to offer nothing more than heavy delaying actions while the border defenses of the Reich are strengthened. His main problem is manpower with which to hold the great bulging Allied line which runs several hundred miles over France, Belgium and Holland.

While the Third Army bears the brunt of the frontal assault on the Reich, the British Second and American First armies are driving toward other border defenses.

154,000 Prisoners

Lt. Gen. Courtney H. Hodges' First Army is pushing ahead swiftly on a broad front from three bridgeheads over the Meuse at and south of liberated Namur in Belgium. His total bag of prisoners from the Mons pocket in the last three days jumped to 25,000, including two major generals, and raised the First Army prisoner total since D-day to 154,000.

This brought to more than 230,000 the total prisoner haul of the American First and Third armies, Patton's forces having captured 76,000.

Mop up Antwerp

The British in Belgium have taken Malines and Leuven (Louvain) on the Albert canal, the latter town with its bridges intact. In view of this, a German communique indication today of a German stand along the canal lacked weight. The Germans claimed they had seized the only Allied position across the canal, and Berlin radio added that Germans still held position in Antwerp. Allied headquarters said Antwerp, as well as Brussels, was being mopped up rapidly.

Canadians and Poles, who, with the British are assaulting the pocketed German troops on the Pas de Calais coast—official estimates placed the number of trapped Germans there at about 50,000—have reached Cassel, ten miles northeast of St. Omer, which the Poles have occupied. They also have reacned Marguese, between the besieged ports of Boulogne and Calais.

The great surge forward by the British and Canadian and the two American armies had placed a severe strain on the supply situation.

Gallagher wrote that officers with Patton believed if his forces could have continued their pace, the Third army would have driven straight into Germany before the Nazis had time to prepare Maginot defenses or positions on the Siegfried line.

Continual rain has hampered the Third army, which has been unable to use fully its great air superiority.

There were other indications that this southeastern flank of an Allied offensive now deployed over some 250 miles of France, Belgium and Holland, had been slowed from its breath-taking and supply-taxing advance.

Seeking to parry the thrust which has driven closest to the Rhine, the Germans showed increased coordination in their defense. The resistance near Metz was duplicated on the east bank of the Moselle as the Allies bore down, establishing the bridgehead in the face of determined opposition.

At Conflans, on the main road from Verdun, to Metz, American forces ran into more resistance, and lost some tanks. This, however, merely slowed the advance, which pushed onward after a brief furry of fighting.

Supreme Headquarters, also confirmed reports that the British Second Army to the north had entered Holland and that British armor was at the outskirts of the large Belgian city of Ghent.

As invasion forces from both the north and south of France bore down steadily toward the steel and concrete Siegfried line, a senior staff officer at headquarters said this last-ditch bor of the Germans would prove no stronger than the Atlantic wall, if as strong.

"Of course we are going to break it," he said. Where it would be broken, he added would be left to the Germans to worry about.

(The British radio Wednesday broadcast an Allied appeal to German officers in the west to order their troops to cease firing. Another broadcast, reported by OWI, urged German soldiers to lay down their arms, because "your high-ranking officers know that the war is lost.")

SIEGFRIED LINE HELD DOOMED

No Stronger Than Atlantic Wall, Senior Officer Says

Supreme Allied Headquarters, Sept. 6 (AP)—A senior staff officer at supreme headquarters said today that Germany's Siegfried Line was no stronger than the overrun Atlantic Wall, if as strong, and declared that "of course we're going to break it."

The question, he said, was where it would be broken, and he left that point for the Germans to worry about.

The officer stressed that the greatest problem for the German defense was insufficient manpower, the Nazis having far fewer troops for the line than it was intended to have in defense against a major assault. The big blow might come anywhere along its length from the Swiss frontier to Cleve, in the Rhineland 50 miles northwest of Dusseldorf.

Not Like Maginot

The staff officer, an authority on German defenses, emphasized the Siegfried Line is not a line in the sense of the Maginot, which he described as a "monument to passive defense," intended to stop the enemy in a single shock.

"It (the Siegfried Line) is instead a system of defenses in which it is anticipated a strong attack would make some penetration but would suffer losses so that it could be expelled by counterattack," he said.

The Atlantic Wall was built on the same theory, but it embodied more modern concepts, the officer said.

Debits And Credits

The Siegfried has two main points to its credit as a defense system: It is old enough so that nature has completed its camouflage and it was built when the Germans had plenty of manpower and better concrete than was used in the Atlantic Wall.

But it also is regarded as having disadvantages:

Because it is old it does not embody the most modern teachings of this war.

Some of its defenses were removed in the period from the fall of France to the start of the frantic renovation about the time of the Allied invasion. Barbed wire was taken down, mine fields were dug up and gun positions and infields were cleared away to use the land for crops and grazing.

It was built at a time when not even the Germans realized the full possibilities of air power.

In general, the line was composed of first some anti-tank barrier, such as the Rhine river itself, various emplacements such as concrete walls and traps.

5 Sections To Line

Next were wire and extensive mine fields. Then came concrete works, machine-gun and anti-tank gun pillboxes backed up by concrete shelters for reserves.

In the fourth line were artillery and anti-aircraft positions, largely in the open.

The Siegfried defense system can be divided into five sections, of which the initial American advances face the most difficult to attack. This is the section built to offset the Maginot Line, guard German soil west of the Rhine and block the Metz Gap and the Moselle invasion valley.

Aachen Front Second

The second strongest was the Aachen front to the north facing Belgium.

Much weaker were two other sections, one facing Luxembourg, where the Ardennes Forest offers some barrier, and the other along the extreme southern flank north of Switzerland, where the Rhine itself is the frontier and offers a considerable natural obstacle.

The last section is the weakest, a hasty extension of the line north

30. 24 — 18571

from Aachen to Cleve, undertaken in 1939 and then forgotten in the backwash of Nazi conquests.

NAZIS PUT UP FIERCE FIGHT TO STEM PUSH

Eisenhower Says Battle of Germany Nears—Patrols Have Scouted Reich.

ALLIES CLOSE ON CHANNEL

Patch's Army Is Moving Up to Join Main Assault—Takes Rail Hub.

London, Sept. 6 (A. P.).—Strong forces of the American Third Army established themselves firmly across the Moselle River today in preparation for an assault on Hitler's West Wall after their armored patrols, reconnoitering the path of the advance, had crossed the German border and then returned to the main elements.

Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower declared the battle of Germany was about to begin.

"Battles soon will be fought on German soil," he said in broadcast instructions to foreign workers in Germany on ways to aid Allied troops in combat areas.

A senior staff officer at Supreme Headquarters declared that Germany's last defense hope in the west, the Siegfried Line or West Wall, was no stronger than the Atlantic Wall if as strong.

"Of course we are going to break it," he added.

The Question Is Where.

The only question, he said, was where—and that part he left for the Germans to worry about. He made it clear that the greatest problem for the German defense was its insufficient man power, that there were far fewer troops in the line than intended to man it against a major assault—which may come anywhere along its length from the Swiss frontier to its northern flank.

Supreme Headquarters officially described the penetrations of the Reich frontier as actions perhaps twenty-five to thirty miles ahead of the main front. The Third Army permitted disclosure only today that these had occurred Sunday—the first officially reported armed entry into Germany by land since the fall of France.

A front-line dispatch said that Patton sent motorized cavalry patrols to the vicinity of Metz today and troops reached a point four miles from the city after battering down stubborn resistance.

While the Americans closed in on Metz, key city west of the Siegfried Line, other forces of the Third Army crossed the Moselle to the south. The Germans, who had a brief breathing spell because the Third Army required time to regroup and bring up supplies, were bitterly contesting every yard of ground.

The Germans took advantage of the lull to rush up reinforcements which were first encountered by Gen. Patton's forces at Louaville, eight miles northwest of Metz. There the American forces ran into strong enemy detachments manning 88-millimeter guns, mortars and anti-tank guns.

What has happened since Sunday on the Third Army front still was a secret for security reasons, but it was announced officially that the Third Army's breaching of the Moselle, last river barrier short of the Rhine itself, had occurred midway between Metz and Nancy, some 40-odd miles short of the nearest point of the Germany frontier.

Headquarters said the Third Army was across the Moselle in strength. Presumably there was a second bridgehead near Nancy.

What little information did come back to Supreme Headquarters through the screen of silence suggested that stiffened German opposition was being met in the preliminaries to the main battle for the border.

The total American bag of prisoners since D day now is more than 205,000, it was announced. The Third Army has estimated it captured 76,000, wounded 62,250 and killed 19,500 Germans. The American First Army reported on August 30 that it had captured 115,000 Nazis. Since then it has mopped up at least 14,000 in the pocket south of Mons. It also was estimated officially that 50,000 Germans now are caught in the Pas de Calais coastal strip which was thinning hourly. Five thousand of these are in Boulogne and 5,000 in Le Havre, where the garrison was given a second surrender ultimatum today.

Lieut-Gen. Alexander Patch's Seventh Army was advancing up the Saone Valley of southern France at a speed which indicated contact would be established soon with American Third Army units for a concerted drive against southwestern Germany.

French Take Road Hub.

French troops occupied Chalon-sur-Saone, communications center within little more than ninety air line miles from Third Army units last reported at Bar-sur-Seine, southeast of Troyes. The French swept through a number of towns in capturing Chalon, which is about 110 air line miles southwest of Belfort and the Nazi escape gap into southwest Germany.

A front-line dispatch stating that the Moselle bridgehead was established in the face of stiff German resistance tended to confirm earlier front reports that German troops were putting up a more determined stand against American units driving toward the western borders of the Reich.

The patrols, which crossed the boundary Sunday, ranged about in Germany territory and then withdrew to the main American position on the Moselle—their reconnaissance mission apparently accomplished, a front-line dispatch said.

Supreme Headquarters confirmed that the British Second Army was driving somewhere in the Netherlands but did not indicate where or in what depth. It offered no confirmation of a Paris radio report that the British were advancing within sight of Rotterdam, the Dutch port fifty miles north of Antwerp.

It also was announced that the American First Army has liberated the fortified Belgian city of Namur at the confluence of the Meuse and Sambre rivers. Namur is thirty-two miles from Liege and fifty-five miles from Aachen in Germany.

The announcement concerning the British advance lifted Supreme Headquarters's 24-hour news blackout of this operation to the north. Supreme Headquarters continued into the fourth day the secret of the reported American penetration of Luxemburg and the eastward sweep to the Rhine.

On the French Channel coast nearest to England, Canadian patrols got through to the Strait of Dover on both sides of Calais and other Canadian units were within a mile of the port of Boulogne, field dispatches said. Polish armor and infantry fighting under Canadian command moved into the outskirts of St. Omer, twenty-eight miles east of Boulogne.

A front line dispatch stated that Polish troops were reported tonight to have reached Ypres, famous Flanders battleground of world war I, ten miles inside the Belgian frontier.

Advancing into the heart of the robot bomb country between Boulogne and Callais, Canadian infantry reached Maquise, six miles southeast of Cap Griz Nez. From hills near the town troops could faintly see England across the channel.

For the moment this was the fight that held Britain's attention with the bright promise that the last enemy-held territory still within gun range of England's "hell's corner" soon would be cleared. It was estimated that 50,000 Germans remained in the narrow coastal belt in the Boulogne-Calais-St. Omer area.

Today the main forces of Lieut. Gen. George S. Patton's command poured over a firm Moselle bridgehead near Nancy in a drive toward the French border city of Strasbourg, 70 miles to the east.

Canadians At Dover Strait

On the French Channel coast nearest to England Canadian patrols got through to the Strait of Dover on both sides of Calais and other Canadian units were within a mile of the port of Boulogne, field dispatches said.

Polish armor and infantry fighting under Canadian command moved into the outskirts of St. Omer, 28 miles east of Boulogne.

For the moment this was the fight that held Britain's attention, with the promise that the last enemy-held territory still within gun range of England's "Hell's Corner" would soon be cleared. It was estimated that 50,000 Germans remained in the narrow coastal belt in the Boulogne-Calais-St. Omer area.

Nazis Admit Antwerp Retreat

Supreme headquarters confirmed that the British Second Army was driving somewhere in the Netherlands, but did not indicate where. It offered no confirmation of a Paris radio report that the British were within sight of Rotterdam, the great Dutch port 50 miles north of Antwerp.

(The German communique said today that Nazi troops in the Antwerp area were retreating to the Albert Canal, last defensive waterway before Germany in that sector. The communique asserted that fighting still was in progress in Antwerp.)

It was also announced that the United States First Army has liberated the fortified Belgian city of Namur at the confluence of the Meuse and Sambre rivers. Namur is 32 miles from Liege and 55 miles from Aachen in Germany.

Four Days' Silence On Yanks

The announcement concerning the British advance ended supreme headquarters' 24-hour news blackout of this operation to the north. Supreme headquarters continued into the fourth day the secret of the reported American penetration of Luxembourg and the eastward sweep to the Rhine.

The exact position of the Americans thus hung somewhere in the balance between unconfirmed French frontier reports that U. S. troops had captured Aachen and Saarbrucken in Germany and reached Strasbourg, and the disclosures by Supreme Headquarters only of advances toward those points. There was no denial at headquarters that these cities had been reached; neither was there any confirmation.

Nazis Resisting More

The front dispatch from Associated Press Corespondent J. W. Gallagher revealing the penetration of Germany by American patrols did not specify exactly the present position of Patton's line, but obviously much could have happened since Sunday.

This dispatch said the Moselle river bridgehead was established in the face of stiff German resistance, and tended to confirm earlier front advices that German troops were making a more determined stand against American units driving toward the western borders of the Reich.

76,000 Prisoners Taken

The Third Army, the dispatch said, has taken 76,000 prisoners, wounded and estimated 65,250 of the enemy and killed 19,500.

Another front dispatch said an American column—presumed to be the one which crossed the Meuse at Commercy—had reached the Moselle at Pont-a-Mousson, halfway between Nancy and Metz, and had encountered heavy German artillery fire.

The most advanced officially announced American position between Metz and the Luxembourg border was 18 miles northeast of Verdun. This would be some 45 miles from Saarbrucken.

First Army Across Meuse

In Belgium Lieut. Gen. Courtney H. Hodges' United States First Army crossed the Meuse against slight enemy opposition at Dinant, 15 miles south of Namur, and at the French town of Givent on the border. This army drove the Nazis from Charleroi, swept on and liberated Namur and pushed toward Liege.

Prisoners in the American two-day mopup near Mons rose to 14,000.

The British push into Holland presumably was made straight north of liberated Antwerp. Thirty miles northwest of Brussels the British widened their wedge to the southern outskirts of Gent, the largest Belgian city still in German hands.

Le Havre, Brest Bombed

The cut-off enemy garrison at the French port of Le Havre underwent a 1,000-ton Lancaster raid last night. Allied units closing in to the outskirts of the city found its approaches heavily mined and covered by gun positions.

The daylong bombing of Brest by Fortresses, Marauders and Havocs was followed up last evening by British Lancasters and the attack presumably went on today.

German Cities Raided

The German frontier area was under heavy aerial attack. Blows which American heavy bombers struck yesterday at industrial and communication targets in Karlsruhe, Stuttgart and Ludwigshafen may have been a prelude to a full-scale assault by ground troops on the Siegfried Line. All three of those cities are just behind the line, also referred to as the West Wall.

The Paris radio said American tanks had reached the German border at several new places beyond the Maginot Line, but gave no specific locations.

Attacking, Nazis Say

The German propaganda agency Transocean said in a broadcast that Nazi troops were attacking in some areas on the western front and had recaptured several inhabited places on the Luxembourg-French border.

"It is typical of German defense tactics that some units sacrificed themselves so as to enable larger units to withdraw to new lines," the agency said, indicating that these were only delaying actions.

"On the whole front," Transocean continued, "the Germans do not at all play the role of the beaten."

Liege Believed Free

Free Belgian broadcasts recorded from Liege, only 25 miles from Aachen, suggest that the Germans had been driven out of that city [illegible] fled.

British Second Army forces took Antwerp practically intact but the port cannot be used until the Germans are driven from other points commanding the Scheldt river estuary.

The capture of Antwerp also sealed off the Germans on the long narrow rocket coast. The Canadians advancing there were encountering heavy German resistance on the approaches to Boulogne, where the Nazi garrison is believed to have set up anti-tank gun screens and artillery and mortar batteries.

The Swiss radio said that units of the American Third Army had made contact with Lieut. Gen. Alexander M. Patch's French and American Seventh Army driving up from southern France. Units of the two forces met "at an unspecified locality in central France," the broadcast said. A press dispatch from the Third Army yesterday said only 90 miles separated the two forces.

PATTON HELD BACK BY LAG

IN SUPPLIES

Hodges Pushes On From Three Bridgeheads Across Meuse

French forces driving up Saone river approach Dijon..... *Page 3*

By J. W. GALLAGHER

Moselle Valley, France, Sept. 6 (AP)—Making their first real stand since the Allied break-through in Normandy, the Germans engaged the United States Third Army tonight in some of the heaviest fighting of its drive across France.

It can be revealed now that Lieut. Gen. George S. Patton's tank columns which raced over most of France at unprecedented speed have been stalled almost a week because supplies have not been able to keep up with his pace.

Gives Time To Dig In

This week's breathing spell has given the Germans time to dig in along the Moselle and the Third Army is facing the tough task of cracking through the fixed fortifications of these historic battlegrounds.

Supplies now have been sent up and the Third Army once more is on the move. But now it must start the Germans "rolling back" once again.

The rush forward by the British and Canadian and two American armies placed a terrific strain on the supply situation. Where the Germans were reeling back in confusion a week ago, they now have had time to regroup and reorganize for a stand.

Might Have Entered Reich

Some officers believe that if Patton's forces had been in position to maintain their pace, the Third Army would have driven straight into Germany before the Germans had time to organize the Moselle defenses or the Siegfried Line.

There is evidence that the Germans had ordered withdrawal from some cities along the Moselle and then came back when the pursuit slowed up.

Almost continual rain for a week has been no help to the Allies, who have been unable to use their air superiority.

Infantry Bears Brunt

With the Germans established in strong points, the brunt of battle in this army has been shifted temporarily, at least, to the always dependable doughboys, who have the task of driving in and opening a tiny gap through which Patton can force his armor and start the German flight in motion again.

The Germans are expected to fight only delaying actions on the Moselle to give time for organization of border defenses of the Reich itself. How well manned or how much obstacle this Siegfried Line may be is anybody's guess. And no one will be able to say until we get there.

First Army Presses On In Battle For Germany

By DON WHITEHEAD

With American First Army Troops, Sept. 6 (AP)—American soldiers have breached the enemy's defenses before the border of the Reich, and tonight it can be said that the battle for Germany has begun.

As American infantry and armor closed in on the soil untouched by the ravages of battle in the last World War, the present rate of advance soon may bring Germany proper within range of our big guns.

The tide is flowing forward in a drive which has been unchecked since the day the Americans burst through the German defenses west of St. Lo. The Germans have been outmaneuvered, outgunned, outfought and soundly whipped by Lieut. Gen. Omar N. Bradley's forces at every turn.

Still Rounding Up Prisoners

Hundreds of prisoners still are being rounded up from the pocket south of Mons, where the disorganized retreating enemy were trapped by swift thrusts of Lieut. Gen. Courtney H. Hodges' First Army. Twenty-five thousand prisoners were counted in the roundup already and not all the scattered pockets have been cleaned out yet.

This swells the First Army's prisoner total since D-day to 154,888, in addition to the 13,000 enemy dead which have been buried by our troops.

[With another 76,000 credited to Patton's Third Army, the total prisoner haul of the American forces exceeded 230,000.]

Nazi Stand On Meuse Broken

German troops streaming back toward Germany who managed to escape the Mons trap tried to make a stand on the banks of the Meuse in a desperate attempt to check the American advance, but they could not halt the sweep.

The night before last the infantry made a midnight attack to establish bridgeheads across the Meuse at and south of Namur. Under cover of darkness they launched assault boats and stormed the river banks where the Germans were sitting with machine guns and mortars, turning direct fire on the attackers.

This battle raged all day yesterday with some of the hardest fighting since the break-through near St. Lo.

Direct Fire On Engineers

The Germans sat on ridges above the river directing artillery and machine-gun fire on engineers attempting to lay bridges across.

Slowly the doughboys widened the bridgehead and then the enemy resistance began to weaken as the pressure became greater from the firepower of the infantry and the steady pounding of the artillery, which the Germans were unable to match.

Then the engineers threw a bridge across the river and heavy supporting weapons began crossing to help the infantry. The move toward Germany was under way once again.

French Troops in Dijon Near American Junction

Allied Army Closing Trap as Germans Continue Headlong Flight.

ROME, Sept. 6 — (AP)- French troops pursuing German forces trying to escape from the debacle in southern France have swept through Chalon-Sur-Saone and tonight were believed approaching the communications center of Dijon, 38 miles to the north.

Dijon is 110 miles north of Lyon and nearly 300 miles from the beaches where the Allied Seventh Army landed just over three weeks ago. It is less than 90 miles from the Belfort Gap into southwest Germany.

Only about 60 miles spearated the speeding French column from Americans of Lt. Gen. George S. Patton's U. S. Third army, who last were reported at Bar-Sur-Seine in their push southeastward from the Paris area. A junction of the French-American forces would trap every German soldier remaining in southern and western France.

American troops rolling up the east bank of the Saone occupied the village of St. Germain du Plain, eight miles southeast of Chalon-Sur-Saone, after a brisk fight with Nazi rearguards.

Allied headquarters offered no information on the position of the main German force, which last was reported fleeing toward Dijon.

(There was no immediate official explanation of the Nazis' apparent decision to retreat through Dijon, which is well north of the main, most direct route from Chalon-Sur-Seine through the Belfort Gap. The latter route, roughly paralleling the Swiss border, runs through Besancon, 63 miles northeast of Chalon, and Baume-les-Dames to Belfort.

Shortest Route Blocked

(A possible explanation of the enemy's inability to employ the shortest route to the Rhine was provided, however, by an unconfirmed report from the French-Swiss frontier that Allied troops and French patriots were fighting against a motorized German unit at Baumes- Dames and had occupied Besancon.)

In their drive to Chalon the French swept through numerous towns, including Cluny, famed for its lace; Sennecey-le-Grande, and Le-Villars. Their advance was only slightly opposed. American forces occupied Louhans, 21 miles southeast of Chalon, and Lons-le-Saunier, nearby.

(Capt. Ludwig Sertorious, German military commentator, said that the "main forces of the army of Gen. Johannes Blaskowitz have left the south of France." He added that "beyond doubt" Allied forces operating on the Riviera planned to join the Allied Fifth and Eighth armies below the Gothic line in Italy in a concerted offensive against all German forces in northern Italy.)

An Allied communique disclosed that a small German garrison manning the principality of Monaco just inside the French border from I[illegible] fled to the hills two days ago after an American cruiser and several destroyers shelled enemy batteries in the Monte Carlo area.

Near Chalon-Sur-Saone

Rome, Sept. 6 (AP)—French troops of the Seventh Army chasing the Germans out of southern France are approaching Chalon-sur-Saone, a little more than 90 airline miles from American Third Army units last reported at Bar-sur-Seine, southeast of Troyes, Allied headquarters disclosed today.

American units of the Seventh Army have captured Louhans and Lons-le-Saunier in the area between the Saone Valley and the Swiss border, headquarters said. Louhans is 21 miles southeast of Chalon-sur-Saone.

Nazis Flee Monaco

The German garrison in the small principality of Monaco, on the Ligurian Sea near the Italian border, fled after an American cruiser and destroyers shelled Nazi batteries in the Monte Carlo area, a naval announcement revealed. The Germans destroyed their defenses and took to the hills.

The French approach to Chalon-sur-Saone, which is about 110 airline miles southwest of Belfort and the Nazi escape pass into southwest Germany, was made in a sweep through a number of towns.

These included Cluny, famed for its lace; Sennecey-le-Grande and Le-Villars.

Drive Largely Unopposed

Allied headquarters said the French drive up the Saone valley was largely unopposed, and there was no indication of the position of the main German force which yesterday was reported racing toward Chalon-sur-Saone and Dijon.

The German communique said German troops were retreating in southern and southwestern France and had reached the Dijon area and the heights of Langres "as ordered." West of the French-Italian border, the enemy said attacks were beaten off.

Lons-le-Saunier is a town of about 13,000 population and Louhans is a village.

The navy said various batteries in the vicinity of Monaco are still active, and that one of them opened ineffectual fire September 4 on ships operating off the coast.

Allies Reported Fighting Nazis Near Belfort

At the Swiss-French Frontier, Sept. 6 (AP)—Free French and Allied forces were reported today to be fighting against a motorized German unit at Baume-les-Dames, 30 miles southwest of the Nazi-fortified city of Belfort and the last serious obstacle before the Belfort gap leading into southwest Germany.

Advices from across the frontier said the city of Besancon, 10 miles farther southwest on a railway and highway from the Rhone valley, had been occupied.

(There was no confirmation of these reports in official Allied announcements.)

Doverites Watch Calais Fight

Dover, England, Sept. 6 (AP)—Residents of this city were taking perhaps their last box-seat view of the war today, watching the Canadians across the Channel fight on both sides of Calais.

The German coastal guns drove many Dover folk to live in caves, but now quiet was due for this corner of England which has been Britain's front line for five years.

Shells splashing into the smoke-shrouded sea southwest of Boulogne this afternoon led to the belief that Germans in the Channel port of 52,000 were duelling with Allied warships.

Fires Near Boulogne

Nazi medium guns on the coast near Wimereaux, between Boulogne and Calais, opened up at 1 P. M. and were still firing two hours later.

Two huge fires licked the outskirts of Boulogne.

Big guns turned briefly toward England and a shell warning sent spectators hurrying to caves. A few minutes later, a new smoke screen drifted across the Boulogne harbor entrance and the battle din increased.

A steady stream of RAF fighter squadrons added to the cacophony.

ANY NAZI PEACE EMISSARY MUST

SEE EISENHOWER

LONDON, Sept. 6.—(AP) No peace plea has yet been made to the United Nations by Germany, a spokesman for the British government stated emphatically tonight.

He made the statement, he said, to dispose of recently recurrent rumors that Germany has been seeking opportunities to open talks with the Allies.

Any German peace emissary can approach the Western Allies only through the Supreme Commander, Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower, the spokesman said, and the western Allies will not cease fighting until Eisenhower gives the order.

This he will not do until he gets an unconditional surrender from the German High command, endorsed by the German General staff, this source said.

The Germans then would be presented with a document informing them that the Allies demand a free hand in all matters relating to enemy forces, food, transport, economic and financial facilities, industry and political affairs. Only if the Germans accept these terms will the "cease fire" order be issued.

The same conditions apply on the eastern and other fronts, he said. Thus the war will end only when military defeat of Germany is utter and complete and there will be no German alibi this time that they were not beaten on the battlefield, he added.

Surrender terms have been drawn up and agreed upon by the Allies, and under the terms of this agreement, there will be no chance for Hitler or any of his henchmen to come forward with an attempt to deceive the Allies, the spokesman pointed out, adding that it has been said officially the Allies realize propaganda Minister Paul Joseph Goebbels will try to capitalize on the United Nations' uncompromising attitude. At the same time, he said, the Allies believe it well worth while, in the long run, to smash German military might and get a completely free hand for the settlement to follow.

'Ike' Instructs Reich Workers

New York, Sept. 6 (AP)—Declaring "battles will soon be fought

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on German soil," Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower's headquarters broadcast today a second set of instructions to foreign workers in Germany on how to help Allied troops in combat areas.

The Office of War Information said the broadcast instructed workers whose countries are at war with Germany to go into hiding and await the arrival of Allied forces, gather useful information and if unable to escape to the country "do everything in your power to prevent the destruction" of facilities needed by the Allied armies.

press, radio and films from "moneyed interests," measures to assure food and living wages, suppression of the black market, and an end to "the dictatorship of trusts, banks and financial oligarchs."

Oradour Is French Ghost Village Where Nazis Murdered 1,200

SEP 7 1944

Associated Press War Correspondent Edward Kennedy recently completed a remarkable 400-mile journey by jeep from the southern French front to Nantes, behind the Allied lines in northern France. The dangerous trip through territory still occupied by scattered German forces provided the material for the following dispatch dealing with Nazi hate.

By Edward Kennedy

Oradour-Sur-Glane, France, Sept. 1 (AP—Delayed)—Oradour is a ghastly village of charred and tottering walls set in the midst of a lovely rolling countryside. It has no inhabitants because on another sunny Saturday afternoon just 12 weeks ago the Germans burned the village and its population.

According to second-hand information available as I visit the scene, between 1,200 and 1,500 persons, most of them women and children, were locked in the village church, in the school and in houses and perished in flames. It is said only 17 escaped, 10 of these now being in mental institutions.

West Of Limoges

(The French press service in London in reporting the incident soon after it occurred said that nearly 800 persons had died, with only seven or eight surviving. All available reports in any case agree that hardly anyone was spared.)

Oradour is 12 miles west of Limoges and it would have been difficult to find a more tranquil or prettier village anywhere. It stood on a side road beside the rippling little River Glane, scarcely more than 12 feet wide with trees lining its banks as it makes it way through the open valley.

June 10 A Day Of Doom

That is why Oradour was swollen with refugees, especially children. Many mothers from Paris and other cities in danger of being bombed came with their children to pass the summer. Other families placed their children to board at homes in the village.

Oradour was swollen also by many persons from Limoges who had bicycled out to spend Saturday afternoon in the country. The normal population is about 800. No one knows exactly how many persons were in the village on the day of its doom, June 10, but it is known that the number was between 1,200 and 1,500.

Here is what happened that day, according to the story agreed upon by all the living and sane eyewitnesses.

Ordered Into Church

In the late hours of the afternoon a battalion of the Das Reich SS (Elite Guard) Division unexpectedly appeared and took positions on all roads leading into the village, blocking them by setting up machine guns.

Troops then entered the town and ordered all women and children to go into the church, all men into certain specified houses. This caused no great alarm. At first it was believed the Germans were merely searching for Maquisards.

Some 600 women and children crowded into the church, a handsome stone Romanesque structure in the shape of a cross of four equal arms. Some wheeled their babies in perambulators. Other women and children who could not be squeezed into the church were ordered into the school adjacent to it.

The Germans then locked the doors of the church and school and the houses into which the men had been herded.

Germans Open Fire

At a given command the Germans suddenly opened fire with machine guns, rifles and machine pistols on all the huddled groups.

Weapons were thrust into windows and the occupants of the structures were mowed down. Men in the houses were shot mainly in the legs and sent sprawling across the floors with blood streaming from their wounds.

The Germans mounted improvised ladders to fire through the church windows at the women and children packed there.

The cracking of the shots was accompanied by the terrified screams of women and children, the helpless crying of babies and the groans of wounded men.

Village Becomes Bonfire

Then the Germans hurled phosphorous grenades through the windows and soon the whole village was a huge bonfire with a great pall of black smoke ascending from it.

The SS Battalion withdrew to the outskirts of the community, shooting and killing some men who had broken from the houses and were attempting to run into the fields.

There are bloodstains on the walls and floors of the wrecked church, school and houses. All the bodies later were collected and buried in common graves.

The phosphorous grenades generated such heat that crucifixes and other metal fixtures of the church melted and poured in rivulets over the floor, then hardened. Statues still stand in wall niches, but are charred and broken. The altars are black and chipped.

Hugged Babies To Breasts

Some women died hugging children to their breasts. Other infants died in their baby carriages, the twisted steel wreckages of which are still in the church.

These details came from the seven survivors who are sane. Their accounts were gathered by Commandant Marchel, chief of the French Forces of the Interior of the Limoges region and supported by photos taken of the bodies before burial.

I did not talk personally to the survivors because they were not available when our party of correspondents passed through. But I talked to farmers living just outside the village and they corroborated the account. They told how they saw the fire and smoke but were unable to approach the village because of the German machine guns.

"No Reason," Farmer Says

One of these farmers, Pierre Milord, whose farm is a mile from the town, lost 12 relatives.

"Why did the Germans do it? I asked him.

"No reason," he replied.

Marchel said reports published abroad that the burning was in reprisal for the killing of four German soldiers in the town were incorrect. There were no Germans killed there and no Maquis activity in that area, he said.

Ordered By Gestapo General

The Das Reich Division had just come up from the Pyrenees area and FFI leaders said the order for burning the village was not given by the division's own commander but by a Gestapo general who had been in the region in plain clothes.

Coming a few days after the Normandy landings, the most plausible explanation is that the order was given by the general in a frenzy and reflected the panicky state of the Germans at the time. It may have been ordered on the basis of some inaccurate report that Germans had been killed in the area.

Liberation Group Criticizes De Gaulle's Committee Plans

GRENOBLE, France, Sept. 6—(AP) Liberation committees of the Hautes Alpes, Savoie, Haute and Savoie and Rhone departments unanimously issued today a 10-point statement criticizing the de Gaulle group's reconstruction plans and demanding greater control for the men of the Maquis in the future government of France.

They declare the Algiers group's plans for reestablishing the government were "contrary to the sentiments of democratic resistance" and demanded that men who had led the resistance to the Germans inside France should be given a majority of the seats in the consultative assembly.

A spokesmen said those who had led the struggle at home should be maintained in office at least until regular elections could be held rather than following what he said was the Algiers plan to reinstate departmental council, municipal councils and mayors as of 1940, insofar as possible.

"We have been working together for four years, leading the communities' resistance to the Germans, while many 1940 mayors and councilmen collaborated with the Germans," he said. "We feel we should continue to direct the people at least until elections are held."

The statement also called for prompt and complete purges of all collaborationists and execution of proven traitors, plus "severe reprisals" on Germans captured by the French Forces of the Interior.

It urged that the FFI, instead of being incorporated into the regular army, remain autonomous as a nucleus for a renovated popular army.

Other points called for divorce of

Says His Patrol Was First To Reach German Border

By The Associated Press.

IN THE MOSELLE VALLEY OF FRANCE, Sept. 6—After penetrating behind German lines a reconnaissance patrol led by Second Lieut. Robert C. Downs of Philadelphia, Pa., contended today that it was the first American unit to reach the German border in this war.

Lieutenant Downs reached the border at 3:45 P. M. Sept. 2, he reported. United States Third Army Headquarters announced a patrol crossing Sept. 3.

Wehrmacht Officers Flee To Spain, Report

Paris, Sept. 6 (AP)—A goodly number of high German *Wehrmacht* officers have fled to Spain, according to reports from that country.

Fairly reliable information from Berlin seems to confirm the flight of regular army officers, many of them anti-Nazi, and adds that beheadings for high treason now number about 45 in Berlin daily.

Stringent action is also being taken against the Catholic Church, known to have the largest anti-Nazi underground organization in Germany.

6,000 in Paris Prisons

New Government Sets Up Plan for Collaborationists' Trials

PARIS, Sept. 6 (AP)—The Office of the Prefect of Police disclosed today there are 6,000 persons in custody in the Paris area, as the purge of collaborationists continued and the city became more orderly.

Authorities have established in Paris a system for people to file charges against suspected collaborators and the first military tribunal to judge the cases has been formed under the new government.

Says Jews Not Freed With Rest Of France

Paris, Sept. 6 (AP)—The newspaper *Combat* said today that Jews were not given full freedom along with the rest of France because no positive measures have been taken to assure their rights even though Nazi anti-Semitic ordnances have been outlawed by the de Gaulle administration.

Several papers in the last few days have reported cases of women being rejected for volunteer jobs in the health service because they were Jewish and today *Combat* complained that Jews are not able to regain possession of their seized homes.

Paris Courts For Traitors

London, Sept. 6 (AP)—Radio France at Algiers said today that Lieut. Gen. Joseph Pierre Koenig, military governor of Paris and head of the French Forces of the Interior, has ordered military tribunals set up in Paris to try traitors and enemy agents.

The broadcast said there would be no appeal from decisions by the tribunal and that others would be established in liberated sections outside Paris.

Paris Theaters Will Reopen

Paris, Sept. 6 (AP)—The theaters of Paris will open Saturday—if it doesn't rain.

It is possible that the openings will be called off on account of weather because the theaters are forced to open up in daytime with open roofs, due to the lack of electricity.

Producers improvised mirrors that catch light through the open roofs and reflect it on the stage.

Hitler's Historian Abridged

LONDON, Sept. 6 (AP)—The official historian of Adolf Hitler's 1,000-year Reich, Gerhard Schroeder, will not have to chronicle its untimely end. The official German news agency said today that Schroeder "died fighting at the head of his men near St. Lo."

Nazis' Western Losses: 600,000 In 3 Months

London, Sept. 6 (AP)—Germany has lost 600,000 soldiers in killed, wounded and prisoners of war in western Europe alone in the last three months, Robert Sherwood, director of the overseas branch of the OWI, declared tonight in an ABSIE (American Broadcasting Station in Europe) broadcast directed to Germany.

SURGEON MISSING

Paris, Sept. 6 (A. P.)—Elizabeth Ravina, operating-room supervisor at the American Hospital in Paris, was seeking today to trace Dr. Sumner Jackson, famous American surgeon who disappeared after he, his wife and son were interned by the Germans on charges of harboring American flyers.

She said that Dr. Jackson, who had been interned briefly at the start of the German occupation, was seized again May 25. He and his family were taken to Vichy, then to a prison at Moulins. They finally vanished last July from the Compiegne internment camp. SEP 1944 believed he may have been taken to Germany.

Jackson's son Philip, 16, also is missing. Mrs. Jackson, a French-Swiss, recently was reported in a prison near Paris, where a sister visited her.

Miss Ravina received a letter from him a month ago telling of starvation for him and his family and of their dire need of clothing.

RIVER FORTRESS TOWN SEIZED ON FRONT IN POLAND

HERCHER

Hint Russians May Have Used Parachute Troops in Crossing Danube.

SPECTACULAR DASH

Five German Counter Attacks Beaten Off in Capture of Ostroleka.

LONDON, Thursday, Sept. 7—(AP) The Red army has smashed across the Danube into Yugoslavia to join with the Yugoslav Partisans, Marshal Tito's radio station broadcast early today shortly after the nightly Russian communique had announced capture of Turnu-Severin, on the Romanian bank of the river.

The Russians did not announce a crossing into Yugoslavia, and Tito's broadcast gave no details, but the development was entirely reasonable, particularly since Moscow dispatches have said the Red army often has outrun official statements by ten miles or more. Tito's broadcast did not state that a juncture had yet been made between his Partisans and the Russians, but the fact that he was able to announce the Russian arrival indicated some connection already existed.

May Have Crossed by Air

The Danube is 4,000 feet wide at Turnu-Severin, but an inkling that a crossing may have been made by air was contained in a midnight Moscow dispatch from Associated Press Correspondent Eddy Gilmore who wrote:

"The Red army is employing large groups of parachutists in its lightning advance westward in an operation which promises soon to link up with Tito's forces."

He added that occupation of Turnu-Severin put the Russians 100 miles from Belgrade, Yugoslav capital, and a little over 140 miles from the Hungarian frontier, "but by the time this is in print, from the way the Russians are going, they will be considerably closer to both objectives."

Paired with the spectacular dash of more than 50 miles westward in a single day in Romania, the Russians gave equal or greater mention to capture on the Polish front of the Narew river fortress of Ostrolekain a hard-slogging gain of two miles through some of the heaviest German defenses.

This victory, extending an outflanking movement against Warsaw and creating an ominous new threat to East Prussia, 26 miles northward, was won after five successive strong German counter-attacks were beaten back, the Soviet communique said.

Two thousand Germans were killed in the counter-attacks and another 300 were drowned as the Russians cleaned out the whole east bank of the Narew, the Russians said.

The twin triumphs, widely contrasting in type and location, both presaged calamity for the Germans, whose radio commentators, apparently having written off the Balkans, took a far graver view of the offensive toward East Prussia and outflanking Warsaw.

Capture of Turnu-Severin, at the downstream end of the famous Danube rapids known as the "Iron Gate," promised immediate juncture of Soviet forces with the Yugoslav partisans of Marshal Tito and threatened early completion of a line of steel clear across the top of the Balkan peninsula. The noose was tightening for the Germans in Bulgaria, Greece, Yugoslavia and Albania.

Isolates Bulgaria

The drive isolated Bulgaria, already crying for an armistice in the war that Russia declared on her Tuesday night, and crushed the last glimmering German hopes of making any serious stand in the Balkans.

The way lay open for Russians and Yugoslavs to prod into the Hungarian plain against the last remaining Axis satellite of any consequence.

Turnu - Severin is but 100 miles from the Yugoslav city of Nis, which controls the main German railroad line from the southern Balkans, and is 260 miles from Budapest. Its capture announced in the Soviet midnight communique, permits complete by-passing of the rugged Carpathian passes for a drive toward the Hungarian capital. The Russians kept silent on German reports that they also had already invaded Bulgaria.

The coinciding victory in Poland, for all its small advance in miles, was heralded by an order of the day from Premier Stalin and a 12-salvo salute from 124 Moscow guns.

The advance was pressed through some of the thickest defensive positions on the whole eastern front and succeeded in clearing the east bank of the Narew river, an important German line, the Soviet communique said.

Stalin's recognition of the success may mean that the armies there have been ordered to invade East Prussia from the southern under-side.

Warsaw, already outflanked at a distance, was still the scene of bitter fighting, with the Russians announcing they had improved their positions northeast of the suburb of Praga and had recaptured Wolomin, 10 miles northeast, which has changed hands several times.

The Germans, saying the Russians had thrust several heavily reinforced tank and infantry divisions into that sector, admitted tonight that a breach had been made but claimed it later was liquidated.

The German transocean agency acknowledged, however, that the offensive, which it said was directed against the southern part of East Prussia, continued "with unabated violence," with "new Russian reserves being brought up continually."

Drive Pressed Four Days

For four days past, the Red armies of Marshal Konstantin K. Rokossovsky and Gen. G. F. Zakharov have been prosecuting the drive to outflank Warsaw, 65 miles south and slightly west from Ostrolenka, and to lay the southern boundaries of East Prussia open to invasion.

Ostrolenka itself is five miles inside the East Prussian border as extended by the Germans in 1939 after the conquest of Poland.

Red Star, army newspaper, said the Germans had constructed deeply staggered fortifications all along that front and were defending every village stubbornly.

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The German transocean agency acknowledged, however, that the offensive, which it said was directed against the southern part of East Prussia, continued "with unabated violence," with "new Russian reserves being brought up continually."

For four days past the Red armies of Marshal Konstantin K. Rokossovsky and General G. F. Zakharov have been prosecuting the drive to outflank Warsaw, sixty-five miles south and slightly west from Ostroleka and to lay the southern boundaries of East Prussia open to invasion.

RUSSIANS REACH YUGOSLAV BORDER IN SWIFT ADVANCE

Northern Army Captures Ostrolenka Fortress on Narew River.

London, Sept. 6 (A. P.).—Russian troops smashing through Romania have reached the Yugoslav border at Turnu-Severin, Moscow announced tonight.

The capture of the frontier town at the Iron Gate leading to Yugoslavia was accomplished after an advance of fifty miles from Craiova, which fell to the Red Army yesterday.

Moscow disclosed the success after Premier Stalin earlier had announced the capture of the Narew River fortress of Ostralenka.

The nightly communique said Soviet forces had completely cleared the Germans from the eastern bank of the Narew River south of Ostralenka and captured more than 100 populated places in their drive toward East Prussia.

Northeast of Praga, the big suburb of Warsaw, Russian troops have improved their positions in counterattacks and recaptured the town of Wolomin, which has changed hands several times in recent fighting, the communique added.

Resistance Collapses.

Front dispatches said the Germans fled in a rout ahead of a Red Army spearhead which had almost completely outflanked the northern frontier of Bulgaria, against which Russia yesterday declared war.

The drive was gathering momentum against Hungary, and German resistance in southeastern Europe appeared to have collapsed as disastrously as it has in France and the Low Countries.

The Russian thrust almost to the foot of northeast Serbia's mountains and to the last pass in front of Hungary made mockery of the fight by Hungarian and German forces in the eastern Carpathians. By following the Craiova-Timisoara railway the Red Army should be able to leave the enemy behind in the Carpathian sack and strike directly toward Budapest with their Romanian and Yugoslav Allies.

E. Prussia Drive Meets Heavy Opposition

Moscow, Sept. 6 (AP)—Russian troops pushed across the Narew river north of Warsaw today and struck toward East Prussia on a broad front against the heaviest kind of opposition, front dispatches said.

At the southern end of the long Eastern Front, troops which captured Craiova in southwest Romania drove along the Wallechian plains on the approaches of Yugoslavia for a junction with Marshal Tito's Partisan army to cut off all the enemy in Bulgaria, southern Yugoslavia, Greece and the Aegean.

50 Miles From Yugoslavia

The swift Russian columns in Romania were less than 50 miles from Yugoslavia, less than 55 from the Iron Gate, where the Danube cuts through the Transylvania Alps; less than 140 from seething Belgrade and 175 from Hungary proper. There was no Soviet announcement that Red troops had invaded Bulgaria, upon which Russia declared war last night.

Swarms of Stormovik planes paced the renewed Russian offensive in the Narew area, 312 miles from Berlin—the closest reported approach of any Allied army. On one 24-mile sector, the Germans concentrated four divisions.

(Reuter reported in announcing a new Soviet offensive today the German Transocean News Agency said: "A great Soviet offensive against us from the northern bank of the Bug in a northerly direction against southern East Prussia is being waged with unrelenting fury.)

Nazi Resistance Reported

Front dispatches from Romania said the Germans were offering considerable resistance in Transylvania mountain passes north and northwest of captured Pitesti.

Advancing more than 70 miles in a day in Romania, Soviet armored forces seized a strategic springboard for an immediate united front with Tito's Partisans.

Front dispatches said the Germans fled in a wild rout ahead of a Red army spearhead which had almost completely outflanked the northern frontier of Bulgaria, against which Russia yesterday declared war.

110 Miles From Nis

Soviet forces were only 110 miles from Nis, the Yugoslav rail junction through which runs Bulgaria's only remaining rail communication with Germany.

The drive was gathering momentum against Hungary, and German resistance in southeastern Europe appeared to have collapsed as disastrously at it has in France and the Low Countries.

Cutting across the top of the Balkan peninsula, the Russians can still trap thousands of Germans who have been struggling to withdraw from the Aegean Islands, the Greek mainland, Albania, Macedonia, Montenegro, Hercogovina and Bosnia.

The Russian thrust almost to the foot of northeast Serbia's mountains and to the last pass in front of Hungary made mockery of the bitter fight by Hungarian and German forces in the eastern Carpathians.

Directly Toward Bucharest

By following the Craiova-Timisoara railway, the Red army should be able to leave the enemy behind in the Carpathian sack and strike directly toward Budapest with their Romanian and Yugoslav allies.

Marshal Tito's three years of difficult isolation may be ended soon, Moscow believed.

In Belgrade open rebellion was reported brewing against the collaborationist regime of Field Marshal Melan Nedic.

BULGARS EDGE ON UPHEAVAL

Moscow Urges People To Take Fate In Own Hands

London, Sept. 6 (AP)—Bulgaria, frantically struggling to get out of the war, seemed on the edge of an internal upheaval as Moscow radio urged the population to "take fate in your own hands."

Unconfirmed reports from other sources pictured Soviet troops already marching into the cornered and bewildered country.

The regime of Premier Constantine Muraviev, confronted by a Russian declaration of war in the very midst of its efforts to wriggle out of war with the United States and Great Britain, appealed to Moscow for an armistice without waiting for the entry of Soviet troops.

Nazis Interned, Report

At the same time the Bulgars paved the way for a possible Bulgarian declaration of war against their former ally Germany by accusing Nazi troops of attacking and capturing units of the Bulgarian army.

[Sofia radio, heard by the Federal Communications Commission, announced that all German troops in Bulgaria had been interned.

["There are no longer any German troops in Bulgaria; those who remained after the deadline have been disarmed and interned," said the broadcast, which came 24 hours after the Soviet declaration of war on Bulgaria and 18 hours after Sofia radio said an armistice had been requested.]

Panicked By Moscow Radio

Apparently panicked by Moscow's radio call to Bulgars to rise against the "ruling clique," the Sofia Government ordered Bulgarians to quit listening to any broadcasts and to submit to "official scaling" of their reception sets.

It was still unclear what notice the Soviet planned to take of Muraviev's armistice appeal, but reports from Moscow correspondents indicated a delegation representing some kind of Bulgarian Government was expected to arrive there to sign an armistice soon.

Already a peace mission from Romania is waiting in Moscow and another from Finland is expected.

A dispatch from Cairo said the Russian declaration of war against Bulgaria was expected to result in a joint Bulgarian armistice with the United States, Great Britain and the Soviet Union.

Only Hungary Secure

The Soviet army newspaper *Red Star* said "the Red army is going to carry out its duty. It is standing on Bulgarian borders full of determination to liberate Bulgaria from its German yoke. It is ready to clear Bulgarian territory and help the Bulgarian people return to their historical friendship with the great Russian people."

Hungary appeared to be the only satellite firmly in the Nazi grip as Czechoslovak forces, reinforced

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with arms from the Allies, launched a counterattack against the Germans in the vicinity of Zilina and Vrutky, main junction line of retreat for the Nazis from Romania and Hungary in the Vah Valley in Slovakia.

Jan Masaryk, Foreign Minister in the Provisional Czech Government in London, announced the delivery of weapons and supplies within the past 48 hours.

Meanwhile, the Premier of the new Cabinet of puppet Slovakia, Dr. Stefan Tiso, stressed in a radio talk that the new Government would continue "upright Slovak-German cooperation."

Chance Of Peace Is Seen For Bulgaria

Helsinki, Sept. 6 (AP)—Seven Finnish peace delegates will depart for Moscow tonight. Premier Hantti Hackzell is chairman of the group.

London, Sept. 6 (AP)—Bulgaria appealed to Russia today for an armistice, a few hours after the Kremlin declared war. Cairo advices said a joint peace with the United States, Britain and the Soviet Union was expected as a result.

The German radio at Oslo said the Russians had marched into the Balkan kingdom. There was no confirmation from Moscow or Sofia.

Contentions Differ

The Bulgars asserted that their Government had ordered strong measures against German forces, accused of attacking Bulgar army units—claims countered by the Russians, who said the rulers of the country were tools of the Nazis and tied to the German war chariot.

Whether terms drafted by the Americans and British for the abortive peace talks in Cairo would be revised or presented in the same form in the name of all three Allied Governments, including Russia, has not yet been decided. The Russians have been consulted on the United States and British terms and it was learned in Cairo that little if any change would be necessary.

The armistice appeal, the official Bulgarian radio announced, was delivered to the Soviet legation in Sofia shortly after midnight.

There was no indication whether Red army troops had crossed the northern border of Bulgaria along which they had been poised for several days after a swift advance through Romania.

It appeared, however, from the trend of events that, should Bulgaria succeed in making peace with Russia, she might find herself at war with Germany.

Charitable Attitude Suggested

(The Chicago *Daily News* foreign service reported from Moscow that there is a suggestion in *Pravda's* leading editorial today that if the Bulgars overthrow their Government (under Premier Kosta Muraviev) and rise against the Germans, the Soviet Union will be inclined to consider favorably the armistice request reportedly broadcast by the Sofia radio.

("The Bulgarian people must take their fate in their own hands," says the Communist party organ, adding that "in this they will give support to all freedom-loving people fighting for their independence and freedom.")

Ministers' Session Long

(*Red Star*, Soviet army organ, declares that the Red army stands ready "to clear Bulgarian soil of the enemy and assist the Bulgarian people "to return to the road of its historic friendship with the Russian people."

(*Izvestia*, official Government organ, states that "the German puppets in Bulgaria have met their doom by carrying out their criminal policy toward the Soviet Union.")

Armistice Asked At Once

The Sofia radio said the Bulgarian Council of Ministers was still in session early today after directing the armistice appeal, but whether this meant that further steps against Germany were being contemplated was a matter of conjecture.

The council meeting was summoned at 3 P. M. yesterday, Sofia said, to "take decisive and firm measures" against German troops who attacked Bulgarian army units engaged in disarming Nazi soldiers fleeing across the border from Romania. The disarming order had been given in conformity with Bulgaria's previous declaration of "neutrality."

While the meeting was in progress word was received of Moscow's declaration of war, and a Foreign Ministry official was dispatched immediately to the Soviet legation to request an armistice, Sofia declared.

No reference was made in the broadcast to the United States or Britain, upon both of whom Bulgaria declared war early in the present conflict while remaining technically at peace with Russia.

Sofia said Bulgarian troops strongly resisted when attacked by German forces, but asserted that the Nazis—by a surprise assault—had captured a number of Bulgarian staff officers and had disarmed some Bulgarian units.

German Announcement Short

The German radio announced without comment that Bulgaria had asked Moscow for an armistice.

The Russian declaration of war upon Bulgaria was issued yesterday after repeated Soviet warnings that Bulgaria's profession of "neutrality" was not enough, and that she should take up arms against the Nazis to square herself.

Whether Bulgaria will voluntarily go to war with Germany remains to be seen. However, of all Hitler's one-time Balkan allies, only Hungary still appears within his grip.

Radio Ban Announced

The Berlin radio this morning reported bitter fighting between Hungarian and Romanian troops inside the Hungarian border.

A Moscow dispatch quoted Red Star, the official Soviet Army newspaper, as saying that Russian forces were at the Bulgarian frontier determined to "liberate" the country.

The Paris radio reported that the Germans were evacuating to the White Russian front.

Transocean, the German propaganda agency, declared that the new Bulgarian premier, Konstantin Muraviev, had issued a decree barring Bulgarians from listening to radio broadcasts.

The Brazzaville radio quoted Ankara reports that said former Deputy Premier Mihail Antonescu of Romania, a nephew of the ousted Premier Ion Antonescu, and a high Romanian officer were arrested by Romanian Patriots last Saturday in Bucharest. The former premier has also been reported under arrest.

Expect Operations to Continue.

Moscow, Sept. 6 (A. P.).—Foreign advices that Bulgaria has asked the Russian Government for an armistice drew no comment here today.

It was generally believed that an armistice request would fall on deaf ears in Moscow unless the Bulgarian Government accompanies it with a promise to break with the Germans immediately and lend active military assistance to the United Nations.

As with Romania, however, even this could not now halt military operations in Bulgaria, it was believed.

The London radio said this morning that "the predicament in which Bulgaria now finds herself, ranged against Britain, the United States and Russia, gets no sympathy in the British press."

The CBS short wave listening station recorded the broadcast which reported the London Times as declaring bluntly that "the Bulgarians must pay the price for their folly. While they continue to help the Germans, there can be no further parley with them.

"The Times says the change of ministry brought no real change in policy and did not lead to the resumption of the armistice talks which had opened formally in Cairo last Friday.

BREST BOMBED THREE TIMES

Gun Emplacements, Road Blocks Wrecked, Dumps Fired

London, Sept. 6 (AP)—American medium and light bombers saturated Brest with high explosives for more than three hours today, wrecking gun emplacements and road blocks in the Brittany peninsula fortress and leaving ammunition and fuel dumps ablaze.

Three separate raids were made and pilots returning from the last one said they were convinced the capitulation of the estimated 25,000 Germans holding out in the fortress was only a matter of a day or so.

Six times in the last four days Brest has been plastered, and the total bomb tonnage rained on it has risen to 3,500. Some of the Marauder mediums, based on newly established French airfields, swooped within 2,000 feet of the city, which was aflame from the raids of the preceding days. Heavy smoke obscured much of the fortress and the flames spread rapidly, crewmen said.

1,500 Tons On Le Havre

Tonight British heavies dumped over 1,500 tons of bombs on Le Havre, another holdout port, this one on the Channel coast. Troops, gun positions, supply depots and other targets were hit.

Other Halifaxes and Lancasters with large fighter escort made a heavy attack on Emden, nearest haven to which the enemy can hope to evacute that portion of his naval strength based in Channel ports. No fighters were seen by the bomber crews either along the route or over Emden, and flak was light to moderate.

Smoke from Emden could be seen 90 miles, the pilots said.

This was the second time RAF heavies have been over Germany in daylight with fighter cover all the way.

3,000,000 Leaflets Fall

More than 3,000,000 surrender leaflets were dropped by fighters on German garrisons at Le Havre, Ostend, Brest, Boulogne, Calais and Dunkerque.

Other fighters ranged wide areas ahead of the troops, as far as Coblentz, Germany, attacking enemy communications. They claimed to have hit 135 motor transports and 56 locomotives in Germany, and over Holland to have machine-gunned a train of 15 passenger cars heavily laden with German troops.

Each of the three successive assaults on Brest lasted more than an hour.

Balkan Retreat Routes Hit

From Italy Nazi troops and transportation funnels were battered by other Allied planes. An estimated 750 American heavies hit Nazi troop concentrations moving from below the Danube river in the east and smashed at retreat routes in the Balkans.

The American Fortresses caught one concentration of enemy troops and vehicles jammed in a small town 150 miles southeast of Belgrade. Railyards 120 miles northeast of Budapest in Hungary also were hit.

Swiss dispatches said rail traffic in South Germany apparently was disorganized from the beating administered by Fortresses in the raid yesterday on Karlsruhe, key funnel point behind the Siegfried Line.

Mosquitos Hit Rail Traffic

Well in advance of the onrushing British and American armies, RAF Mosquitos ranged into Holland and Germany before daylight, attacking rail traffic.

Other Mosquitos bombed Hanover, and rocket-firing fighters attacked enemy shipping off the Netherlands coast during the night, sinking a medium-sized vessel, leaving another in flames, and damaging three smaller craft. A similar attack was made against another concentration today, but clouds prevented observation of the results.

More than 300 Marauders joined in the morning assault, and in the second mission they stabbed through heavy clouds, picking out targets through openings in the ceilings. Crewmen said their hits were well clustered in target areas.

Dense clouds of smoke rolled up from the city after this fifth attack since Sept. 1, and furiously blazing fuel dumps served as beacons for succeeding waves.

All the Marauders returned safely from the second raid to their bases in France, but on the first attack of the day one plane was reported missing—the first Ninth U. S. Air Force bomber to be lost in 1,000 sorties against Brest since the first of the month.

Throughout the day other light and medium bombers ranged over Holland, Belgium and western Germany, bombing and strafing German transport.

BOMB NAZI TROOPS AND ESCAPE ROADS

London, Sept. 6 (A. P.).—Some 750 United States heavy bombers flying from Italy bombed concentrations of German troops moving northward from below the Danube today, along with Nazi retreat routes in the Balkans.

They struck as wave upon wave of smaller American bombers battered besieged Brest for a solid hour and ranged behind the western front and into Germany, snarling transportation.

One large formation of Liberators from the south bombed a mass of enemy troops, tanks and vehicles jammed into the small town of Ofleskovac, 150 miles southeast of the Yugoslav capital of Belgrade. First reports said that the German air force was absent again. Fortresses bombed the Oradea railyards, 25 miles southeast of the Hungarian capital of Budapest.

Before dawn, British Mosquitoes bombed the German city of Hanover without loss, and Typhoons attacked shipping off Holland with rockets, sinking a medium sized vessel, setting another afire and damaging three others.

British coastal and naval planes kept harrassing German shipping along the coast, although the weather became worse during the day.

Will Throw Robots At Troops, Nazis Hint

London, Sept. 6 (AP)—RAF Mosquitos last night attacked Hannover, important German communications center and industrial city 150 miles west of Berlin, the Air Ministry announced today. No planes were lost.

London, Sept. 6 (AP)—As London enjoyed a quiet night—the fifth in a row broken only by one brief flurry of flying bombs early yesterday—the Germans hinted they would turn their "V-1" robots against Allied armies on the Continent now that most of the buzz-bomb coast has been lost.

Conceding that the flying bombs "may not be launched against England with the same regularity as hitherto," a Nazi radio commentator declared: "The V-1 can be employed against other targets on the European Continent. The weapon will lose nothing of its importance."

Ready To Celebrate

Londoners, while naturally suspicious of the Nazis, are about ready to hail their own "liberation"—the freedom from four years of bombing.

While the British Government has warned the thousands who left London at the height of the robot raids to stay where they are for a while anyway, railroads report a growing trickle of returning evacuees—mostly adults.

Housing Problem

Any mass return would lead to a serious housing problem. In addition to the thousands of homes blasted so badly they are uninhabitable, thousands of others are in such bad condition that only one or two rooms are livable.

Meanwhile, it was disclosed that a direct hit by a robot bomb caused considerable damage to Staple Inn, a beautiful row of medieval half-timbered houses facing High Holborn. A chronicler in the days of King James I described the Staple as the "fayrest of innes of Chancerie."

A robot bomb struck the home of Queen Wilhelmina recently, but she escaped injury. One of the house staff was killed and the damage was so great that the Dutch ruler moved to another residence about 25 miles away.

Didn't Squeal

London, Sept. 6 (AP)—The Battle of London, from the air fighting of 1940-41 through the flying bombs of 1944, has been won by the people of London—so far, Home Secretary Herbert Morrison said today.

"London has been in the front line in the final, victorious phase of the greatest war in history," he said. "Hitler paid London this compliment, that if only he could knock her out he would win everything. He failed. . . . He is beaten because what came through to London—and there was plenty of it at times—did not make the Londoners squeal."

compulsory drills for Britain's 2,000,000 anti-invasion home guards will end next Monday.

The Ministry of Home Security published these proclamations as the war turned a full cycle. Now Germany was being invaded, and Hitler was training sharpshooters for guerrilla war on German soil.

In the stores sales of blackout drapes already had fallen off sharply and sales of flags and bunting for Victory Day boomed.

Many cities are ready with new lighting systems; northerly Liverpool already has a "moonlight" system.

The New Regulations

Faithful fire watchers who did heroic duty during the German air force assaults tonight toasted the promised end of their vigil.

The home guards, whose members were rushed from every walk of life with walking sticks, shot guns and even pitchforks to defend their island in May of 1940, and who became a smartly uniformed armed force of millions, may still

Lights To Go Up Again In England On Sept. 17

Change From Complete Blackout Will Be Neither Sudden Nor Universal, However

London, Sept. 6 (AP)—The rigid blackout regulations which plunged Britain into darkness five years ago will be relaxed September 17, the Government announced tonight.

In addition to turning on the lights again, an act which probably will be a greater boon to morale than anything short of the end of the war itself, joyful Britons will drop many civilian defense duties they undertook in the days when Prime Minister Churchill proclaimed "we'll fight on the beaches and in the hills."

A Week From Sunday

The blackout—the most depressing of all British wartime restrictions—will be relaxed almost to the vanishing point a week from Sunday. Daytime fire-watching will end and night fire guard duties will cease in all Britain except London and the southern coastal areas, and drill voluntarily, the War Office announced.

Under the new regulations windows must be curtained only so that objects inside the building are not distinguishable from the outside. This means ordinary peacetime curtains or blinds may be used.

Although the German air force has not visited the country in force since June 7, the day after the invasion of western France, Home Secretary Herbert Morrison cautioned the public to be ready to resume their civil-defense duties in event of further atacks.

Czechoslovak Forces Get Allied Assistance

London, Sept. 6 (AP)—Weapons and supplies were received from the Allies this week by Czechoslovak forces and Slovak patriots battling the Germans in the partitioned nation, Foreign Minister Jan Masaryk of the Czechoslovak Government-in-Exile announced today.

"The arrival of this assistance has had a great moral effect among them," Masaryk said.

Presumably the weapons and supplies were dropped by planes.

The Czechs and Slovaks hold positions astride railways which the Germans probably hope to use in extricating troops from Romania.

Communication has been established between the fighting units and headquarters in London.

DUTCH GOVERNMENT LEAVING FOR HOME

LONDON, Set. 6 — (AP) The Netherlands Government-in-Exile said official farewell to Britain today before departing for the homeland. Premier Pieter Gerbrandy declared one of the first tasks will be to raise an army, navy and air force for the Pacific war.

Counting on a speedy ejection of the Nazis from Holland by Allied armies, Gerbrandy held a press conference attended by British Minister of Information Brendan Bracken.

Gerbrandy said members of the present cabinet would resign as soon as they reach Holland, leaving Queen Wilhemina free in the formation of a new government.

When there question was raised of plans for self-government in the Dutch East Indies, Bracken urged the Dutch not to relinquish any portion of their far-flung territories in the post-war period because "Dutch rule has been a blessing wherever established."

The premier's reply was that there would be a round table discussion of that question soon.

Gerbrandy said that if large areas of Holland were found to have been flooded by the Germans "then certainly we would demand territorial compensation."

Dutch Told To Hold Empire

At a farewell press conference for Gerbrandy British Minister of Information Brendan Bracken urged the Dutch not to relinquish any portion of their far-flung territories after the war.

"Dutch rule," he said, "has been a blessing wherever established."

Bracken's statement was made after Gerbrandy had been asked what plans had been drawn for self-government for the Netherlands East Indies.

Discussion Planned

The Premier's reply was that there would be a round-table discussion of that question. He stressed, however, that the "people in the Netherlands East Indies and the Netherlands itself have a right to express themselves on that. We cannot now impose a new regime on them."

Holland will be under a state of siege until normal conditions are restored, Gerbrandy announced. This means public meetings without permission are banned.

To Fight In Pacific

Gerbrandy said the first projects the Dutch would tackle after the homeland was regained would be the raising of an army, navy and air force capable of effective participation in the freeing of Pacific possessions now held by the Japanese.

"It must be remembered," he said, "that when we return to our homeland it will be with the realization that the greater part of our territories still are under the heel of the Japanese."

on the west shore of Tokyo Bay twelve miles south of Yokohama. Its command area should cover thousands of square miles of the Pacific. The broadcast did not bring out whether the deaths resulted from sea or air attacks.

The announcement of the loss of a vice-admiral and five rear admirals was broadcast as the Japanese Diet opened an extraordinary session to hear "the true war situation" from Premier Gen. Kuniaki Koiso. His report tomorrow should include the increasing threat to the Philippines brought by Gen. Douglas MacArthur's bombers.

He Ate The Evidence

Nottingham, England, Sept. 6 (AP). A man charged with wilfully wasting food by overturning a table with margarine, tea, sugar and bread, was found not guilty when his wife came to his defense and said she had swept up the food and made her husband eat it.

Sweden To Bar War-Criminal Entry

Stockholm, Sept. 6 (AP)—Sweden will bar its frontiers to war criminals and return to their own countries for justice any who "slip through," Gustav Moeller, Minister of Social Affairs, declared in a speech last night.

"Our policy so far has been to keep our frontiers open for refugees" said Moeller, "but it should not be concluded that Sweden will be open, or is prepared to grant asylum, to those who by their actions have defied the conscience of the civilized world or betrayed their own country."

STOCKHOLM, Sept. 6 — (AP) An estimated 1,000 persons "disappear" daily in Germany as the Nazi wave of terror and violence grows, it was reported tonight by a neutral informant just returned from the Reich.

2 Deaths Linked With Hitler Plot

Madrid, Sept. 6 (AP)—Obituary columns of German newspapers received here hint of further executions resulting from the July attempt to kill Hitler.

Two simple death announcements in the *Deutsche Allgemeine Zeitung* reported the "natural death" and the "death by accident" of two members of the family of Field Marshal General Erwin von Witzleben, who was hanged August 8 according to Berlin broadcasts, for his part in the plot.

The announcement of the death of Capt. Willy von Witzleben, a knight of the Order of the German Empire, was dated just two days after the execution of the field marshal. Apparently the captain was a brother or uncle of the field marshal. The "accidental" death of one Dorothea von Witzleben was dated August 8.

BATTLE OF PO VALLEY LOOMS

Canadians Push Nearer Rimini, Yanks Capture Lucca

Rome, Sept. 6 (AP)—The decisive battle for northern Italy on the broad stretches of the Po river valley appeared near tonight after Eighth Army troops plunged within five miles of Rimini on the Adriatic coast and Americans on the opposite end of the front seized Lucca, provincial capital ten miles northeast of Pisa.

Once Rimini is captured, General Sir Harold Alexander will pour out onto the flatlands of northern Italy the greatest armored striking force ever assembled in the Mediterranean area to proceed with the annihilation of Field Marshal General Albert Kesselring's armies.

Fierce Around Coriano

Six Japanese Admirals Killed

Dutch Cabinet Going Home

London, Sept. 6 (AP)—Counting on a speedy liberation of Holland by Allied armies, the Netherlands Government in exile officially took leave of Britain today before returning to the homeland.

Premier Pieter Gerbrandy declared that members of the present Netherlands Cabinet would resign as soon as they reached Holland, leaving Queen Wilhelmina free in formation of a new Government.

Tokyo Broadcast Says Their Deaths Came From Action by Allies.

London, Sept. 6 (A. P.).—The Tokyo radio said today that a Japanese vice-admiral and five rear-admirals were killed recently "by enemy action in the command area" of the Yokosuka naval station.

The naval station is situated

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Due south of Rimini, Canadian forces crushed all Nazi counter-attacks and carved out new positions only five miles from the city's outskirts. Other Eighth Army units striking directly up the coast were reported less than six miles from their goal as enemy forces weakened considerably under combined blows by Allied ground troops, warships and planes.

Some of the fiercest fighting occurred around the key town of Coriano, seven miles south of Rimini and about two miles from the sea. Allied shock troops captured an important ridge running from Coriano to the coast and sent patrols for a time into the town itself.

The German First Parachute Division, which met the first assault of the Canadians below Rimini and tried desparately for nearly a week to stem the advance, was said to have been so mauled that it was relieved.

Warships Shell Batteries

For the second day two British destroyers stood offshore and slammed more than 600 shells into German batteries and gun positions guarding Rimini. An Allied communique said several batteries were silenced. Return fire from enemy guns was described as ineffectual.

Rimini, an ancient Roman port with a pre-war population of 65,000, is at the Adriatic terminus of a Po Valley highway which runs northwest through Bologna into the heart of the northern Italy industrial regions. Ten miles northwest of the city is the Rubicon of Caesar's fateful crossing.

Yanks Also Take Altopascio

Lucca, captured by American patrols in the Fifth Army's thrust near the western end of the line, is an important communications center with a normal population of 82,000. An Allied announcement of its occupation did not mention any enemy resistance, leaving the supposition that Nazi troops in that sector had withdrawn into the depths of their Gothic line defenses.

Also taken in the Yank advance was Altopascio, nine miles east of Lucca on a main lateral highway to Pistoia, a key objective 26 air-line miles northwest of Florence. Patrols were reported well past Altopascio and driving toward Pescia, six miles to the north.

Nazi resistance to the Fifth Army was confined mostly to small groups of enemy rear guards, but Lieut. Gen. Mark W. Clark's men had to contend with elaborate minefields and demolitions.

ALLIES CAPTURE

RIDGE IN ITALY

Win High Ground in Heavy Fighting Below Rimini.

Rome, Sept. 6 (A. P.).—Powerful Eighth Army forces have captured an important ridge running from the key town of Coriano to the Adriatic Sea in heavy fighting below Rimini, eastern anchor of the Nazis' Gothic Line, but Coriano is still in German hands, Allied Headquarters said today.

Allied patrols have penetrated the town, but troops have not been able to enter it in force. The Germans were said to be putting up a strong defense on high ground to the left of Coriano.

North of Pisa on the western end of the Italian front the Americans continued to gain, driving the Germans from Altopascia and sending patrols deep into the important communications center of Lucca, a provisional capital, with a population of 82,000, ten miles northeast of Pisa.

British columns ran into growing resistance north of Florence, but made important gains in the high ground overlooking the city.

The resistance of the Nazis on the Adriatic showed signs of weakening as the Canadians and other elements of the Eighth Army mauled tank and infantry reinforcements thrown into their path.

The Germans have been compelled to relieve their much-battered parachute battalion by an ill-sorted collection of men from the Turkoman Division, which was commanded by Major-Gen. Otto Van Viedenmayer, but who has, apparently, been relieved of his command.

The new Canadian drive which started two nights ago has carried to within a half mile of the Marano River, in the face of considerable opposition from self-propelled and anti-tank guns.

No Gain Toward Rimini.

No new gains were reported in the direction of Rimini, although for the last forty-eight hours the British have been less than six miles from that terminus to the valley of the Po.

British warships bombed Rimini, however, slamming more than 600 rounds into the battries guarding the port. Excellent results were claimed.

The Fifth Army consolidated rapidly all the high ground to the west of Florence which has fallen to it in the three-day advance and one column was well ahead of the road center of Altopascio and moving north toward Pescia.

German resistance west of Florence was confined mostly to small groups, using all types of infantry weapons and supporting fire from 75 millimeter field guns. The Fifth Army has had to contend with elaborate mine fields and extensive demolitions. Many great explosions which were reported east and west of Pistoia, a key objective twenty-six air-line miles northwest of Florence.

North of the fighting on the Adriatic Allied fighters and bombers continued to raid communications and destroy bridges.

AMG To Send Poletti To The Milan Region

Rome, Sept. 6 (AP)—Col. Charles Poletti today prepared to become regional commissioner of the Milan region as soon as the industrial heart of Italy near the French frontier has been captured.

Poletti, former Governor of New York, has been commissioner of the Rome district for the Allied Military Government.

REPORT BULGARIA AT WAR WITH NAZIS

ANKARA, Sept. 6—(AP) Bulgaria was reported today to have notified Britain, Russia and the United States that she has declared war on Germany.

The action was said to have been taken after German troops had attempted to disarm Bulgarian troops withdrawing from Yugoslavia.

Allies Drive On In North Burma

Southeast Asia Command Headquarters, Kandy, Ceylon, Sept. 6 (AP)—Allied patrols probing far below captured Mogaung in North Burma are heading steadily toward Hopin and reorganized Japanese defenses along the Myitkyina-Mandalay railway, a headquarters communique said tonight.

At last reports, the North Burma patrols were beyond Pinbaw, 22 miles southwest of Mogaung, and Hopin lies about 20 more miles to the southwest.

In Eastern Burma, near the Yunnan province frontier of China, other searching patrols at last reports were less than 50 miles from the Salween Chinese besieging the main Japanese Yunnan base of Tengchung.

Allies Lose Contact With Burma Japs

Southeast Asia Command Headquarters, Kandy, Ceylon, Sept. 6 (AP)—Japanese forces retreating from India have broken off contact with Allied forces pursuing them into western Burma, but British and American planes continued to hammer the enemy's line of withdrawal, headquarters announced today.

Long-range British and American fighters also struck at railway yards in the Mandalay area and heavy bombers attacked Sangkhla in Thailand, on the Thailand-Burma railway. Moulein, an important Burmese communications point, was plastered by night bombers.

In northern Burma Allied patrols made further progress down the Mandalay railway toward Hopin.

FOE SEIZES KIYANG IN PUSH AT KWEILIN

Japanese Also Gain at Other Points in Hunan and in Coastal Chekiang

CHUNGKING, China, Sept. 6 (AP)—Kiyang, guarding the route to the Lingling airbase near the southern Hunan Province border, has fallen to the swift new Japanese drive, the Chinese High Command announced tonight. The new enemy attempt to split China apparently was in full swing.

Kiyang, fifty miles southwest of the Canton-Hankow railway junction of Hengyang, fell at dawn Tuesday to a vicious three-way attack from the north, south and east, and the enemy continued a drive beyond along the trackless Hunan-Kwangsi Railway.

The Chinese said Changning, strongpoint thirty-seven miles south of Hengyang, still was in their hands. [The Japanese radio reported the capture of Changning.]

The drive presages an all-out Japanese attempt to nullify the Chinese hold on remaining stretches of the Canton-Hankow Railway between Hengyang and northern Kwangtung, in preparation for expected American landings on the China coast.

In other sectors of Hunan, the Japanese continued the offensive. A reinforced column from Siangsiang smashed southward against Chinese positions two miles above Yungfeng, which is forty-five miles northwest of Hengyang. Outside contested Liling, seventy-five miles northeast of Hengyang, a key point in the Japanese defense system east of the Canton-Hankow route, the Chinese said they repulsed several enemy attacks.

Still another Japanese column, striking westward toward Paoching, sixty-three miles west of Hengyang, was reported halted in fighting twenty-five miles from that objective, the capture of which would safeguard the new push down the Hunan-Kwangsi route.

In the maritime province of Chekiang, the Japanese thrusting southeast from captured Lishui along the Wu River reached a point twenty miles from Wenchow, seaport about 225 miles south of Shanghai. The High Command said severe fighting was in progress.

To the north of Hunan, in Hupeh Province, where the Chinese have been making a series of diversionary attacks against the enemy in the Ichang area along the Yangtze River, heavy rain hampered military action, a communiqué said.

Kiyang Captured By Japanese

Chungking, Sept. 6 (AP)—The Chinese high command announced today the loss of Kiyang, 50 miles southwest of Japanese-held Hengyang, and further gains by the enemy striking down the Hunan-Kwangsi railway in an effort to cut Free China in two.

Kiyang guarded the Allied air base at Lingling.

A communique from Gen. Joseph W. Stilwell's headquarters earlier told of a heavy American air attack on the area of Kiyang, suggesting that it had been seized by the invaders.

Chinese Hold Roadblocks

On the Yunnan front the Japanese continued attempts to relieve their garrisons at the Burma road towns of Lungling and Mangshih by attacks on Chinese roadblocks, but the Chinese maintained the upper hand, the Chinese High Command said.

Farther northeast, the Chinese cleared a ridge on Sungshan Peak except for one strongpoint, bringing nearer the long sought opening of the Burma road west of the Salween river.

Nelson Is in Chungking On Roosevelt Mission

Stilwell Accompanied Him and Hurley to China Capital

CHUNGKING, Sept. 6 (AP).—Donald M. Nelson, War Production Board chairman, and Major General Patrick Hurley arrived at Chungking today on a mission for President Roosevelt. They were accompanied by General Joseph W. Stilwell.

While the purpose of Nelson's visit has been represented here as primarily economic, it was assumed the discussions of the American leaders with Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek would cover much wider ground, probably including the problems of achieving the fullest possible Chinese military and political unity to hasten the collapse of Japan.

Hurley was expected to review with Chiang all military aspects of the war against Japan, particularly stressing the manner and means of Chinese co-operation when American troops land on the China coast.

Nelson and Hurley are staying with General Stilwell at his private residence here. They will have their first session with Chiang tomorrow.

NELSON IN CHINA

Chungking, Sept. 6 (A. P.).—Donald M. Nelson, head of the United States War Production Board, and Major-Gen. Patrick Hurley arrived in Chungking today accompanied by Gen. Joseph W. Stilwell.

The American leaders prepared for an important conference with President Chiang Kai-shek, now confronted with the most serious Japanese offensive since Hankow and Canton fell in October six years ago. They are expected to give the Generalissimo a complete idea of the assistance the United States intends to give China and possibly what Washington expects in return.

Three Jap Ships Sunk

Southwest Pacific Headquarters, Thursday, Sept. 7 (AP)—Navy Catalina planes sank three small Japanese freighters off Mindanao, southern Philippines, Monday night and Tuesday morning, headquarters announced today.

Liberator bombers, meanwhile, continued the neutralization of the airdromes around Davao, most important port in the southern Philippines, toward which Gen. Douglas MacArthur's forces are aiming.

Vogelkop Peninsula Hit

Simultaneously, strong forces of Australian and American fighter bombers swept Vogelkop peninsula on Dutch New Guinea, hitting at Japanese positions. They did their work without encountering enemy opposition.

Bad weather hampered operations in other Southwest Pacific sectors.

37 More Jap Vessels Hit By Yank Flyers

Southwest Pacific Headquarters, Sept. 6 (AP)—Smashing new Allied air blows against Japan's crumbling position south of the Philippines have destroyed or crippled 37 more enemy ships, including 13 laden with troops, Gen. Douglas MacArthur said today.

Raids Sunday and Monday, continuing at the fast tempo of past pre-invasion tactics, achieved these results:

Air patrols sank or wrecked 13 barges and small ships filled with troops along the Menado coast of Dutch Celebes.

Freighters Bombed

Night patrols destroyed a 1,000-ton freighter and left a 4,000-tonner probably sinking from direct hits off Halmahera, the stepping-stone island between New Guinea and the southern Philippine island of Mindanao. Six smaller freighters and 13 barges also were destroyed in this area.

In the Gulf of Davao, principal port of Mindanao, night patrol planes sank a 1,000-ton merchantman.

One Driven Ashore

Another thousand-tonner was driven ashore and a coastal vessel sunk off Amboina, west of New Guinea.

These enemy losses brought to 54 the number of ships sunk or damaged since last Wednesday in the Philippine-Moluccas area, where shipping is so hard-hit that barges make up a good part of the enemy supply fleet.

Bomber Survives Crash With Jap

Southwest Pacific Air Base, Sept. 6 (AP)—The Liberator Miss Liberty limped home in the dawn after surviving a collision with a Japanese night fighter over Davao, and Fifth Air Force flyers believe the incident is the first of its kind in the Pacific.

Her pilot was Lieut. Roland Fisher, of Denver, Col., and her co-pilot Second Lieutenant J. W. Bryant, of New York city. They nursed her home over hundreds of miles of ocean after she also had taken a burst of gunfire from another enemy night fighter which ripped out her belly, cut control cables and knocked out the hydraulics.

Turret Sheared Off

A Japanese searchlight caught Miss Liberty just after Bombardier Second Lieutenant Howard R. Hammett, of Tulsa, Okla., hit the target. An enemy fighter came in at 1 o'clock (nearly head on). Assistant Engineer Staff Sergeant John W. Skinner, Gloucester, N. J., later said he thought the Japanese was blinded by the searchlight as he sped toward the big bomber.

The fighter pulled out, but too late, and skidded under Miss Liberty's nose, shearing off her unoccupied belly turret and crumpling the lower half of one stabilizer.

Crewmen believed the Japanese plane was destroyed in the collision. A second Japanese fighter hit Miss Liberty with a brust of 20-mm. fire before Fisher got her out of the lights.

Made Emergency Repairs

The pilot sent Radioman Technical Sergeant Roy J. McGrath, of New York city, aft to inspect the fluttering tail. McGrath reported "maybe she'll stay on and maybe she won't."

Engineer Staff Sergeant Robert W. Fagan, Philadelphia, made emergency repairs on the way home. Navigator Second Lieutenant John E. Murray, Jamestown, N. Y., kept her tightly on her course.

When Fisher neared a landing he had enough hydraulic pressure for just one application of power on the brakes. He skidded her to a stop at the end of the runway.

Nobody was hurt.

Japs Withhold Data On 2,877 Aussies

Canberra, Australia, Sept. 6 (AP). Japan has failed to send information about 2,877 Australian soldiers still in Japanese hands, Army Minister Francis M. Forde said today.

Japan, through Geneva, by capture cards and by radio, has accounted for 20,042 Australians. The others are officially listed as missing.

FREYBERG HURT IN CRASH

New Zealand General in Italy Quits Command Temporarily

WELLINGTON, New Zealand, Sept. 6 (AP)—Lieut. Gen. Sir Bernard C. Freyberg, commander of the New Zealand Second Corps in Italy, has been injured in an airplane crash-landing, Prime Minister Peter Fraser has been informed.

General Freyberg's reconnaissance plane crashed while landing at a forward field and he suffered a wound in his right side. After an operation, surgeons reported his condition was satisfactory.

Temporary command of the corps has been assumed by Brig. C. E. Weir, who has received the temporary rank of major general.

NAVY BAGS JAP AIR TRANSPORT

Marcus Island Bombed Anew By U. S. Warplanes

United States Pacific Fleet Headquarters, Pearl Harbor, Sept. 6 (AP). American warplanes slashed anew into the island steppingstones south of Japan and made their first attack since May 19 on Marcus Island, 1,200 miles southeast of Tokyo, in widespread actions announced today.

Much-bombed Iwo, in the Volcano Islands, 750 miles south of Tokyo, took a light pounding Sunday and Monday. Two air-borne enemy fighters failed to challenge the army Liberators, which met moderate anti-aircraft fire.

Jap Transport Shot Down

[An enemy transport plane was shot down Monday near Iwo by a navy search plane, demonstrating that area no longer is safe for such aircraft. A medium bomber escorting the transport escaped, the navy press release said.

[A Washington dispatch reported there was unofficial speculation there whether six Japanese admirals, reported by Radio Tokyo to have been lost recently in enemy action, were aboard the transport. Tokyo gave no indication of where the incident may have occurred.]

Gun positions on Pagan Island, in the Marianas south of Iwo, were strafed and subjected to rocket fire September 2, 3 and 4. The air strip on Rota, south of Pagan, was bombed Sunday.

Raid By Land-Based Bombers

Marcus was smacked by Seventh AAF Liberators Sunday and Monday. It was the first land-based bomber raid on that island, which has been worked over three times by carrier planes. The army bombers met intense ground fire.

The last previous attack on Marcus was by a carrier task force under Rear Admiral Alfred E. Montgomery. The carrier planes flew 373 sorties, on May 19 and 20, to drop 148 tons of bombs on the airdrome, supply dumps, gun positions and buildings.

Other raids included strikes by a single army Liberator on September 2, 3 and 4 against Yap, in the western Carolines, and neutralizing attacks September 4 on isolated Nipponese in the Marshall Islands.

Yanks Now Two-Thirds Of Way To Philippines

Chungking, Sept. 6 (AP)—The Chinese asserted today that the Japanese had suffered 2,144,000 casualties among combat troops, plus "600,000 to their garrison, supply and transport units in the rear" during the eight years of war through June 31. Chinese casualties were said to total 2,802,220.

By C. Yates McDaniel

Southwest Pacific Headquarters, Sept. 6 (AP)—American warplanes sweeping virtually unopposed over southern Mindanao today are forging another link in the master chain of strategy which Gen. Douglas MacArthur's forces have already extended two thirds of the long way back to the Philippines.

MacArthur's advance from southeastern New Guinea—high tide of Japan's southward drive from Asia—is equivalent to a push from northern Florida to Cheyenne, Wyo., on the way to Seattle, Wash.

Neutralization of Japanese air power in southern Mindanao is the latest payoff of coordinated land, sea and air strategy which, since mid-December of last year, has landed American troops at 11 points on New Britain and New Guinea and brought them to northwesternmost Dutch New Guinea about 600 miles from the Philippines.

34,847 Japs Killed

While climbing the ladder reaching toward the Philippines since December 15, 1943, MacArthur's forces have killed and counted 34,847 Japanese, more than ten times the number of American lives lost.

The ground advance was matched in the air, said Brig. Gen. Charles Willoughby in a staff lecture today. He credited American airmen with destroying 13,330 Japanese planes from the start of the war to June 30, keeping pace with the enemy's production.

In the first half of this year, he said, Southwest Pacific planes dropped [illegible] per cent. greater bomb load than in all 1943. The tonnage dropped in six months throughout Asia and the Pacific was nearly half again as great as in all of last year.

Cape Gloucester Hit Hardest

Heaviest pre-invasion bomb load was dropped on Cape Gloucester, New Britain, held by the Japanese 65th Division which fought at Bataan.

"We had a grudge against them," Willoughby commented, "and we took the opportunity to smear them."

In the ten landings made since December 15, Willoughby said, an average of 14 Japanese have been killed for every American. The latest invasion at Sansapor on the tip of Dutch New Guinea cost the Japanese 187 lives for every American. Costliest to the United States was the Wake Island conquest where the Japanese lost six to one.

"We have been aided," Willoughby said, "by the Japanese preference to die stupidly rather than to live intelligently."

Argentina Head Speaks To People

Buenos Aires, Sept. 6 (AP)—President Edelmiro Farrell told the people of Argentina in a nationwide broadcast tonight that his Government now more than ever feels itself the true representative of the will of the people.

This is so, he asserted, despite the efforts of some persons to spread "alarmist rumors and disturbing versions regarding the presumptive intentions or attitudes of members of the Government."

Record Convoy Arrived In Britain Recently

Ottawa, Sept. 6 (AP)—The largest convoy "ever to sail the seas" arrived recently in Britain, Navy Minister Angus MacDonald said today. It consisted of 160 merchant ships carrying more than a million tons of cargo.

RCAF Makes 'Demand Valve' To Regulate Oxygen Flow

Toronto, Sept. 6 (AP)—A valve which supplies oxygen for high-altitude combat according to the airman's need has been developed by the clinical investigation unit of the RCAF and aeronautical engineers, an air force press release said today.

In developing their new "demand valve" the scientists had to evolve one which would turn on oxygen when the airman breathed in and turn it off when he breathed out. It was necessary also for the valve to deliver the proper proportion of oxygen in relation to height, since considerably more oxygen is required at high altitudes.

Operated By Spring

In the new device a diaphragm regulates the frequency of oxygen intake. As the airman breathes, the diaphragm presses a tiny spring, [illegible]sing the right amount of oxy- the aircraft rises, a metal bellows expands and makes the mixture inhaled richer in oxygen.

Military aviation long has tried to produce a satisfactory demand valve. Pilots zooming and diving at 500-mile-an-hour speeds have no time to fiddle with control dials. A flow of oxygen satisfactory at 15,000 feet, for example, brings unconsciousness at 30,000 feet.

Germans Tried First

The German air force introduced the demand-valve principle in 1933 and has been working on it ever since. The RCAF valve, weighing 14 ounces and small enough to be slung around a pilot's neck, is half the size and weight of the Nazi type. Its Canadian inventors say it is more efficient.

Until 1942 the United States Air Force used the continuous delivery system, providing so much oxygen per man per minute at various heights. American authorities since have done much work in the field of demand supply.

Japanese Diet Meets, New Premier To Speak

New York, Sept. 6 (AP)—The Tokyo radio announced today that the Japanese Diet convened this morning for its 85th extraordinary session and its first since Gen. Kuniaki Koiso assumed the Premiership.

Koiso, who summoned the Diet for the purpose of informing the people of "the true war situation" and making known the administrative policies of his Government, will address both houses tomorrow, said a broadcast recorded by the Federal Communications Commission.

Anti-Hitler Riots Reported

New York, Sept. 6 (AP)—The Office of War Information quoted Swedish newspapers tonight as saying that anti-Hitler riots have broken out in a number of German cities.

The Stockholm *Tidningen*, the OWI said, reported crowds of women, soldiers and workers in "several" German cities had marched shouting "Down with Hitler—we want peace." It also reported clashes between civilians and SS (Elite Guard) units. The cities were not named.

A report by the Stockholm *Aftontidningen* to the OWI said the German garrison of Doeberitz, near Berlin, had "mutinied" during the showing of a film on the execution of Field Marshal Erwin von Witzleben and that "shooting occurred."

Hitler Calls 'Urgent Meeting'

New York, Sept. 6 (AP)—The British Broadcasting Company said in a broadcast heard late today by NBC that Adolf Hitler has called "an urgent meeting of all his party chiefs" to discuss the war's crisis.

To Release Few Soldiers After Germany Is Beaten

WASHINGTON, Sept. 6 — (AP) The Army announced today the methods it will use in demobilizing part of its strength after Germany is defeated, but there was every indication that the number of men released immediately would be small. Moreover, the Navy emphasized that it planned no demobilization until Japan is beaten.

One highly placed person said only a "trickle" of soldiers would start home after V-Day in Europe, largely because of the Pacific war's priority but also because the approved discharge basis — under which the men will be released individually and not by units—will be complicated and therefore slow.

To determine priorities for discharges, the Army will use a point system giving weighted credits for total months in the army, total months overseas, decorations and battle clasps indicating combat service, and dependent children.

The system, it was explained, will permit release of men serving in the Pacific as well as in Europe. Individuals considered "surplus" in the various theaters will be sent to manpower pools in this country. Then those with the highest priorities under the point system will be discharged first — provided they do not have qualifications which make them essential to the service.

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The Army said this discharge system was built in large part around the solicited suggestions of the fighting men themselves.

It said the Pacific war would take first priority in all calculations. Millions of men and millions of tons of equipment and supplies will be transferred to the Orient "to defeat Japan as quickly as possible, and permanently."

Navy to Increase Strength

As the Army announced its plan, the Navy said that, far from stabilizing demobilization after victory in Europe, it will still be increasing in strength.

Considerable study has been given the method of demobilization, Navy Secretary Forrestal reported, and in principle the Navy agrees with the Army's individual rating scheme, but 'a final and precise blue print is not expected to be drawn until the defeat of Japan is at hand."

The Army command does not know yet how many men will be surplus after the Nazis have been crushed. The requirements for the war against Japan have been fixed with considerable exactness, but the size of the occupation army to be required in Europe is still a wide open guess.

It is certain to be considerably larger than the force of something over 200,000 men which comprised the American Army of Occupation in Germany in 1918-19, and is expected to stay in Europe longer than the few months that Army remained. (The "Army of Occupation" ceased to exist in July, 1919, but the "American Forces in Germany," a total of only 6,800 men, remained there three years.)

Of the factors entering into probable American requirements for occupation troops in Europe the most compelling will be conditions with Germany. If there is a formal surrender, with order reasonably well maintained inside Germany, it is predicted the problem will be relatively simple. If there is, however, merely a progressive disintegration of German resistance with sporadic guerilla-type operations continuing for months, the occupation force is expected to be much larger.

Also a factor in figuring the size of the American occupation force is the relative scarcity of Allied troops to share the job. At the end of the World War British and French forces outnumbered the Americans in the occupied zones. This time, however, no such French army exists as the great World War force.

This time also, as contrasted with 1919 a complete occupation of all Germany is envisioned. Much of this is expected to be done by Russian troops, but even so the American job will be far greater than the 18-mile bridgeheads across the Rhine which the old Army of Occupation took over.

In emphasizing the plans for all-out war in the Pacific, officials said that no soldier whose qualifications make him essential to the war against Japan will be discharged, no matter how high a priority his "adjusted service rating" gives him.

Moreover, virtually all the air forces' strength is to be shifted to the Pacific, and the ratio of service troops to ground troops is higher in the Pacific than in Europe because of the longer supply lines, the scattered bases, and the difficult terrain. That means that most of the initial discharges will be among ground forces, even though many individuals in the service and air forces may have higher priority ratings.

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The Demobilization in Brief; Releases to Be on Individual Basis

Washington, Sept. 6 (A. P.)—Here is the gist of the demobilization plan announced today by the Army for V-Day in Europe:

Demobilization of troops will be on an individual, rather than a unit, basis.

To determine priorities for individual discharges, a point system has been set up giving credits for total months in the Army, total months overseas, decorations and battle clasps indicating combat service, and dependent children.

This individual system will permit release of men serving in the Pacific as well as in Europe, and their replacement by men from Europe and the United States.

Because of the requirements of the war with Japan, in men and in shipping, the initial demobilization after victory in Europe probably will be small.

All individuals declared "surplus" in the various theaters will be returned to man power pools in the United States, where those with the highest priorities under the point system, provided their qualifications do not make them essential for military requirements, will be released first.

Army's Demobilization Plan

WASHINGTON, Sept. 6 (AP). — The complete texts of the War Department's partial Army demobilization plan for after the defeat of Germany, and of the statement of James Forrestal, Secretary of the Navy, on the Navy's situation, follow:

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Army Plan

The Army has adopted a plan for the readadjustment of military personnel after the defeat of Germany and prior to the defeat of Japan calling for a partial and orderly demobilization from its present peak strength.

When the war against Germany has ended, the military might of the United States will be shifted from the European area to the Pacific area. Military requirements in the European and American areas will be drastically curtailed, while tremendous increases will be essential in the Pacific.

To defeat Japan as quickly as possible, and permanently, the United States will have to assemble, readjust and streamline its military forces in order to apply the maximum power. Our military requirements to achieve this end, involving men, weapons, equipment and shipping, have been set forth by the combined chiefs of staff. These requirements are the determining factors of the readjustment and demobilization plan adopted by the War Department.

Military necessity decrees that sufficient men suited to the type of warfare being waged in the Pacific must remain in service as long as they are essential. Certain units of the Army also, of necessity, will have to be retained in the various theaters where action has ceased in order to fulfill such occupation duties as are necessary. Other elements, no longer needed in the theater in which they are assigned, will be transferred to other areas, reorganized and redesignated to meet current military requirements in the theater, or they will be inactivated.

Priority Plan Established

Within each element of the Army thousands of individuals may become surplus to the needs of the theater or major command in which they are serving. But more thousands will be required for further military service.

First priority in this readjustment program will be the transfer of elements from theaters no longer active to the Pacific war zone, or from the United States to the Pacific war zone. All available transportation will be utilized for this tremendous undertaking.

The readjustment and demobilization plan developed by the War Department after months of study takes into account all of these variable factors. Briefly, the plan for the return of non-essential soldiers to civilian life will start with the assembly in the United States of men declared surplus to the needs of each overseas theater and to the major commands in the United states. From among these men some will be designated essential, and a substantial number will be designated as non-essential to the new military needs of the Army and will be returned to civilian life according to certain priorities.

As an example, the commanding general of the European Theater of Operations will be informed by the War Department of the types and numbers of his units which will be needed in the Pacific, and the types and numbers of his units which will remain as occupation troops, and the types and numbers of his units which are surplus.

The simplest plan of demobilization would have been to return these surplus units to this country and discharge their personnel intact.

On Individual Basis

Such a method, however, would operate with great unfairness to many individuals who have had long and arduous service but are not assigned to one of the units declared surplus. If only units in Europe were considered, this basis of expediency would work unfairly to units long in the Pacific or at outpost bases in the American theater. It would operate unfairly to men who have seen extended combat service both in Europe and the Pacific and have been returned to this country for reassignment. It would release men only recently assigned as replacements to units long in combat and would discriminate against veterans of many campaigns in units not selected for return.

Consequently, it was determined that the fairest method to effect partial demobilization would be through the selection of men as individuals, rather than by units, with the selection governed by thoroughly impartial standards.

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For the standards the War Department went to the soldiers themselves. Experts were sent into the field to obtain a cross-section of the sentiments of enlisted men. Thousands of soldiers, both in this country and overseas, were interviewed to learn their views on the kind of selective process they believed should determine the men to be returned first to civilian life. Opinions expressed by the soldiers themselves became the accepted principles of the plan.

As finally worked out, the plan accepted by the War Department as best meeting the tests of justice and impartiality will allow men who have been overseas and men with dependent children to have priority of separation. Ninety per cent of the soldiers interviewed said that that is the way it should be.

To Issue Rating Card

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As part of the plan adopted, an "adjusted service rating card" will be issued to all enlisted personnel after the defeat of Germany. On this card will be scored the following four factors that will determine priority of separation:

1. Service credit—Based upon the total number of months of Army service since September 16, 1940.

2. Overseas credit—Based upon the number of months served overseas.

3. Combat credit—Based upon the first and each additional award to the individual of the Medal of Honor, Distinguished Service Cross, Legion of Merit, Silver Star, Distinguished Flying Cross, Soldier's Medal, Bronze Star Medal, Air Medal, Purple Heart, and bronze service stars (battle participation stars).

4. Parenthood credit—which gives credit for each dependent child under eighteen years up to a limit of three children.

The value of the point credits will be announced after the cessation of hostilities in Europe. In the mean time, the point values will be kept under continuous study. The total score will be used to select surplus men from the theaters overseas and in the United States. The score also will be used when a certain portion of all these surplus men will be declared non-essential and returned to civilian life.

In all cases, however, the demands of military necessity and the needs of the war against Japan must first be met. Regardless of a man's priority standing, certain types of personnel can never become surplus as long as the war against Japan continues.

As an example of how the plan will work, assume that there are four infantry divisions in the European theater. One is declared surplus. Men in all four divisions are rated according to the priority credit scores. The top fourth is selected and those not essential for retention in service by reason of military necessity are designated as surplus. Men in the surplus division who are marked for retention by reason of military necessity are then shifted into the active divisions. All of the men designated as surplus are shifted into the surplus divisions, which now will serve as a vehicle for eventually returning them to the United States.

No man in a unit that remains in service can become surplus until a qualified replacement is available. If military necessity should entail the immediate transfer of a unit to the Pacific, there may conceivably be no time to apply the plan to men of that unit before the emergency transfer is made. Consideration will be given these men when they arrive in the new theater.

The active units needed against Japan will be shipped to the Pacific. Those units required for occupation duty in Europe will be sent to their stations and surplus units will be returned to the United States as quickly as possible.

In the United States, the men of these surplus units will revert to a surplus pool in the Army Ground Forces, Army Service Forces and Army Air Forces. These surplus pools will include surplus men from all overseas theaters and surplus men from the continental United States.

From these surplus pools the reduction of various types of Army personnel will be made. The number to be returned to civilian life as no longer essential to over-all Army needs will be chosen from among those with the highest priority credit scores.

It is emphasized that the rate of return of surplus men from overseas will depend upon the number of ships available. Thousands of ships will be required to supply the Pacific theater. The Pacific theater will have No. 1 priority. All else must wait. To it will be transported millions of fighting men, millions of tons of landing barges, tanks, planes, guns, ammunition and food, over longer supply lines than those to Europe.

Some Delays Seen

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This means that most of the ships and planes that are used to supply the European theater will be needed to supply the Pacific theater. The majority of ships proceeding to Europe will continue on to the Pacific laden with troops and supplies for that distant campaign. Very few will turn around and come back to the United States. The Army, therefore, will not be able to return all surplus men to the United States immediately. It may take many months.

While the process of selecting and returning men from the Eruopean theater is taking place, the plan for readjustment and partial demobilization also will be applied in active theaters, like the southwest Pacific. Individuals in those theaters will be declared surplus to the extent that replacements can be provided. Naturally, since the Pacific will be the only active theater, there will be no surplus units of any type. Military requirements there will demand an increase rather than a decrease in fighting units. Nevertheless, troops in the Pacific area will benefit by the reduction of the

Army, not as units, but as individuals.

Commanders in the Pacific area will be told the number and types of men who can be replaced. They then will select these men, using the same standards as apply in inactive theaters and in the United States. These men then will be returned to the United States as rapidly as replacements of the same type become available and as the military situation permits.

As an example: Normally there will be a great flow of men needed to build up and maintain an offensive against Japan, but say that several thousand men over and above the required number can be shipped to the Pacific each month. Then, a corresponding number of men in the Pacific with the lowest priority credit scores can be declared surplus and returned to the United States, where their scores and military necessity will determine whether they are among the personnel no longer essential to the Army.

Simultaneously with the selection and return of men in the overseas theaters, the same selective formula will be applied among troops stationed in the continental United States. Troops in the United States, however, will serve as the main reservoir of replacements for the overseas theaters. For in general, their priority scores will be lower than the scores of men who have served overseas and have seen combat duty.

Any man who may have been declared non-essential under this plan who wishes to remain in the Army, provided he has a satisfactory record, will not be forced out of the Army if he can be usefully employed.

In the case of officers, military necessity will determine which ones are not non-essential. These will be released as they can be spared.

Priority of release for members of the Women's Army Corps will be determined in the same way as for the rest of the Army, but treating the corps as a separate group. However, in the case of all female personnel of the Army, those whose husbands have already been released will be discharged upon application.

The plan as now adopted will provide some reduction in the Army's ground forces and initially considerably less in the service forces and in the air forces.

Following Germany's defeat, the air forces will have to move combat groups and supporting ground units from all over the world to the Pacific areas. The nature of the Pacific area dictates that service forces personnel will be needed in great numbers to carry the war to Japan. Long supply lines, scattered bases, jungles, primitive countryside contribute to the importance and necessity for service forces personnel. Therefore, the reduction in its strength will be slow at first.

18 Separation Centers

As replacements become available from the ground forces and from new inductees, the air forces and the service forces will discharge a fair share of men proportionate with the ground forces.

Surplus individuals declared non-essential to the needs of the Army will be discharged from the service through separation centers. Five Army separation centers are already in operation and additional ones will be set up when the need develops. A total of eighteen in all parts of the country are contemplated. Their wide distribution will enable us to discharge soldiers close to their homes.

The readjustment and demobilization plan applies only to readjustment and demobilization and in the period between the defeat of Germany and prior to the defeat of Japan. It sets forth the principles and responsibilities involved during that perid. Theater commanders and commanders of all other major commands of the Army will put the plan into operation in as simple a manner as possible based on those principles and responsibilities.

The War Department has determined that the successful operation of the plan requires that the troops themselves, as well as the public, be kept fully informed.

The size of the military establishment that will be needed after the defeat of Germany has been calculated with the same exactness as the size of the army needed up to now. No soldier will be kept in the military service who is not needed to fulfill these requirements. No soldier will be released who is needed.

It must be borne in mind always that the war will not be won, nor the peace enjoyed, until Japan has been completely crushed.

Navy Statement

The defeat of Germany will bring about no demobilization of the Navy. On the contrary, the Navy is expanding and will continue to expand. The Navy cannot demobilize until Japan is defeated.

The collapse of Germany will present the Navy with new tasks. One of these tasks will be transporting men and material, freed from the European theater, into the Pacific in order to deliver heavier blows against Japan. Germany's defeat will result in a redistribution, rather than a reduction, of naval strength.

The Navy has been at work on demobilization methods for the last year and has completed tentative plans to meet any contingency. In developing these plans the Navy has worked in close co-operation with the Army with the result that present plans agree in principle with those announced by the War Department. Like the Army, the Navy in establishing priority for severance, intends, when the time comes for demobilization, to give due consideration to the factors of length of service, service outside the continental United States, combat service and parenthood.

The Navy will continue to work in closest liaison with the Army in an endeavor to establish, to the fullest extent possible, uniformity in demobilization policy and methods. Furthermore, since demobilization of the Navy must await defeat of Japan, the Navy will have an opportunity to observe in operation the partial demobilization of the Army and will thus be able to profit by the Army's experience.

A final and precise blueprint is not expected to be drawn until the defeat of Japan is at hand.

JAP'S AIR FORCE WILL BE TOUGHER SAYS FORRESTAL

WASHINGTON, Sept. 6 — (AP) Japan's air forces will be tougher to handle in the coming phases of the Pacific war, Navy Secretary Forrestal said today, because they are now concentrated and have improved the quality of their planes.

"The fight will be a long and hard one," Forrestal told a news conference.

But he was confident that the still expanding air and sea forces of the United States will blast the Japanese from their "substantial major bases" which he said will be "better defended and better manned" as American forces move closer to Japan.

It is Japan's loss of some 50 outlying bases that makes the months ahead appear likely to offer even harder fighting.

"A year ago," Forrestal explained, "they (the Japanese) were forced to supply planes to an immense Pacific area ranging from the Gilberts and Marshalls through the Solomons, New Ireland, New Britain and the Indies. Thanks to the fact that these bases have been captured or bypassed by the United States, the Japs are relieved of the responsibility of supplying them with planes. They can mass their air power now in the narrowing theater of action — the Philippines, China and Japan proper."

New Japanese Planes

In addition to this concentration of enemy air power, Forrestal said, the Japanese probably will also have more planes.

"The Japs have obviously been saving their planes for the engagements to come," he said.

Another reason the air war "is bound to get tougher," Forrestal said, "is that the Jap has recently made many important technical improvements in his aircraft."

"Jap planes of every type—both shore-based and carrier-based—now have greater fire power, armament, speed, range and load capacity. U. S. Navy planes have been improved too, but we don't now have as big technical advantages over the enemy as a year ago."

Specifically he reported "vast improvements" in three of Japan's new carrier-based planes. They are the Judy, "Fast new reconnaissance bomber"; the Jill, "a large torpedo plane"; and the Jack, "a powerful and maneuverable fighter."

Land-based planes, Forrestal continued, "notably the twin-engined Betty and the army fighter Tojo, represent striking improvements in design and performance over the Jap's earlier types."

3 Nations Foot Own Aid Bill

Washington, Sept. 6 (AP)—Liberated France, Belgium and Holland will pay their own way in relief work, officials of the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration said here today.

They won't have to dip into the United Nations' "world community chest," it was explained, because they have foreign exchange resources which will be used to defray relief expenses according to the UNRRA agreements.

Norway, it is understood, is not so favorably situated, and may have to call on UNRRA for part of the money needed to relieve hunger and suffering and to rehabilitate Nazi-ravaged industries.

Will Aid In Other Ways

While UNRRA contemplates furnishing no funds for France, Belgium and Holland, it will, according to the agreements, help these governments get their needs filled.

For example, if France needs edible fats and gets the combined allocations board to allocate the required amount from the United Nations "pool," then UNRRA will help the French secure them from, say, the Brazilian Government or some agency of that Government.

Another Example

Similarly, if the Norwegians need tackle to get their fishing fleet started again, UNRRA might carry the certification for the material to such agencies as the Foreign Economic Administration or lend-lease in this country.

While UNRRA thus acts only as an agent and expediter for these countries in western Europe, it is preparing to initiate quite a different program in eastern Europe.

Automatic Use of World Force Faces a Debate in Congress

Washington, Sept. 6 (A. P.).—A proposal that the United States agree to use force automatically at the direction of a world organization to preserve peace now appears certain to result from the Dumbarton Oaks security conference.

Eventually this idea, developed by post-war planners at the State Department, may prove to be the key piece in congressional debate over American participation in a world peace agency.

The plan has undergone exhaustive British and Russian examination during the conference but has stood up unchanged. In the process Russian representatives apparently have relinquished their notion for an international air force and accepted instead the idea that the use of force can be made certain and quick by a quota system, operating under a sort of world high command.

Under this system each country would agree to make available adequate forces to suppress aggressor nations when the proposed world council decided the time for action had come.

In the United States this would take the form of a proposal to Congress to guarantee to have a definite number of Army, Navy and airmen ready for instant action, without recourse to congressional authority for such use of this limited force would have been obtained in advance.

Along with virtual agreement on the American plan, the Dumbarton negotiators—who cannot take final decisions without approval of their governments—also have decided, it was learned, on the composition of a council in which the big Powers would have dominant position. Initially there would be four Powers—Russia, China, Britain and the United SOtates. Later, it is planned to add France.

The smaller nations would be elected on a rotating basis.

Secretary of Agriculture Wickard today suggested post-war international agreements providing for sale of world farm surpluses to poorer countries at special cut-rate prices.

Such sales would be in addition to quantities which would move in normal trade relations under other provisions of such agreements setting each exporting country's share of world markets and fixing world trade prices.

In a report written to a special House committee on post-war planning, Mr. Wickard said that future farm programs should encourage full and efficient production with prices of domestically-consumed portions of crops supported by the Government at equitable levels.

RED MOVE WELCOMED

Washington, Sept. 6 (A. P.).—Secretary of State Cordell Hull today welcomed Russia's declaration of war on Bulgaria and said that the United States had been advised shortly before of Russia's intention.

In reply to a question as to whether the Russian action had been influenced by Bulgaria's delay in negotiating an armistice with the United States and Great Britain, Mr. Hull recalled that Russia has been strenuously objecting to Bulgaria's neutrality and said that this may well have been operating to the advantage of the Nazis in permitting them to withdraw their troops freely from Bulgaria.

DEMANDS FACTS ON PEARL HARBOR

Washington, Sept. 6 (A. P.).—A new demand for the "full story" of the attack on Pearl Harbor by the Japanese was voiced in the House today by Representative Scott (R.-Pa.). He declared that naval officers told him the concentration of ships at Hawaii shortly before the disaster was "greater than any concentration they had ever known."

"Did not Admiral James O. Richardson . . . demure to a sug-

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gestion . . . by the President . . . that the fleet be kept in Pearl Harbor more often and particularly on week ends as there had been complaints from Hawaii that the absence of the fleet was bad for business?" Mr. Scott asked. "And was he not then or shortly thereafter relieved of his command by Admiral Kimmel? Did not Admiral Kimmel comply with administration orders and keep the fleet in much more frequently?

"Also, is it not a fact that in the summer of 1941, when the fleet was split in two and part of it was sent to the Atlantic by the order of the Commander-in-Chief . . . the Japanese Government proceeded with the occupation of Indo-China?

"Did not Admiral Kimmel continually protest against the stripping of the Pacific fleet?

"What did the Commander-in-Chief do to prepare our armed forces at Pearl Harbor for the ending of diplomatic negotiations and the initiation of hostilities by the treacherous Japanese?

"Let the people know," Mr. Scott demanded. "No good can come from further concealment of the facts."

WOULD BUILD UP LATIN AMERICA

Rockefeller Urges Aid in Its Industrialization.

Washington, Sept. 6 (A. P.).—Citing the wartime assistance by the Latin-American countries to the United States, Nelson A. Rockefeller, co-ordinator of inter-American affairs, last night called for American assistance in the industrialization of these countries.

"If we help build up the other American nations," he said, "we are building up our ability to sell them the products we manufacture and our ability to buy as a result their products."

Speaking at a regular outdoor concert at the Pan American Union, Mr. Rockefeller asserted that the industrialization of Latin America would not work to the disadvantage of the United States.

"I need only cite the situation in Canada where 11,000,000 people, highly industrialized, buy more goods per year from us than we have sold in any year to the 130,000,000 people of Central and South America," he said.

Referring to the military assistance of Latin America, the youthful agency head declared that the possession of strategic materials, the availability of bases, the reciprocal pooling of resources and military forces in the defense of the hemisphere has helped make possible the successful development of the Allied offensive plans in the Pacific, in North Africa, in Italy, in France and soon in Germany and Japan themselves.

In return, Mr. Rockefeller statedd, the Latin American countries want the opportunity to industrialize, to raise incomes and living standards and build stability by exercising the voting privilege with understanding.

Crowley Tells of French Plight

WASHINGTON, Sept. 6 (AP).—The Nazis "almost literally milked France dry," Leo T. Crowley, Foreign Economic Administrator, reported today. France's industry, agriculture and people suffered serious damage, Crowley said, as a result of German demands for man power, raw materials and industrial products.

U. S. Expert Helps China To Develop Potato Crop

Washington, Sept. 6 (AP)—More Chinese chopsticks may dip into more white potatoes and into less rice in the future.

This is partly because a Department of Agriculture potato expert has spent nearly two years in China, helping the Chinese develop the spud as a food crop to supplement the rice on which they've been concentrating for several thousand years.

The return of the expert, Dr. Theodore P. Dykstra, was announced today by the State Department. He went to China 20 months ago loaded down with seed-potato samples. Four of these varieties proved best suited to Chinese soils, so Dykstra sent back to this country for 500 pounds of additional seed potatoes which were flown to China, and have now yielded a new seed crop.

One Chinese food official said recently that Dykstra's work may change the course of Chinese history by providing the Chinese a more abundant diet.

Admiral Kimmel's Son Missing In Action, Submarine Overdue

WASHINGTON, Sept. 6 — (AP) Lt. Commander Manning Marius Kimmel, 31, son of Rear Admiral Husband E. Kimmel, is missing in action with his submarine, the Robalo, and her crew of at least 65 officers and men.

The Navy announced loss of the year-old submarine today, bringing to 28 the number of American submersibles lost since the war started.

Kimmel, had been commanding officer of the Robalo since last March. Earlier he had served as diving officer on another submarine and won a silver star for his part in destruction of "a significant amount of Japanese shipping." He had been on submarine duty since 1938, three years after his graduation from Annapolis.

Pursuant to policy, the Navy's communique merely reported that the 1500-ton Robalo was overdue from a war patrol. Presumably she had operated against the Japanese. The Navy has disclosed that some submarines on war patrols have moved into coastal waters of Japan to sink ships of the badly depleted enemy merchant fleet.

Kimmel's wife, Mrs. Agatha Gay Kimmel, lives at University, Va. He has one brother, Lt. Commander Thomas Kincaid Kimmel, now on duty at sea.

His father, Admiral Kimmel, was Navy commander in the Pacific when the Japanese made their "sneak" attack on Pearl Harbor. A Navy board of inquiry now is studying circumstances of the attack to determine whether its success was due to dereliction of duty on the part of any American officers.

The Robalo was built at Manitowoc, Wis.

NAVY CASUALTIES

Washington, Sept. 6 (A. P.).—The Navy Department announced today the names of 309 casualties in the Navy, Marine Corps and Coast Guard, which makes a total of 59,655 casualties reported by the Navy since Pearl Harbor. Of this total 23,868 are reported dead, 21,655 wounded, 9,666 missing and 4,466 prisoners of war. The list today includes the following with their next of kin:

TWO NEW BRITISH PLANES IN ACTION

WASHINGTON, Sept. 6—(AP) The British navy's newest fighter plane, the Seafire III, made its debut in combat operations on the day France was invaded, the British Supply Council disclosed tonight.

Especially equipped for taking reconnaissance photographs, the Seafire squadrons were assigned on D-day to reconnoiter enemy strong points and spot shellfire from British and American warshipse offshore.

Designed for eventual use with British naval forces in the Pacific, the Seafire is a single-seat low wing monoplane with folding wings. It is powered with a Rolls Royce Merlin 55 engine developing 1,470 horsepower and is armed with two 22 mm. cannon and four .303 Browning machine guns.

The council also disclosed development of a new single-engine amphibian biplane, the Sea Otter Mark 1, designed for naval reconnaisance and rescue work. It can be catapulted from ships, carries a crew of three or four, and is armed with bombs, depth charges and three Vickers .303 "k" guns.

WAR CRIMINALS' POSSIBLE REFUGE SITES DWINDLING

WASHINGTON, Sept. 6 — (AP) Chances that Hitler and his cohorts can escape United Nations' wrath took a downward jolt today. The Allies looked to the other neutrals to follow Sweden's lead in assuring that war criminals fleeing justice in their own or liberated countries will be denied refuge and sent back to the country from which they came.

Sweden was the first of the world's remaining seven neutrals to give definite warning to war criminals that they cannot hope to escape punishment by hiding within her borders. However, representatives of Spain and Argentina have branded as unfounded any charges that Nazi leaders might get asylum on their territory, though they did not state definitely that if Hitler or any of his followers cross their frontiers they will be turned over to the Allies.

American diplomats have been instructed to take up the subject in neutral capitals, and thus far, most of the countries have expressed willingness to cooperate but have hesitated to make flat commitments.

Spanish ambassador Juan Francisco de Cardenas said in Washington Sunday "no one has even contemplated providing a hiding place in Spain for the enemies of the Allied countries."

The Argentine Charge d'Affaires, Rodolfo Garcia Arias, said ideas that Argentina might become a refuge "are totally unfounded."

Ireland and Portugal have not made any definite statements, but the Irish Minister to Washington, Robert Brennan, told a reporter "I don't suppose war criminals would go to Ireland — but I don't think they'd get any welcome if they did."

The Swiss Minister, Charles Bruggmann, said he had not discussed the subject with the United States. Last year, however, the Swiss government said it would consider each case on its merits and refuse to harbor any refugees dangerous to its own security.

The only other neutral in the world is Afghanistan, which has not yet expressed its views.

RIO'S ENVOY ISSUES DENIAL

Spikes Report Brazil Will Recognize Farrell Regime

Washington, Sept. 6 (AP)—Brazilian Ambassador Carlos Martins tonight denied published reports that his Government would recognize the military government of Argentina as a result of the recent resignation of Foreign Minister Oswaldo Aranha.

In a formal statement, Martins declared that "Brazil not only does not see the possibility" of recognizing the Farrell regime in Buenos Aires, but that "it will not modify its policy of full solidarity with the United States" and with almost all the other countries of this hemisphere.

Won't Change War Policy

Furthermore, the Brazilian Ambassador said, Brazil "will not abandon in any case whatsoever its policy of war for the defense of the continent."

Martins made his flat denial of any change in the foreign policy of Brazil with the approval of his Government to counter press reports which he said had construed the resignation of Foreign Minister Aranha as an indication that Brazil would break away from the group of American nations withholding recognition of the Argentine Government.

Viewed As Direct Attack

The Brazilian ambassador's vigorous denial was interpreted as a direct attack on pro-Argentine sources who have been attempting to use Aranha's resignation as a wedge to break up the solid front of American nations opposing Argentina while it is officially branded as a "deserter to the Allied cause."

Diplomats here were greatly encouraged by the statement in view of what they said was the "persistence" being exerted to make the resignation appear as a favorable development for the Argentine military government.

Aranha's resignation of his Cabinet post was accepted by President Getulio Bargas on August 23, at which time the Brazilian chief executive reaffirmed his foreign policy of "continental solidarity and strict cooperation with the Allied nations."

Army To Probe Ballot Censorship, Report

Washington, Sept. 6 (AP)—Representative Norman (R., Wash.), in a statement today, said the War Department would make an immediate investigation of charges that servicemen's ballots in the Washington State primary election had been inspected by military censors and added he expected similar action by the navy.

Norman called to the attention of the two departments charges by Republican party and county election officials in Grays Harbor county, Washington, that servicemen's ballots [illegible] for the State's July 11 primary bore stamps of the army and navy censors despite being clearly marked as containing only soldier and sailor votes.

He said Secretary of War Stimson had advised him he had ordered an immediate investigation and said officers would be sent to Grays Harbor county.

Packing Advice Offered On Overseas Yule Gifts

Metal, Wood or Fiberboard Containers Are Best

WASHINGTON, Aug. 6 (AP).—Christmas gifts for overseas service people should be packed in metal, wood, solid fiberboard or strong double-faced corrugated fiberboard, Army and Navy postal services advised homefolks today.

Strong twine around the boxes and tight packing of the contents will insure your service man and woman a better Christmas gift, the experts said.

Other advice:

Protect every sharp instrument, such as a knife, or razor blades, by careful wrapping.

Use "inner boxes" for all hard candies, fudge, caramels, fruit cakes and chocolate bars. They also should be of wood, metal or cardboard to give the folks overseas a real treat, they advised.

Forget soft candies entirely.

Label the package "Christmas parcel" and see that it weighs not more than five pounds and is not over fifteen inches long.

Mailing dates are Sept. 15 to Oct. 15.

11,000 4-Engine Bombers Produced In 8 Months

Washington, Sept. 6 (AP)—Approximately 11,000 four-engine heavy bombers came from American factories in the first eight months of the year.

Brushing aside the secrecy of heavy-bomber output, the War Production Board disclosed today that production reached 1,000 a month in May, 1943, exceeded 1,300 by January, 1944, and has been at a rate of 1,500 a month since June.

Figures Revealed

The figures were the first for heavy bombers since January, when it was announced that production exceeded 1,000. Actually, it now is disclosed, the output for that month was more than 1,300.

Calling the heavy-bomber production "remarkable," the WPB brought out that 500 a month once was regarded as impossible.

Revised schedules for September call for 7,934 planes of all types, just under the 7,939 actually delivered in August. For the last five months of this year there will be a cutback of 5 per cent. in production. This will increase to 9 per cent. in the first half of 1945 and 15 per cent. in the second half.

Further Cutback Seen

Germany's defeat would cut back production schedules still further. In the meantime, WPB said, schedules must be met to make up for the large invasion losses, which have exceeded 3,000 since D-day.

While August production fell 3.5 per cent. behind schedules, off-the-line production was substantially on schedule. Some planes were "lost" to August production because planes were not accepted until after modifications for combat duty. Formerly planes were counted when they came from the assembly line.

Lawyer Protests Display Of Nazi Flags at Trial

Sedition Defense Attorney Avoids Contempt Citation

WASHINGTON, Sept. 6 (AP).—Display of large Nazi Swastika flags in the courtroom by the prosecution at the mass sedition conspiracy trial, which has resumed after a two-week recess, caused such vigorous protest today from a defense attorney that the court threatened to jail him for contempt.

Chief Justice Edward C. Eicher deferred his ruling, however, after the attorney, Claude A. Thompson, told the court in the jury's absence that he had no contemptuous intent.

The flags, seized in a Federal Bureau of Investigation raid on Los Angeles headquarters of the German-American Bund the day after the attack on Pearl Harbor, were displayed by Chief Prosecutor O. John Rogge.

Mr. Thompson, who represents defendants Hans Diebel and Herman Max Schwinn, identified as bund leaders, protested in advance that permission to show the flags would be an abuse of judicial discretion.

Justice Eicher sent the jury out and asked Mr. Thompson if he had any reason why he should not be punished for contempt. Mr. Thompson was fined earlier in the prolonged trial, and Justice Eicher said today that if he were held in contempt the punishment would not be a fine.

Mr. Thompson disclaimed any contemptuous attitude, and said he had no recourse if the judge insisted on sending him to jail. He said he had served as a defense attorney for months without compensation as a court appointee. Justice Eicher then postponed his ruling.

PEACE GOODS COMING BACK

Krug Sees Shelves Filled Soon After Nazi Defeat

Washington, Sept. 6 (AP)—American industry can turn out simultaneously the war materials needed to defeat Japan and more consumer goods than were produced in 1939, the pre-war peak year, War Production Board Chairman J. A. Krug said today.

Krug predicted that soon after Germany's defeat every civilian item that is "really needed" will be appearing again on the shelves of stores.

The WLB chairman made this forecast in a news conference discussion of last night's WLB announcement that virtually all restrictions on civilian production will be lifted when the European phase of the war ends.

Would Cut Red Tape

Krug said the WLB is aiming at reconversion without "cumbersome red tape," but that industry itself "must carry the ball."

"We will remove every possible obstacle so that industry can move forward boldly," he said, "but we are not going to supervise civilian production from here. We can help industry, but we cannot take over the job."

Krug cautioned that announcement of the reconversion plan should not be taken to mean that Germany's defeat is already at hand.

Planning For "X-Day"

"We are planning for X-day, but we don't assume that X-day is here," he said, adding that the reconversion plan was announced at this time in order to give business the maximum time for planning peacetime production.

While looking for "some dislocations and delays," Krug predicted the people would be surprised by the speed with which industry can resume the production of civilian goods.

He said one automobile manufacturer had advised that he could get into production within three months, but Krug avoided speculation as to how long it would be until people can buy all they want of such things as cars, radios, washing machines, refrigerators and electric ranges.

Plant Operators Queried

On another front, Secretary of Commerce Jesse Jones sent a telegram to the operators of 586 war plants owned by the Defense Plant Corporation asking whether they contemplate acquiring the properties for post-war civilian activities.

"We will greatly appreciate your cooperation by advising us as quickly as possible," Jones said. "We need the information to aid us in planning to keep as many properties as possible in production either through sale or lease."

Just before he met with reporters to discuss the reconversion plan, Krug announced he had accepted "with great reluctance" the resignation of Operations Vice-Chairman L. R. Boulware.

Sees New Aide Helpful

Boulware disclosed he had submitted his resignation on the day Krug took charge in the "sincere conviction that the activities of WPB will be freer of the possibility of further public controversy" if Krug had a new vice-chairman "known to be completely of your own choosing."

Boulware is being succeeded by Hiland G. Batcheller, who, incidently, preceded him as operations vice-chairman. Batcheller, president of the Allegheny Ludlum Steel Company, is returning to WPB at Krug's request.

Krug said he hoped Boulware would return to WPB after taking a vacation.

Dewey, Hull Hail Progress Of Talks on Aims for Peace

WASHINGTON, Sept. 6.—(AP) Thomas E. Dewey, Republican presidential nominee has written Secretary of State Hull saying that he is deeply gratified at the result of discussions between Hull and John Foster Dulles, Dewey's advisor on foreign affairs.

Dewey hailed them as "a new attitude toward the problem of peace," and told Hull that he felt "we are now making a beginning toward waging peace as we wage war."

Hull replied that his conversations with Dulles and Dewey's letter constitute a heartening manifestation of national unity on the problem of establishing an international peace and security organization.

The exchange of correspondence was made public by the State department tonight.

Hull and Dulles conferred here for three days last month and announced afterward that there was "agreement of views on numerous aspects" of the problems of establishing an international peace and security organization.

They said they were agreed that the subject of future peace should be a non-partisan one, but Dulles made the reservation that this did not "preclude full public non-partisan discussion of the means of attaining a lasting peace."

The text of the Dewey-Hull correspondence as released by the State department:

"Aug. 25, 1944.

"Honorable Cordell Hull,

"Secretary of State,

"Washington, D. C.

"My Dear Mr. Secretary:

"I am deeply gratified at the result of the discussions you have had with Mr. Dulles, my representative. They constitute a new attitude toward the problem of peace.

"Heretofore, war has been the only matter which has been lifted above partisanship during a presidential campaign. I recently said that if we are to have lasting peace, we must wage peace as we wage war.

"I feel that we are now making a beginning toward doing that and it is my hope that we shall have great success to that end.

"With assurances of my high esteem, I am,

"Sincerely Yours,

"Thomas E. Dewey."

"Sept. 4, 1944.

"My Dear Governor Dewey:

"You may be sure that I appreciate your letter of Aug. 25 expressing gratification at the result of the conversations recently concluded here with Mr. Dulles.

"These conversations and your letter constitute a heartening manifestation of national unity on the problem of the establishment of an international peace and security organization. I am convinced that with unity, and only with unity, we can successfully carry forward this project which means so much to the people of this generation and to the people of generations to come.

"Sincerely Yours,

"Cordell Hull."

Conferees Drop War Workers' Training Plan

Congressmen Agree to Set Up System for Veterans and Disabled Civilians

WASHINGTON, Sept. (AP).—House and Senate conferees on demobilization and reconversion legislation today scrapped a provision of the Senate bill setting up a general program of post-war retraining and re-employment of war workers.

However, the conference committee agreed to put into the legislation a retraining program, created by executive order, for veterans and disabled civilians and to provide an administration to co-ordinate all such Federal and state retraining plans.

Representative Wesley E. Disney, Democrat, of Oklahoma, committee member, said "the conferees took the position that we should not create another vast N. Y. A. to retrain civilian workers who already are trained in some line of work."

Senator David I. Walsh, Democrat, of Massachusetts, presiding over the conferees, told newspaper men there still is "serious controversy" in the group over Senate provisions providing travel pay back home or to new jobs for war workers, and placing 3,500,000 Federal workers under unemployment insurance protection.

"There is danger we might reach an impasse," Senator Walsh said, adding that it might be necessary to ask the House for a direct vote on employment compensation for Federal workers. The House did not vote on this provision of the Senate bill. The Federal workers benefits being ruled out on a point of order that it involved an appropriation not considered by the Appropriations Committee.

On the Senate provision for transportation of war workers, Senator Walsh said the Senators offered a compromise to limit this jobless aid to hardship cases only, "but the House conferees refused to accept it." The Senate bill would allow transportation costs up to $200 a family.

Representative John W. McCormack, of Massachusetts, House majority leader, told the House today that Senate-House conferees would be unable to resolve their difference on post-war reconversion and surplus property disposal bills this week. But he expressed a "hope" that these major items would be cleaned up by Sept. 18 for an over-the-election Congressional recess.

P. A. C. Booklet Up to Biddle

WASHINGTON, Sept. 6 (AP).—Declaring the Federal corrupt practices act makes it unlawful for labor organizations to contribute to election campaigns, Senator E. H. Moore, Republican, of Oklahoma, today wrote Attorney General Francis Biddle that he would "be pleased to know what your position is" toward a booklet he said was published by the C. I. O. Political Action Committee.

Senator Moore asserted the booklet, "Jobs for All After the War," is "frankly a campaign document supporting the re-election of Mr. Roosevelt for a fourth term as President of the United States."

Senator Moore quoted excerpts from the booklet, including this passage: "If we have the right kind of President and the right kind of Congress (as well as right kind of state governments), we can attain our objectives."

Senator Moore wrote two previous letters to Mr. Biddle concerning the Political Action Committee and made a speech in the Senate Sept. 1 declaring that "Mr. Biddle has not performed his duty as a public officer" in regard to the political activities of the C. I. O.

A Battleship Michigan Is Urged

WASHINGTON, Sept. 6 (AP).—A petition from the Michigan department of the American Legion asking that the next constructed battleship be named the U. S. S. Michigan was presented to the House by Representative Louis C. Rabaut, Democrat, Michigan. "No capital ship of the United States Navy bears the name 'Michigan,' Representative Rabaut said. "It is only proper that the state should be so honored, because Michigan's contribution to the war effort both in war materials and personnel has been enormous."

Veterans Homestead Bill

WASHINGTON, Sept. 6 (AP).—The Senate Public Lands Committee today approved a bill which would credit up to two years' military or naval service against the time a veteran would have to work a homestead to qualify for a patent on the property.

15 MORE MINES ARE TAKEN OVER

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BY GOVERNMENT

WASHINGTON, Sept. 6 — (AP) On direction of President Roosevelt, the Interior Department took possession tonight of 15 more bituminous coal mines tied up by strikes of supervisory employes.

The mines are operated by nine companies in Pennsylvania and West Virginia, employ 5,100 men and have a daily production of about 27,000 tons.

Secretary Ickes announced that the mines will be opened for work Friday morning. He appointed high officials of the companies as federal operating managers.

The mines taken over today:

Glendale Gas Coal company, Alexander mine, Moundsville, W. Va.

Hitchman Coal and Coke company, Hitchman mine, Benwood, W. Va.

Kelley's Creek Colliery company, Maiden mine, Maidsville, W. Va.

Northwestern Mining and Exchange company, Kramer mine, Du Bois, Pa.

Pennsylvania Coal and Coke corporation, No. 3 and No. 8 mines at Ehrenfeld, Pa., and, No. 21 and No. 22 mines, Marstellar, Pa.

Valley Camp Coal company, Mines No. 1, 3, and 4, Elm Grove, W. Va.

Republic Steel corporation, Russellton mine, Russellton, Pa.

Hillman Coal and Coke company, Oakmont mine, Barking, Pa.

Consolidation Coal company, Renton No. 3 mine at Renton, Pa., and Renton No. 6 mine at North Bessemer, Pa.

This seizure represented a sudden change in the government's policy. Heretofore the mines of each company have been taken over whether strike bound or not, in order to preserve the company as an operating unit. Had this policy been continued, about 75 mines would have been taken over in this bunch, constituting the bituminous properties of the nine companies.

Strikes by supervisory employes have now resulted in government possession of 33 mines, owned by 15 companies.

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DEWEY CAMPAIGN TO OPEN TONIGHT

G.O.P. Nominee to Start Tour of Nation with Philadelphia Speech.

NEW YORK, Sept. 6 — (AP) Gratification with what he called the progress being made toward a non-partisan post-war peace organization was coupled by Gov. Thomas E. Dewey today with an announced determination to discuss foreign policy fully during his campaign opening tomorrow.

The Republican candidate for President, who leaves for Philadelphia tomorrow morning for the first of a series of speeches that will carry him across the country, made it clear at a press conference that he would speak out on world affairs as well as on domestic issues.

"Certainly I'll discuss foreign policy during this campaign," he said in response to a question.

The governor's first act, after motoring here from his Pawling farm, was to hold an hour-long bedside conference with John Foster Dulles, his foreign affairs adviser who has been keeping him advised of the progress of the Dumbarton Oaks post-war security conference.

Dewey said Dulles, laid up with a foot infection, would remain in telephonic touch with Secretary of State Hull throughout the peace talks.

"I have very high hopes that this preliminary conference will bring about a working basis which can become the foundation for a non-partisan American participation in the world organization now under discussion," Dewey said.

"I am deeply gratified by the success of the conferences and the progress toward a non-partisan approach to things we all believe in so deeply—the establishment of a permanent peace."

The G.O.P. nominee went into a "kick-off" huddle with National Chairman Herbert Brownell, Jr., to discuss last minute plans for the campaign tour.

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Ann Sheridan Ends 35,000-Mile USO Tour

New York, Sept. 6 (AP)—Ann Sheridan, motion-picture star, heading a party of USO entertainers, arrived today at LaGuardia Field, ending a 35,000-mile overseas entertainment tour which began July 19.

Others in the party, which averaged two shows a day from Casablanca through China, were Ben Blue, Mary Linda, Ruth Denas and Jackie Miles.

Brewster Denies Party Blame for Depression

As Well Hold Democrats to Account for War, He Says

OLD ORCHARD BEACH, Me., Sept. 6 (AP).—Senator Owen Brewster, Republican, of Maine, asserted tonight "it is exactly as just to blame the Democrats for getting us into a world war as it is to blame the Republicans for a world-wide depression."

"The United States has been plunged into two world-wide wars under Democratic administrations," he said in an address prepared for delivery at a partisan dinner-rally. "This is certainly no recommendation for Democratic capacity to keep us out of a third world war."

Senator Brewster said that for eight years after the last war, under a Republican administration, "American labor and industry enjoyed the greatest prosperity any people had ever known."

"Then came a world-wide depression which the Republicans were unable to prevent, followed by a world war in which we became involved, which the Democrats were unable to prevent although they had been in power for ten years with unprecedented majorities."

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82 MILLION RAISED FOR JEWISH RELIEF

NEW YORK, Sept. 6.—(AP) In the five years since the outbreak of war, Jews in the United States have contributed $82,000,000 to the United Jewish Appeal to relieve the plight of their fellows in Europe, the organization which is the fund-raising agency for the joint distribution committee, the United Palestine Appeal and the National Refugee Service, announced tonight.

The Plain Deal[illegible] or Dewey

Cleveland, Sept. 6 (AP)—The Cleveland *Plain Dealer* will urge in tomorrow's editions the election of Thomas E. Dewey as President, marking only the second time in the paper's 103-year history it has supported a Republican for the Presidency. It advocated election of Wendell L. Willkie in 1940.

In a 1,500-word editorial, the *Plain Dealer* asserted:

"Because it is no use to win the war and lose the America that we love, the *Plain Dealer* supports Thomas E. Dewey for the Presidency."

The editorial said the decision at the November election would be a choice between a free democratic America, an America with the destiny of human liberty, and an America in which neither free political nor free economic institutions can long survive."

Pennsylvania Called Dewey's

Harrisburg, Pa., Sept. 6 (AP)—Declaring Gov. Thomas E. Dewey "is going to be the next President," Governor Martin predicted today the Republican White House challenger will sweep 50 of Pennsylvania's 67 counties, including Philadelphia.

Martin said that a personal investigation indicates Democratic opponents are overplaying the Commander in Chief statement" and that "the people know the war is being fought and won by their own boys and girls on the front line."

The executive's statement came at a press conference shortly before his departure for Philadelphia where he will introduce Dewey tomorrow night when the GOP nominee opens his campaign.

Predicting the Republicans will carry Pennsylvania in November for the first time since 1932, Martin declared "I honestly believe we will win in Philadelphia."

"The trend toward Dewey in Pennsylvania is most gratifying," the Governor said.

GOP Women Plan Campaign

Louisville, Sept. 6 (AP)—Republican women leaders from over the nation were arriving here tonight to plan for the fall campaign of Presidential Nominee Thomas E. Dewey.

Dewey will speak at the closing session of the third biennial meeting of the National Federation of Women's Republican Clubs which opens tomorrow and continues for two days.

Among officials of the women's organization, which boasts 308,000 members, are Miss Marion E. Martin, of Maine, assistant chairman of the Republican National Committee and founder and executive director of the women's clubs, and Mrs. W. Glenn Suthers, of Chicago, its president.

Author Louis Bromfield, of Lucas, Ohio, who said he had been a lifelong Democrat but would vote Republican for the first time this year, is to address the women tomorrow night.

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Synthetic Rubber Capacity Increased by New Process

AKRON, O., Sept. 6—(AP) Goodyear Tire & Rubber Co. announced today a new continuous polymerization process which the company contends increases by 40 per cent the capacity of the nation's synthetic rubber plants to produce GR-S rubber.

Dr. R. P. Dinsmore, vice president in charge of research and development, termed the new technique "an important step in the direction of a cheaper GR-S rubber." He said it represents two and one-half years of research.

The company stated the process speeds up by 40 per cent the rate of polymerization of GR-S rubber latex.

"Since the polymerization step has been the limiting factor in total capacity of synthetic plants," it added, "this process offers a potential 40 per cent increase in the nation's output.

"Since existing GR-S polymerization plants represent a capital investment of approximately $200,000,000, this new Goodyear development is the equivalent of $80,000,000 worth of new synthetic plants.

"But so simple is the improvement that the 40 per cent additional tonnage is made possible at about one per cent of the original capital cost of a producing plant, and the slight additional investment would be compensated for in a matter of 17 1-2 weeks through the more efficient utilization of raw materials which the operation makes possible."

Goodyear reported the process, fully utilized, would bring the production capacity of the nation's synthetic rubber plants to a production potential of 1,338,000 long tons, equivalent to 182 per cent of their "design capacity" of 735,000 long tons of GR-S rubber annually.

"The full significance of this figure," Goodyear stated, "lies in the fact that it is larger than the total prewar world requirement for natural rubber."

More Uniform Product

The revolutionary process, said Dr. Dinsmore, results also in "a more uniform synthetic rubber with better working qualities." The quality and uniformity of GR-S rubber thus produced will speed up milling and gain efficiency comparable to that obtained with natural rubber, he added.

As described by Dr. Dinsmore, the continuous polymerization process attains a refinement long the goal of chemical engineers—a triumph over "batch type" operations.

"Continuous operation represents the ultimate in technical refinement of a chemical process," he said. "Continuous polymerization allows a more efficient and simple plant operation, an important step in the direction of a cheaper GR-S rubber.

"The rate of production is increased and, what is more can be accomplished with an actual decrease in manpowed requirement, an important factor in wartime labor shortages and in the cost of GR-S rubber."

Reduced to A-B-C simplicity, this is the picture:

GR-S rubber is made by polymerizing or uniting the molecules of two materials, butadiene and styrene. This is accomplished in glass-lined reactors. Each reactor [illegible] capacity several thousand gallons, looks like an upright cylinder and is equipped with paddles on a vertical shaft.

Butadiene, normally a gas, is admitted to the tank under pressure in liquid form. Styrene, normally a liquid, is added. Proportions must be right. A soap solution and half-a-dozen other chemical ingredients are added.

Thereupon a chemical reaction occurs and a liquid resembling natural rubber latex results. This is GR-S rubber latex.

In the batch operation each reactor functions as a separate unit. In the new continuous process reactors are connected by pipe lines into a chain.

Pumps admit the ingredients into the first reactor in an uninterrupted stream. Reaction occurs as the mixture moves through the reactor chain—and GR-S latex pours from the final reactor in a continuous flow.

Controls regulate reactor temperatures. Temperature changes at various stages are provided without loss of time. All reactors are 100 per cent full always and no time is lost filling or emptying reactors.

SEP 7 1944

300 B-25s Completed in Month

KANSAS CITY, Kan., Sept. 6 (AP).—Three hundred B-25 Mitchell bombers were completed at the North American Aviation plant here in August, company officials announced today. The production, accomplished in twenty-three working days, was the largest for a month in the plan't history and was an increase of 108 per cent over production in January, 1944, the announcement said. Total production since Jan. 1 was about 50 per cent of the output of the plant since it first began making planes in January, 1942.

Seek Return To Japan

Boise, Idaho, Sept. 6 (AP)—About half of the Japanese-Americans named in 35 Federal indictments returned today expressed a desire to be sent back to Japan. All are from the Minitoka relocation center.

First Helicopter Training Unit Set Up by Army

'Aviation History' Made by 2 Freeman Field Officers in Recent 725-Mile Flight

FREEMAN FIELD, Ind., Sept. 6 (AP).—The army air forces disclosed today establishment of the nation's first military helicopter training school at this field in southwestern Indiana.

Colonel E. T. Rundquist, commanding officer of the field, which is used also as an advanced two-engine pilot training school, said personnel of the new helicopter section were officer-instructors rated as pilots and field mechanics, who are enlisted men.

Colonel Rundquist announced also that two Freeman Field officers recently "made aviation history" when they flew two R4-B type helicopters 725 miles on the longest formation flight ever made by rotary-type planes in this country.

The officers, Major John J. Sanduski, of Omaha, director of the helicopter training program, and Lieutenant Norbert T. Guttenberger, of Chicago, an instructor, flew from Bridgeport to Freeman Field.

Their time was not revealed, but Colonel Rundquist said that "on the trip they set new cross-country helicopter speed records even though they encountered strong head winds and crossed the Allegheny Mountains in Pennsylcania."

Colonel Rundquist said the southwest Asia headquarters of American forces at Kandy, Ceylon, announced recently that helicopters were used in the air-borne invasion by American units.

Flyer In Pacific Buys Wyo. Fishing Permit

Cheyenne, Wyo., Sept. 6 (AP)—Although busy with the air force "somewhere in New Guinea," Second Lieut. William S. Hunter is homesick for his Wyoming trout fishing. He has purchased a resident license.

Hunter sent a $2 check to the State Game and Fish Department with a note saying: "I realize now that I can't have it, the value of a trout stream for recreation. If my contribution can do anything toward building the trout streams for better recreation after the war, I consider it an investment well placed."

M'CARRAN WINS NOMINATION IN NEVADA CONTEST

CARSON CITY, Nev., Sept. 6.—(AP) Senator Pat McCarran was assured of Nevada's Democratic senatorial nomination today as his opponent, Lt. Gov. Vail Pittman, trailing by 1,178 votes, conceded defeat in one of this state's hottest campaigns.

With all except 22 of the 283 precincts reporting, the 68-year-old chairman of the Senate Judiciary committee had 10,937 votes to Pittman's 9,755 as results of yesterday's election were tabulated.

Pittman, Ely publisher and brother of the late Senator Key Pittman, extended his congratulations.

It was estimated several days might be required to compile the final vote.

McCarran, hailed as an independent thinker and criticized as an isolationist, in a statement thanked the Nevada voters "for their fine loyalty" and declared:

"America must lead the way to outlaw war in the world. America must lead the way in effecting a confederation of nations in the heart of whose people God and peace abide. America must forever keep herself strong militarily socially and economically that other peoples may take example."

McCarran will oppose George Malone, former state engineer, in the general election Nov. 7. Malone's two opponents, Kendrick A. Johnson and Kenneth F. Johnson, conceded his election for the Republican nomination.

Berkeley Bunker had a wide lead over the incumbent, Maurice Sullivan, for the Democratic congressional nomination and if elected would oppose the former Hollywood cowboy actor, Rex Bell, who is unopposed as the Republican candidate.

SEP 7 1944

U.S. Takes Over 2 Texas Plants In Labor Row

Army Acts After Company Making Oil-Field Tools Rejects W. L. B. Ruling

HOUSTON, Tex., Sept. 6 (AP).—The Army took over today two plants operated by the Hughes Tool Company, one of the nation's largest manufacturers of oil-field equipment.

Under Presidential orders the Army moved in because of a "threatened interruption" of work arising from a labor dispute involving 5,000 employees.

A group of twenty Army officers, headed by Colonel Frank W. Cawthon, assistant district supervisor of the Mid-West Procurement Division, Area Technical Service Command, Wichita, Kan., took charge.

The Hughes plants will operate under Hughes management, with Colonel Cawthon in a supervisory capacity. The Army took possession because of an unsettled labor dispute, which the War Labor Board described as "a potential source of interference with the war effort."

Hughes has refused to accept a W. L. B. ruling in the dispute, main issue of which is maintenance of union membership. The plants employ about 5,000 workers, who were represented by the Congress for Industrial Organizations' United Steelworkers of America under a contract which expired several months ago.

TWO GOVERNORS VISIT PRESIDENT

By THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

Governors of two southern states where anti-fourth term sentiment is reported strong talked with President Roosevelt at the White House yesterday.

Gov. Coke Stevenson of Texas was the first to see Mr. Roosevelt and was followed later by Gov. James H. Davis of Louisiana. Both said they came at the President's invitation.

Stevenson was reticent about any political discussion he may have had with the President but Secretary of Commerce Jesse Jones, who went with him to the White House, said later that he supposed the governor and the President "naturally talked" about the Texas political situation.

Himself a Texan, Jones said he was "sure nobody short of God is going to straighten them out" in Texas but described as a good suggestion Stevenson's proposal that Texas have two slates of Democratic electors in the November election.

Senator Harry S. Truman, the Democratic vice presidential nominee who also went with Stevenson to the White House, declared, however, that the governor would "straighten them out."

The party split developed last May when a pro-Roosevelt faction walked out of the Texas Democratic convention after anti-Roosevelt delegates won test votes.

Davis told newsmen he and Mr. Roosevelt talked "very little politics" but that he had told the President of the political situation in his state. He predicted the President would carry Louisiana.

SEP 7 1944

ADD SHAEF (BONI) 2A LOST

ASSOCIATED PRESS CORRESPONDENT WES GALLAGHER IN A DISPATCH FROM THE THIRD ARMY FRONT SAID PATROLS LAST SUNDAY MADE THE FIRST PENETRATION OF GERMANY BY ALLIED TROOPS SINCE THE FALL OF FRANCE. THE UNITS HAD TO FIGHT THEIR WAY BACK FROM THE GERMAN BORDER WHEN THEY ENCOUNTERED SCATTERED GERMAN GROUPS.

SUPREME HEADQUARTERS, BRIEFLY LIFTING THE FOUR-DAY CLOAK OF SECRECY OVER THE THIRD ARMY'S MOVEMENTS, CONFIRMED THE PENETRATION AND SAID IT WAS A RECONNAISSANCE MISSION WHICH RETURNED TO THE MAIN LINES AFTER ACCOMPLISHING ITS PURPOSE.

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HEADQUARTERS NEITHER CONFIRMED NOR DENIED FRENCH-SWISS FRONTIER REPORTS THAT THE ALLIES HAD TAKEN AACHEN AND SAARBRUCKEN INSIDE GERMANY, BUT IN THE THREE DAYS SINCE THE THIRD ARMY PATROLS WERE REPORTED OFFICIALLY TO HAVE ENTERED GERMANY, SPEARHEADS COULD HAVE HAD TIME TO DRIVE THE 40 MILES FROM THE MAIN BODY TO SAARBRUCKEN.

HOWEVER, THERE WERE OTHER INDICATIONS THAT THE BATTLE FOR GERMAN SOIL WAS IMMINENT. ONE WAS THE SECOND MESSAGE OF GEN. EISENHOWER TO FOREIGN WORKERS IN GERMANY, THIS TIME INSTRUCTING THEM TO PROTECT FACILITIES INSIDE GERMANY WHICH WILL BE OF VALUE IN AN ALLIED ADVANCE.

A FRONT DISPATCH FROM ASSOCIATED PRESS CORRESPONDENT WES GALLAGHER SAID GEN. GEORGE S.PATTON'S FIRMLY HELD BRIDGEHEAD ON THE MOSELLE WAS SOMEWHERE BETWEEN METZ AND NANCY, GATEWAY TO THE FRENCH BORDER CITY OF STRASBOURG IN WHOSE OUTSKIRTS THE SWISS-FRENCH DISPATCHES HAD SAID ADVANCE PATROLS ALREADY WERE FIGHTING.

IN THE SOUTH OF FRANCE, LT. GEN. ALEXANDER M.PATCH'S SEVENTH ARMY FORCES WERE 90 MILES OR LESS FROM THE AMERICAN BULGE IN THE NORTH SOUTHEAST OF PARIS. A SWISS BROADCAST SAID ELEMENTS OF THE TWO FORCES ALREADY HAD MADE CONTACT, BUT DID NOT SAY WHERE. ANOTHER SWISS BROADCAST--LIKE THE FIRST, UNCONFIRMED HERE--REPORTED FIGHTING IN THE BELFORT GAP AND SAID AMERICANS WERE CARRYING THE BATTLE TO THE SOUTHERN END OF THE SIEGFRIED LINE AS THE GERMANS ATTEMPTED TO ESCAPE ACROSS THE RHINE ON EVERY TYPE OF CRAFT AVAILABLE.

IN THE NORTH, THERE WAS NO INDICATION WHERE THE BRITISH SECOND ARMY HAD ENTERED HOLLAND, NOR DID HEADQUARTERS INDICATE THE DEPTH OF THE PENETRATION. AT LAST RELIABLE REPORTS THE BRITISH WERE IN BREDA AND DRIVING DOWN THE REMAINING 28 MILES TO ROTTERDAM, AND THE PARIS RADIO WEDNESDAY IN AN UNCONFIRMED REPORT SAID THE SECOND ARMY WAS IN SIGHT OF THE GREAT DUTCH PORT, 50 MILES NORTH OF LIBERATED ANTWERP.

OFFICIALLY BRITISH ARMOR 30 MILES NORTHWEST OF BRUSSELS WIDENED ITS WEDGE SOUTHWARD TO THE OUTSKIRTS OF GENT (POP. 162,858), LARGEST BELGIAN CITY STILL IN GERMAN HANDS, AND THE DRIVE INTO HOLLAND PRESUMABLY WAS IN A DIRECTION DUE NORTH FROM ANTWERP.

HEADQUARTERS DISCLOSED THAT 50,000 GERMANS WERE IN THE PAS DE CALAIS COASTAL STRIP TRAP, INCLUDING 5,000 AT BOULOGNE AND 5,000 AT LE HAVRE, WITH NO HOPE OF ESCAPE. THEIR BACKS WERE TO THE SEA IN A REVERSAL OF DUNKERQUE--BUT THIS TIME THE TRAPPED TROOPS HAD NOWHERE

TO FLEE.

THE CANADIANS, ON THE CHANNEL COAST ON BOTH SIDES OF THE GREAT PORT, SENT A SECOND ULTIMATUM TO THE TRAPPED GARRISON AT LE HAVRE, AND THE GERMAN COMMANDER REQUESTED EVACUATION OF THE CITY'S 50,000 CIVILIANS BEFORE THE BATTLE WAS BEGUN.

OTHER CANADIANS WERE A MILE AND A HALF FROM BOULOGNE, WHILE ON THEIR LEFT FLANK POLISH FORCES WERE IN ST.OMER, 20 MILES FROM THE PORT OF CALAIS. (AN UNCONFIRMED PARIS REPORT SAID CANADIANS PENETRATED CALAIS.) A CANADIAN SPEARHEAD BY-PASSING BOULOGNE DROVE TO THE GUINES FOREST, SEVEN MILES SOUTHEAST OF CALAIS. (UNCONFIRMED PRESS REPORTS SAID THE POLES HAD PUSHED A SPEARHEAD TO YPRES, BLOODY WORLD WAR I BATTLEGROUND, 30 MILES EAST OF ST.OMER.)

BOULOGNE MAY BE UNDERGOING AN ATTACK FROM THE SEA. RESIDENTS OF BRITAIN'S HELLFIRE CORNER, ACROSS THE CHANNEL, REPORTED SALVOES SPLASHING IN THE SEA AND SPASMODIC EXPLOSIONS. FIRES WERE SEEN BLAZING IN THE OUTSKIRTS OF THE CITY AND RAF FIGHTERS DRONED MONOTONOUSLY TOWARD BOULOGNE AS THE DIN INCREASED. THERE WAS NO ALLIED COMMENT ON THESE REPORTS.

THE TOTAL AMERICAN BAG OF PRISONERS SINCE D-DAY HAS RISEN SEP 7 1944 MORE THAN 205,000---76,000 BY THE THIRD ARMY AND 130,000 BY LT. GEN. COURTNEY H.HODGES' FIRST ARMY, INCLUDING THE 14,000 BEING ROUNDED UP IN A TRAP AT MONS---AND THE TOTAL WAS GROWING HOURLY.

HODGES' TROOPS CROSSED THE MEUSE RIVER AT DINANT, 15 MILES SOUTH OF LIBERATED NAMUR, AND AT GIVET ON THE FRENCH BORDER, AND THIS DRIVE WAS PUSHING ON LIEGE, WORLD WAR I SIEGE CITY 32 MILES BEYOND NAMUR.

ACROSS THE GERMAN FRONTIER AMERICAN HEAVIES PLASTERED KARLSRUHE, FUNNEL POINT FOR NAZI SUPPLIES BEING SENT TO THE FRONT, AND ALSO HIT STUTTGART AND LUDWIGSHAVEN IN WHAT MIGHT BE A PRELUDE TO LAND ASSAULT ON THE GERMAN BORDER. UNCONFIRMED PARIS REPORTS SAID AMERICAN TANKS HAD REACHED THE BORDER IN SEVERAL UNSPECIFIED PLACES BEYOND THE MAGINOT LINE.

THERE HAS BEEN NO SUPREME HEADQUARTERS CONFIRMATION OF ALLIED ENTRY INTO LUXEMBOURG. REPORTS ALLIED TROOPS WERE IN THE LITTLE DUCHY CAME FROM LONDON WHEN PIERRE DUPONG, LUXEMBOURG'S PRIME MINISTER, WELCOMED THE LIBERATORS TO HIS COUNTRY.

BREST, ON THE TIP OF BRITTANY, WHERE AN ESTIMATED 25,000 NAZIS ARE HEMMED IN FOR THE LAST-DITCH STAND, IS BEING POUNDED CONSTANTLY BY RAF AND AMERICAN HEAVY BOMBERS. GARRISONS ESTIMATED AT 10,000 EACH AT ST. NAZAIRE AND LORIENT ARE CONTAINED, ALTHOUGH NO ASSAULT AGAINST THEM HAS BEGUN.

WM-FD433PEW

ADD LONDON - (CHERCHEIS) xx INVASION

9 THE GERMAN-CONTROLLED OSLO RADIO SAID THE RUSSIANS HAD CROSSED INTO BULGARIA FOLLOWING THEIR DECLARATION OF WAR AGAINST THAT AXIS ASSISTANT NATION TUESDAY NIGHT, BUT RUSSIA KEPT SILENT ON THE SEP 7 1944 SUBJECT.

THE OFFICIAL BULGARIAN RADIO SAID THE SOFIA GOVERNMENT ALREADY HAD ASKED RUSSIA FOR AN ARMISTICE, BUT ON THAT, TOO, MOSCOW WAS DETERMINEDLY SILENT, APPARENTLY IN NO MOOD TO STAY HER HAND IMMEDIATELY AFTER BULGARIA HAD PROCRASTINATED FOR WEEKS IN TAKING SOVIE

30 24— 18585

ADVICE TO MAKE PEACE WITH BRITAIN AND AMERICA.

THE ROMANIANS, PROCEEDING WITH THEIR CO-BELLIGERENCY BESIDE THE RED ARMY AFTER HAVING JUMPED OUT OF THE AXIS CAMP, ANNOUNCED THAT THEY WERE FIGHTING THE HUNGARIANS AND GERMANS IN THE VICINITIES OF CLUJ, TARGUL MURES AND BARAOLT, ALL IN TRANSYLVANIA JUST INSIDE THE BORDERS OF THE TERRITORY CEDED TO HUNGARY UNDER HITLER'S "VIENNA AWARD" OF 1940. SEP 7 1944

HUNGARY, ACCORDING TO THE GERMAN RADIO, FINALLY RECOGNIZED FACTS AND FORMALLY DECLARED WAR AGAINST ROMANIA. THE GERMANS ALSO SAID THE RUSSIANS WERE MAKING GREAT EFFORTS TO STORM THE CARPATHIAN PASSES INTO TRANSYLVANIA BUT CONTENDED THAT STRONG "BUFFER LINES" OF GERMAN TROOPS PREVENTED IT.

MOSCOW DISPATCHES, HOWEVER, DECLARED GERMAN RESISTANCE APPEARED TO HAVE COLLAPSED AS DISASTROUSLY IN SOUTHEASTERN EUROPE AS IT HAD IN FRANCE AND THE LOW COUNTRIES, AND SUGGESTED THAT THE CARPATHIAN AREA WAS BEING BY-PASSED BY THE RUSSIANS RACING WESTWARD BEYOND CRAIOVA TOWARDS A JUNCTION WITH MARSHAL TITO'S YUGOSLAV PARTISANS. A SUBSEQUENT BLOW TOWARDS BUDAPEST WAS FORECAST.

THIS WESTWARD DRIVE, CUTTING RIGHT ACROSS THE TOP OF THE BALKAN PENINSULA, SETS A POSSIBLE TRAP FOR THE THOUSANDS OF GERMANS WHO HAVE BEEN MAKING HASTE LATELY TO TRY TO GET OUT OF THE AEGEAN ISLES, GREECE, YUGOSLAVIA AND ALBANIA. SEP 7 1944

GH358PEW

1 LONDON xxx DAY

THE DESTRUCTION OF 143 GERMAN PLANES YESTERDAY, TWO WASHINGTON STATE PILOTS WERE CREDITED WITH EIGHT PLANES EACH DESTROYED. THEY ARE LT.THOMAS OLSON, VANCOUVER, AND LT.JAMES HOLLINGSWORTH, MONTESANA.

CAPT.ROBERT KEEN, 1935 RADELL ST., JACKSONVILLE,FLA., GOT SIX ON THE GROUND.

PILOTS DESTROYING ONE PLANE EACH IN THE AIR INCLUDED LT.ROY PATTERSON, 672 RIDGEWAY ROAD, BIRMINGHAM; LT.GEORGE BUTLER, 3506 DAHLIA AVE., LOS ANGELES; AND LT.EUGENE TIMONY, 1851 VICTORIA, LAKEWOOD,OHIO.

N1224PEW

LONDON, SEPT. 6-(AP)-THE BERLIN RADIO REPORTED TODAY THAT HUNGARY OFFICIALLY ANNOUNCED SHE WAS AT WAR WITH ROMANIA BECAUSE, IT SAID, ROMANIAN TROOPS HAD ENTERED HUNGARIAN TERRITORY IN TRANSYLVANIA.

GH223PEW

SEP 7 1944

INVASION ROUNDUP
BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

LONDON, SEPT. 6-(AP)-LT.GEN.GEORGE S.PATTON'S AMERICAN THIRD ARMY WAS HALTED IN ITS SMASH TOWARD GERMANY AND WAS BATTLING REINFORCED GERMANS IN THE FRENCH MOSELLE VALLEY TONIGHT, BUT OTHER ALLIED ARMIES CONTINUED THEIR ADVANCES IN THE LOWLANDS AND NORTHWARD THROUGH SOUTHERN FRANCE.

ONE UNCONFIRMED SWISS BROADCAST SAID ADVANCE PATROLS OF THE AMERICAN FORCES IN NORTHERN AND SOUTHERN FRANCE ALREADY HAD MADE CONTACT, PRESUMABLY NEAR THE SWISS BORDER IN THE REGION OF BESANCON, SAID TO HAVE BEEN OCCUPIED.

OFFICIAL DISPATCHES PLACED THE TWO ARMIES LESS THAN 90 MILES APART AFTER FRENCH TROOPS DRIVING UP THE SAONE VALLEY ABOVE LYON CAPTURED CHALON-SUR-SAONE AND CONTINUED ON TOWARD DIJON.

PATTON'S ARMY WAS DISCLOSED TO HAVE BEEN STALLED FOR ALMOST A WEEK IN ORDER TO REGROUP AND BRING UP SUPPLIES AFTER ITS SPECTACULAR SMASH ACROSS NORTHERN FRANCE. THE GERMANS, AFTER HAVING BEEN PREPARED FOR A CONTINUED PUSH INTO GERMANY, RUSHED UP SUPPLIES AND LOCKED IN BATTLE ALONG THE MOSELLE, ESPECIALLY AROUND THE STRONGHOLD OF METZ.

THE AMERICANS PUSHED ONE BIG BRIDGEHEAD ACROSS THE RIVER AND WERE TRYING TO GET ROLLING AGAIN. THEIR OFFENSIVE WAS WELL UNDER WAY, FRONT DISPATCHES DISCLOSED, BUT THE GERMANS WERE NO LONGER OFF BALANCE IN THIS AREA.

TO THE NORTH, LT.GEN.COURTNEY H.HODGES' AMERICAN FIRST ARMY WAS ROLLING AHEAD FROM THREE BRIDGEHEADS OVER THE MEUSE, ON THE COAST CANADIANS AND POLES WERE CLOSING IN ON THE BIG CHANNEL PORT OF CALAIS. AT THE EXTREME NORTH THE BRITISH WERE OFFICIALLY DISCLOSED TO HAVE ENTERED HOLLAND, AFTER CLEANING UP STRONGPOINTS IN BELGIUM.

(EDITORS: NIGHT LEAD WESTERN INVASION AND SOUTHERN FRANCE, SHAEF AND ROME DATES, MAY BE RICKED UP AS DESIRED.)

FD639PEW

SEP 7 1944

BY RICHARD KASISCHKE (200)

LONDON, SEPT. 6-(AP)-THE GERMANS, REPORTING THEIR RESISTANCE STIFFENED IN BOTH THE NANCY-METZ AREA AND IN BELGIUM, CLAIMED A FIRM DEFENSE LINE WAS BEGINNING TO TAKE SHAPE ON THE WESTERN FRONT.

THE NAZI HIGH COMMAND CONCEDED THE FIGHTING IN BELGIUM WAS A PLAY FOR TIME, "FOR EVERY DAY GAINED IS FOR THE PROTECTION OF THE REICH." PROPAGANDIST JOSEF SAALN PROCLAIMED "THE GERMAN PEOPLE ARE BRACED FOR TOTAL WAR AND ARE POISED TO RECEIVE THE ENEMY ON HOMELAND SOIL."

THE COMMENTATOR SERTORIUS SAID LT. GEN. GEORGE S. PATTON, JR., WAS MEETING STIFFER OPPOSITION AND CLAIMED THAT THE ALLIED ATTEMPT "TO CROSS THE MOSELLE AT PONT-A-MOUSSON WAS BEATEN BACK."

THE GERMAN RADIO CLAIMED TONIGHT THAT THE "ONLY ALLIED FOOTHOLD ACROSS THE ALBERT CANAL IN ANTWERP AREA WAS LIQUIDATED" IN VIGOROUS COUNTERATTACKS BY TANK GRENADIERS. IT SAID A SUBURB OF ANTWERP NORTH OF THE SCHELDT HAD BEEN RECAPTURED.

THE GERMAN RADIO ALSO SAID, "ONE CAN ALREADY SPEAK OF THE GERMAN DEFENSE LINE RUNNING FROM LOUVAIN BY WAY OF NAMUR TO SEDAN -- THAT IS, FROM NORTH TO SOUTH AND PARALLEL TO THE REICH BORDER. IF THE FINAL LINE GUARDING THE GERMAN FRONTIER DOESN'T RUN THROUGH THESE TOWNS, IT IS AT LEAST IN THIS NORTH-SOUTH DIRECTION THAT IT WILL BE STABILIZED EVENTUALLY." X X X

JR930PEW

SEP 7 1944

(ADVANCE)...LONDON, SEPT 6-(AP)-THE LIGHTS WILL COME ON AGAIN IN BRITAIN SEPT. 17. THE MINISTRY OF HOME SECURITY ANNOUNCED TONIGHT A RELAXATION OF RIGID BLACKOUT REGULATIONS WHICH HAVE KEPT THE COUNTRY IN DARKNESS FOR FIVE YEARS.

HEAVY BLACK DRAPES AND SHUTTERS NO LONGER WILL BE REQUIRED ON WINDOWS EXCEPT IN A FEW SPECIAL COASTAL AREAS. STREET LIGHTS WILL BE MUCH STRONGER. MUCH BRIGHTER ILLUMINATION WILL BE USED AROUND DOCKS, SHIPYARDS, RAILROAD YARDS.

DAYTIME FIREWATCHING WILL BE DISCONTINUED AND OTHER CIVILIAN DEFENSE ASSIGNMENTS WILL BE RECONSIDERED, SAID HERBERT MORRISON, MINISTER OF HOME SECURITY.

NOTHING NEXT TO THE END OF THE WAR ITSELF COULD BOOST THE MORALE OF BRITONS MORE THAN FREEDOM FROM THE LONG YEARS OF RIGIDLY ENFORCED BLACKOUT. THEY CUSS IT SECOND ONLY TO THE GERMAN BOMBARDMENT OF BRITISH CITIES WHICH MADE IT NECESSARY.

ALTHOUGH THE END OF THE FLYING BOMB WAR AGAINST SOUTHERN ENGLAND AND LONDON IS BELIEVED IN SIGHT AND THE LUFTWAFFE HAS NOT VISITED THE COUNTRY SINCE JUNE 7, MORRISON CAUTIONED THE CITIZENRY TO BE READY TO RESUME THEIR CIVIL DEFENSE DUTIES IN THE EVENT OF FURTHER ATTACKS.

THERE IS LITTLE LIKELIHOOD OF AMY SIMULTANEOUS THROWING OF A SWITCH TO END THE BLACKOUT OVERNIGHT. IT WILL BE A GRADUAL PROCESS DUE TO THE NECESSITY OF CHANGING BULBS AND WIRING, BUT IT WILL NOT TAKE LONDONERS LONG TO RIP DOWN THE UGLY BLACK DRAPES WHICH SHED A MANTLE OF GLOOM OVER THE COUNTRY DURING THE FIVE YEARS OF WAR.

A WEEK AHEAD OF THE BLACKOUT SUSPENSION, SEPT. 12, FIREG[illegible] DUTIES AT NIGHT WILL CEASE IN ALL BRITAIN EXCEPT LONDON AND THE EASTERN COASTAL AREAS.

AUTOMOBILE HEADLIGHTS, WHICH PERMIT ONLY A SLIT OF LIGHT TO SHINE THROUGH, WILL REMAIN UNCHANGED FOR THE PRESENT. BICYCLE AND MOTORCYCLE HEADLIGHTS MAY BE USED WITHOUT SCREENING.

UNDER THE NEW REGULATIONS WINDOWS MUST BE CURTAINED ONLY SO THAT OBJECTS INSIDE THE BUILDING ARE NOT DISTINGUISHABLE FROM THE OUTSIDE. THIS WILL ENABLE ORDINARY PEACETIME CURTAINS OR BLINDS TO BE USED.

(END ADVANCE FOR USE AT 5:30 P.M. EWT TODAY, WED. SEPT. 6)

GH233PEW

SEP 7 1944

LONDON, SEPT. 6--(AP)--GEN. CHARLES DE GAULLE CONFERRED YESTERDAY WITH JULES JEANNENEY, 80-YEAR-OLD FORMER PRESIDENT OF THE FRENCH SENATE, THE PARIS RADIO SAID TODAY. THE VETERAN POLITICAL

LEADER WON THE COMMENDATION OF SECRETARY OF STATE HULL IN 1942 FOR

HIS OUTSPOKEN STATEMENTS OPPOSING FRENCH COLLABORATION WITH THE AXIS,

AND AT ONE TIME WAS SAID TO HAVE BEEN DEPORTED TO GERMANY.

APL [redacted] 00810 FILES MB/445A

DOVER, ENGLAND, SEPT. 6--(AP)-- GREAT FIRES BURNED ALONG

THE FRENCH COAST NEAR CALAIS AND BOULOGNE ACROSS THE CHANNEL AT DUSK

TONIGHT AS [redacted] NOMO RESIDENTS OF THIS "HELLFIRE CORNER" OF BRITAIN

WATCHED THE DEATHFIGHT OF GERMANS AGAINST THE ADVANCING [redacted] ALLIED

ARMIES.

SEP 7 1944

THE GERMANS STILL RESISTED AT BOULOGNE AGAINST THE

CANADIANS AND SPASMODIC GUN FLASHES WERE SEEN ON THE WESTERN OUTSKIRTS

OF THE PORT. NEAR CALAIS RISING SMOKE WAS BELIVED TO BE THE RESULT OF

GERMANS BURNING THEIR STORES.

THE NAZIS MANNED SOME OF THEIR LONG-RANGE GUNS WHICH FOR MORE

THAN FOUR YEARS HAVE BOMBARDED BRITAINS IN THIS SECTOR AND AT 8:30

O'CLOCK TONIGHT FIRED A [redacted] SALVO THAT TOUCHED OFF THE WARNING SIRENS

A SECOND TIME TODAY.

SEP 7 1944

AT FOLKSTONE MANY TOWNSFOLK ATTENDED A DANCE AT THE CONCERT

HALL. BETWEEN DANCES THEY WENT TO THE VERANDA TO WATCH THE WAR

PANORAMA ACROSS 26 MILES OF NARROW CHANNEL. THEY COULD DANCE THE FOXTROT, THEN

STEP OUT FOR A LOOK AT THE BATTLE AND RETURN IN TIME FOR THE NEXT NUMBER.

DURING THE DAY SHELLS SPLASHING INTO THE SMOKE-SHROUDED SEA

SOUTHWEST OF BOULOGNE LED TO THE BELIEF THAT GERMANS IN THE CHANNEL

SEP 194

PORT OF 52,000 WERE DUELLING WITH ALLIED WARSHIPS. THE NAZI MEDIUM GUNS

ON THE COAST NEAR WIMEREAUX, BETWEEN BOLOGNE AND CALAIS, OPENED UP

AT 1 P.M. AND CONTINUED FIRING UNTIL 3. THE BIG GUNS AT THE TIME TURNED

THE PREMIER'S REPLY WAS THAT THERE WOULD BE A ROUND TABLE DISCUSSION

THAT QUESTION AS SOON AS POSSIBLE. HE STRESSED, HOWEVER, THAT " THE

EOPLE OF THE NETHERLANDS EAST INDIES AND THE NETHERLANDS ITSELF

AVE A RIGHT TO EXPRESS THEMSELVES ON THAT. WE CANNOT NOW IMPOSE A NEW

EGIME ON THEM."

SEP 7 1944

HE SPOKE ALSO OF THE PLANS FOR DUTCH MILITARY AND NAVAL

OPERATIONS IN THE PACIFIC, DECLARING " THE GREATER PART OF OUR TERRITORIES ARE STILL UNDER THE HEEL OF THE JAPANESE."

HOLLAND WILL BE UNDER A STATE OF SIEGE ~~XXXXXX~~ UNTIL NORMAL CONDITIONS ARE RESTORED, GERBRANDY ANNOUNCED. THIS MEANS PUBLIC MEETINGS WITHOUT PERMISSION WILL BE BANNED AND OTHER RESTRICTIONS IMPOSED.

SEP 71944

APR/ SINGLETONS 01757 REW/KIN/ 427P

BY WES GALLAGHER

WITH THE U.S.THIRD ARMY IN FRANCE, SEPT 6-(AP)-THE U.S.THIRD ARMY SENT ARMORED PATROLS ACROSS THE GERMAN BORDER ON SEPT.3, IT WAS DISCLOSED TODAY. IT WAS THE FIRST ALLIED FORCE TO GET ON THE SOIL OF THE REICH.

THE AMERICAN PATROLS RANGED A FEW MILES ABOUT GERMAN TERRITORY AND THEN WITHDREW TO THE U.S. LINES ON THE MOSELLE.

A BRIDGEHEAD WAS ESTABLISHED ACROSS THE RIVER IN THE FACE OF STIFF RESISTANCE.

THE THIRD ARMY HAS TAKEN A TOTAL OF 76,000 PRISONERS, WOUNDED AN ESTIMATED 65,250 OF THE ENEMY AND KILLED 19,500.

SEP 71944

MK709AEW

BY ROGER D.GREENE

WITH BRITISH TROOPS IN BELGIUM, SEPT 5-(DELAYED)-(AP)-LT.GEN.SIR MILES C.DEMPSEY'S BRITISH SECOND ARMY FACED ONLY THE FLIMSIEST RESISTANCE AS IT CAPTURED THE GREAT RIVER PORT OF ANTWERP AND PUSHED ON TO A POINT WITHIN FIVE MILES OF THE HOLLAND FRONTIER TODAY.

(SINCE THIS DISPATCH WAS WRITTEN, PENETRATION OF HOLLAND HAS BEEN OFFICIALLY ANNOUNCED.)

ALONG THE ENGLISH CHANNEL COAST, ROUGHLY IN THE AREA OF BOULOGNE, LILLE AND GENT, MANY THOUSANDS OF GERMAN TROOPS ARE TRYING TO ESCAPE BY DASHING ACROSS OUR LINES OF COMMUNICATION AT NIGHT.

"ENEMY POCKETS" SOUNDS IMPRESSIVE, PERHAPS, BUT THEY ARE STRICTLY THIRD-RATE TROOPS OF LITTLE VALUE WITHOUT THEIR PILLBOXES. AS A FIGHTING ARMY ON THE MARCH, THEY JUST DON'T COUNT. THEY HAVE PRACTICALLY NO TRANSPORT EXCEPT HORSEDRAWN VEHICLES.

THEY ARE TRYING TO ESCAPE EASTWARD, BUT THEY DO NOT KNOW WHERE THEY ARE GOING AND THEY ARE COMPLETELY DISORGANIZED.

THE GREAT DOCKS AT ANTWERP WERE FOUND VIRTUALLY UNDAMAGED BECAUSE OF THE GERMAN'S HASTY FLIGHT AND THE WORK OF THE BELGIAN UNDERGROUND "WHITE ARMY" IN PREVENTING DESTRUCTION.

WHEN LEUVEN WAS CAPTURED THE BRIDGES WERE FOUND INTACT. THE CITY WAS TAKEN IN A TWO-HOUR DASH FROM BRUSSELS BY BRITISH TANKS, DESPITE STIFF RESISTANCE BY ONE GROUP OF GERMANS.

A HEADQUARTERS SPOKESMAN SAID THE DRIVE ALONG THE CHANNEL COAST HAD BEEN SO RAPID IT WAS IMPOSSIBLE TO TELL HOW MANY FLYING BOMB LAUNCHING SITES HAD BEEN CAPTURED. THE MAIN THING IS THAT THE GERMANS ARE CUT OFF FROM FRESH SUPPLIES.

IN BRUSSELS, WHICH I LEFT THIS MORNING, CROWDS WERE STILL WILDLY CELEBRATING THEIR NEWLY REGAINED FREEDOM. BOOS MIXED WITH CHEERS WHEN FALSE RUMORS SPREAD THAT GERMANY HAD SURRENDERED, HITLER HAD DISAPPEARED AND GESTAPO CHIEFTAIN HEINRICH HIMMLER HAD COMMITTED SUICIDE.

"THE GERMANS MUST SUFFER," ONE MAN SHOUTED ABOVE THE TUMULT. THE CROWD CHEERED.

SEP 71944

DN115PEW

WITH THE FIRST CANADIAN ARMY IN FRANCE, SEPT. 6-(AP)-POLISH TROOPS WERE REPORTED TONIGHT TO HAVE REACHED YPRES, FAMOUS FLANDERS BATTLEGROUND OF WORLD WAR I, 10 MILES INSIDE THE BELGIAN FRONTIER.

ADVANCING INTO THE HEART OF THE ROBOT BOMB COUNTRY BETWEEN BOULOGNE AND CALAIS, CANADIAN INFANTRY REACHED MAQUISE, SIX MILES SOUTHEAST OF CAP GRIZ NEZ. FROM HILLS NEAR THE TOWN TROOPS COULD FAINTLY SEE ENGLAND ACROSS THE CHANNEL.

GH316PEW

PARIS, SEPT 5-(AP)-REP.FRANCES P.BOLTON OF OHIO WHO CAME OVERSEAS TO STUDY ARMY HOSPITAL WORK, SAID TODAY THAT A GREAT NEED EXISTED FOR ACTUAL BLOOD FOR USE IN FRONT LINE HOSPITALS.

"WE'VE GOT TO HAVE BLOOD, NOT PLASMA, IN GREAT QUANTITIES," SHE SAID AT A PRESS CONFERENCE IN A PARIS HOTEL. "OUR RECENT VICTORIES DO NOT LESSEN THE NEED FOR BLOOD. IT MEANS LIFE OR DEATH FOR THE MEN WHO ARE ACHIEVING THEM."

MRS.BOLTON ARRIVED IN FRANCE AUG. 28 FROM BRITAIN WHERE SHE VISITED NUMEROUS BRITISH, AMERICAN AND CANADIAN INSTALLATIONS.

SINCE THEN SHE HAS VISITED SEVERAL SECTIONS OF THE FRONT, INCLUDING THE BREST SECTOR, WHERE SHE DROVE ALONG A ROAD WHICH WAS UNDER MACHINEGUN FIRE.

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SHE ACCOMPANIED A GENERAL TO PARIS FOR A DISCUSSION OF THE CIVILIAN FOOD SITUATION.

"I AM GREATLY IMPRESSED THAT THE FRENCH INSISTED THEY WOULD BE ABLE TO GET ALONG SOMEHOW WITHOUT HAVING TO DIVERT FOOD FROM THE ARMY," SHE SAID.

"I DON'T THINK THE AMERICANS AT HOME BEGIN TO APPRECIATE WHAT ARMY MEDICS ARE DOING. SPEEDY EVACUATION OF WOUNDED AND THE USE OF BLOOD PLASMA HAS SAVED MANY LIVES."

SHE ALSO VISITED A NUMBER OF AMERICAN CEMETERIES, ESPECIALLY THE GRAVES OF OHIOANS.

SEP 7 1944

SJ250PEW

PARIS, SEPT. 5-(DELAYED)-(AP)-MRS. ALEXIS CARREL, WIFE OF THE FAMOUS SCIENTIST, DENIED TODAY PUBLISHED REPORTS THAT HER HUSBAND HAD BEEN ARRESTED OR SUSPENDED FROM ALL HIS FUNCTIONS IN CONNECTION WITH THE CARREL INSTITUTE.

SHE SAID DR. CARREL WAS AT HOME SERIOUSLY ILL, THAT LACK OF FOOD APPARENTLY HAD BROUGHT ON HIS ILLNESS AND THAT IT HAD BEEN NECESSARY TO TAP HIS LUNGS.

J.M. BOUCHER, DIRECTOR OF CABINET FOR THE PREFECT OF POLICE, SAID CARREL HAD FOUNDED HIS INSTITUTE WITH THE SUPPORT OF THE VICHY GOVERNMENT. HE ADDED--AND THIS STATEMENT WAS CORROBORATED BY SPOKESMEN FOR THE MINISTRIES OF JUSTICE AND EDUCATION AND FOR THE FRENCH FORCES OF THE INTERIOR -- THAT CARREL HAD BEEN SUSPENDED FROM ALL FUNCTIONS.

THE REPORT CARREL HAD BEEN ARRESTED CAME FROM SPOKESMEN OF THE FFI AND THE COMMISSIONER OF STATE FOR CIVIL AFFAIRS.

IT WAS DISTRIBUTED A WEEK AGO BY THE AGENCE FRANCAISE DE LA PRESSE, ESTABLISHED UNDER THE AUSPICES OF THE DE GAULLE REGIME AND DESIGNATED BY THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AS A TEMPORARY OFFICIAL CHANNEL FOR DISSEMINATION OF NEWS TO THE PRESS. IT WAS PUBLISHED BY PARIS PAPERS AND WAS NOT RETRACTED SUBSEQUENTLY BY EITHER THE PAPERS OR THE AGENCY.

JR1020PEW

BY EDWARD D. BALL

2,

SEP 7 1944

WITH AMERICAN FORCES NEAR METZ, SEPT. 6-(AP)-LT. GEN. GEORGE S. PATTON JR., SENT MOTORIZED CAVALRY PATROLS TO THE VICINITY OF METZ TODAY AND TROOPS REACHED A POINT FOUR MILES FROM THE CITY AFTER BATTERING DOWN STUBBORN RESISTANCE.

WHILE THE AMERICANS CLOSED IN ON METZ, KEY CITY WEST OF THE SIEGFRIED LINE, OTHER FORCES OF THE THIRD ARMY CROSSED THE MOSELLE TO THE SOUTH.

THE GERMANS, WHO HAD A BRIEF BREATHING SPELL BECAUSE THE THIRD ARMY REQUIRED TIME TO REGROUP AND BRING UP SUPPLIES, WERE BITTERLY CONTESTING EVERY YARD OF GROUND.

THE GERMANS TOOK ADVANTAGE OF THE LULL TO RUSH UP REINFORCEMENTS WHICH WERE FIRST ENCOUNTERED BY PATTON'S FORCES AT LOUAVILLE, EIGHT MILES NORTHWEST OF METZ. THERE THE AMERICAN FORCES RAN INTO STRONG ENEMY DETACHMENTS MANNING 88-MILLIMETER GUNS, MORTARS AND ANTITANK GUNS.

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OTHER AMERICAN COLUMNS SPEEDING EASTWARD TOWARD THE OSELLE ABOVE AND BELOW METZ WERE ENCOUNTERING EQUALLY STUBBORN ESISTANCE. HOWEVER, THE OVERWHELMING WEIGHT OF PATTON'S ARMS VERCAME THE CONTESTING ENEMY UNITS AND THE AMERICANS SMASHED ORWARD IN A DRIVE WHICH COMPARED WITH THE SURGE WHICH ACHIEVED THE NITIAL BREAKTHROUGH IN NORMANDY.

AT CONFLANS, ON THE MAIN ROAD FROM VERDUN TO METZ, AMERICAN ROOPS RAN INTO ANOTHER ENEMY POCKET WHICH WIPED OUT SOME TANKS, UT HERE, TOO, THE ADVANCE WAS ONLY SLOWED AND THE DRIVE UPON METZ PT GOING AFTER A BRIEF FLURRY OF FIGHTING.

ONE EPISODE OF THE BATTLE WAS RELATED BY LT.T.E.GRIFFITH OF HUMBOLT, KANS., COMMANDER OF A SHERMAN TANK NAMED "COVER GIRL." HIS CREW INCLUDED SGT.JESS BUTLER OF ZANESVILLE, OHIO; CPL. MILTON WALSTON, RFD 1, CINCINNATI, OHIO; CPL CHARLES BENSON OF LIBERTY, ILL., AND PFC JOHN WALTER KIRBAUGH OF WELLSVILLE, OHIO.

"WE HEARD THERE WERE NO MORE GERMANS IN FRANCE, SO WE LIT OUT DOWN THE ROAD FOR METW," SAID GRIFFITH. "AT JOUAVILLE WE RAN INTO GERMAN INFANTRY WITH MORTARS AND 88S. AT THAT POINT WE HAD TO TAKE WHAT THE AIR FORCE CALLS EVASIVE ACTION AND WE RAN OUT OF GAS.

"OUR TANK WAS LIKE A CLAY PIGEON AND THE GERMAN MORTARS AND ARTILLERY BEGAN POURING IT ON. MY CREW TOOK TO THE WOODS AND A MOMENT AFTER THE LAST MAN WAS OUT AN ENEMY SHELL HIT RIGHT ON THE TURRET.

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"AS SOON AS THE FIRING CLEARED UP A BIT WE BORROWED TEN GALLONS OF GAS FROM ANOTHER TANK. JUST AS WE STARTED UP WE BEGAN TO GET

IT HOT AND HEAVY AGAIN, BUT WE GOT OUT OF THERE.

"OUR ENGINES WERE RUNNING, BUT THAT WAS ABOUT ALL THAT WAS LEFT OF OUR TANK."

THE "COVER GIRL" WAS LIMPING BACK TO THE REAR TONIGHT AND HER CREW WAS LOOKING FOR ANOTHER TANK FOR A RIDE INTO METZ.

AN INFANTRY OUTFIT COMMANDED BY CAPT.NORMAN BEARD OF CHARLESTON, W.VA., WANTED IT UNDERSTOOD THAT THE FOOT-SLOGGERS ARE HAVING THEIR SHARE IN THE VICTORY DRIVE WHICH HAS REACHED ALMOST TO THE GERMAN FRONTIER.

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"WE HAVE BEEN AROUND SINCE CHERBOURG AND WE STILL WILL BE IN THE THICK OF IT UNTIL WE REACH BERLIN," SAID CPL.GUSTAF DAHLSTROM OF MINOT, N.DAK.

HIS SENTIMENTS WERE ECHOED BY SGT.LEONARD A.PICCOLANTONIO OF CANTON, OHIO, FRANK J.MAGRO, 2121 TWENTY-NINTH ST., ASTORIA, N.Y., AND PFC ERNEST RIEGER OF MORTON, ILL.

SITTING ON THE ROAD WINDING THROUGH THE MIST-SHROUDED HITMZPPROANH

SITTING ON THE ROAD WINDING THROUGH THE MIST-SHROUDED HILLS APPROACHING METZ, A GROUP OF TRUCK DRIVERS HAULING GASOLINE AND SUPPLIES FOR OUR ADVANCING FORCES TOOK TIME OUT FOR A MEAL OF K RATIONS AND ORANGES--AND SOME SPECULATION ON THE WAR'S END.

THEY INCLUDED PFC WALTER BROOKS OF LYNBROOK, N.Y.; CPL.CHESTER MIKULSKI OF SPRINGDALE, PA.; PFC WILLIAM STEPHENSON OF OLIVER, GA.; PFC CHARLES WENDT OF TOLEDO, OHIO; PFC CHARLES DEMOLL OF 603 SEVENTEENTH ST., PHILADELPHIA, PA.; AND PFC NICOLAS BRIGANDI OF 906 LEE ST., PHILADELPHIA, PA.

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(IN 2ND GRAF 2ND LINE READ : ROAD FOR METZ,")

B612PEW

BY GLADWIN HILL

PARIS, SEPT.6-(AP)-SOME TREES ARE BEING CUT DOWN IN THE FAMOUS BOIS DE BOULOGNE FOR FUEL FOR BAKERIES, BUT THERE ARE SIGNS OF PROGRESS IN THIS CAPITAL'S SLOW RETURN TO NORMAL LIFE.

IT WAS ANNOUNCED TODAY THAT GAS WOULD BE TURNED ON FOR ONE HOUR DAILY, STARTING TOMORROW. AT PRESENT COOKING DEPENDS ON IRREGULAR ELECTRICAL SERVICE AND ON LITTLE STOVES WHICH BURN COMPRESSED BALLS OF OLD NEWSPAPERS, THE LATTER MAKING THE NEIGHBORS THINK THE HOUSE IS AFIRE.

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THE PRE-LIBERATION ALLIED BOMBINGS WERE REPORTEDTO HAVE BROKEN THE PARIS GAS LINES IN MANY PLACES, AND THERE ALSO IS A SEVERE SHORTAGE OF FUEL FOR MAKING GAS.

THE CITY HAS HAD ELECTRICITY IN THE DAYTIME FOR THE PAST FEW DAYS BUT IT STILL IS TURNED OFF AT NIGHT EXCEPT FOR IMPORTANT ARMY OFFICES.

A NEW CHOCOLATE RATION HAS BEEN ANNOUNCED FOR NEXT WEEK, AND THE AMERICAN ARMY ALREADY HAS BROUGHT IN 18 TONS OF COFFEE.

AMERICAN SHOES ARE EXPECTED SOON TO REPLACE THE WOODEN SOLED FOOTGEAR THAT BOTH MEN AND WOMEN HAVE HAD TO WEAR.

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TRANSPORT IN PARIS ITSELF REMAINS A MATTER OF BICYCLING OR THUMBING A RIDE ON AN OFFICIAL CAR, BUT SUBURBAN BUS AND TRAMLINES HAVE RESUMED SOME SERVICE.

PKL HILLS 1-2ND0950 PM51 554P
BY SID FEDER

LYON, SEPT. 6--(AP)--THE DOORS AND WINDOWS OF LYON'S HOUSE OF HORRORS HAVE BEEN THROWN WIDE OPEN THE PAST FEW DAYS--AS IF AN ATTEMPT WERE BEING MADE TO DRIVE OUT WITH FRESH AIR ANY LINGERING REMINDERS OF WHAT HAS BEEN GOING ON INSIDE FOR THE PAST TWO WAR YEARS.

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IN THIS MAJESTIC FOUR STORY WHITE STONE MAISON DOIREE, DESCRIBED IN THE TOURIST GUIDES AS "ONE OF THE MOST COMFORTABLE MENAGES IN ALL FRANCE," THE EVIL GESTAPO HAD ITS MEN DEN, WHO WORKED ITS TORTURES AND LIVED ITS LAVISH WAY AT THE EXPENSE OF HUNGARY CIVILIANS.

EVEN NOW, WITH THE THIRD CITY OF FRANCE LIBERATED, ITS RESIDENTS STILL SHUDDER AS THEY PASS BY THE BUILDING.

IN A SMALL ROOM ON THE THIRD FLOOR THE THIRD STORY ROOM THE FLOOR IS COVERED WITH SHOES.

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"THERE ARE THE SHOES OF THE GESTAPO VICTIMS," A POLICE OFFICER EXPLAINED. "THEIR OWNERS WILL NEVER WEAR THEM AGAIN."

IN ANOTHER ROOM THERE IS A COMFORTABLE MATTRESS ON THE FLOOR WITH A KHAKI FEATHER BEDROLL, ON WHICH SOME GERMAN HAS BEEN SLEEPING. THE NAME OF AN AMERICAN ARMY CAPTAIN IS STAMPED UPON IT.

"THERE IS NO TELLING WHAT HAS HAPPENED TO HIM," A FRENCH LIEUTENANT MUTTERS. "YOU CAN'T GUESS AN AWFUL GERMAN FATE. HE WAS PROBABLY TAKEN PRISONER AND BROUGHT HERE, POOR FELLOW."

SEP 7

IN ANOTHER LARGE CHAMBER IS FILLED WITH BOXES CRAMMED WITH WOMEN'S CLOTHING--WARM AND WELLMADE COATS, STILL STOCKINGS, AND LINGERIE--SUCH AS SHOPS IN LYON CAN NO LONGER SUPPLY. THERE IS

30. 24 — 1551

AN ODOR OF CHEAP PERFUME AND EMPTY CHAMPAGNE BOTTLES LITTER THE FLOOR.

IT IS HERE WHERE THE GESTAPO "ENTERTAINED" THEIR LADY FRIENDS, THE POLICE WWW OFFICER SAID. THESE LADIES ARE NOW HAVING WWW THEIR HEADS SHAVED IN PUBLIC IN VARIOUS SECTIONS OF THE CITY.

THERE ARE EASILY 100 ROOMS IN THIS HUGE BUILDING AT THE CORNER OF THE PLACE BELLECOUR, ONE OF THE MOST WWWW BEAUTIFUL IN THE CITY, AND AROUND WHICH THE ENEMY HAD MANY CIVIL AFFAIRS HEADQUARTERS. THAT WWWW IS, IT WAS BEAUTIFUL UNTIL THE NAZIS TOOK OVER. THEY WERE APPARENTLY IN CONSTANT FEAR OF PATRIOT FORCES, FOR THEY DUG FORTIFICATIONS ALL OVER THE 1,000 FOOT LONG WWW PLAZA AND SANDBAGGED THE BUILDINGS.

IT WAS APPARENT THAT THEY FLED IN MUCH DISORDER. DECAYING FOOD WAS HIDDEN IN CLOSETS OF IN EVERY ROOM, EMPTY BOTTLES WERE ALL OVER. TYPEWRITERS AND RADIOS WERE LEFT BEHIND—BUT THEY WERE ALL SMASHED.

IN WHAT WAS THE TORTURE CHAMBER WHERE THE VICTIMS TALKED—OR DIED—THE POLICE OFFICER PICKED UP A HEAVY PIECE OF WOOD THAT LOOKED LIKE A MEAT GRINDER OR A LARGE CHEMIST'S PESTLE.

"WITH THIS," HE SAID, HIS VOICE SHAKING, "THEY BEAT THEIR VICTIMS."

RCAPR FEDERS WW THROUGH SECOND 2000 MB/245A
BY KENNETH L. DIXON

WITH ADVANCE UNITS OF U. S. SEVENTH ARMY IN SOUTHERN FRANCE, SEPT. 6—(AP)—SOMEWHERE IN THIS CHASE OF THE BATTERED GERMAN 19TH ARMY THROUGH THE BELFORT GAP THERE MUST BE A FRONT, BUT I CAN'T FIND IT.

TWO DAYS AGO I LEFT LYON — HOURS BEFORE THAT FAMED INDUSTRIAL CENTER WAS EVEN SUPPOSED TO HAVE BEEN CAPTURED, OFFICIALLY — AND SINCE THEN ANOTHER CORRESPONDENT AND I HAVE BEEN HUNTING A COMBAT LINE ALL OVER. DRIVING AT BREAKNECK SPEED WE WENT NORTH, THEN SWUNG EASTWARD ACROSS THE SAONE

SEP 7 1944

VALLEY A"D FI"ALLY SOUTH AGAI" BACK TO LYO".

WE TRAVELED MA"Y MILES OF DUSTY ROADS U"TOUCHED BY A DOUGHBOY'S FOOT, YET WE SAW "OT A SI"GLE GERMA" OUT OF CAPTIVITY.

THROUGHOUT ALL THAT RICHLY BEAUTIFUL BURGU"DY FARMLA"D WE HEARD "OT A SI"GLE SHOT EXCEPT DURI"G EXECUTIO"S OF FRE"CH TRAITORS A"D EVE" THOSE WERE FEW A"D FAR BETWEE". SEP 7 1944

THE O"LY SIG" OF THE RECE"T GERMA" OCCUPATIO" CO"SISTED OF THE I"EVITABLE BLOW" OUT BRIDGES, WHICH THE FRE"CH FARMERS WERE RAPIDLY REPAIRI"G A"D ROADBLOCKS WHICH THEY ALREADY WERE CLEARI"G. FARMS A"D THE FE"CES OF THE LA"D ITSELF APPEARED U"TOUCHED BY WAR. THE PEOPLE WERE HEALTHY, CLEA" A"D WELL-FED ALTHOUGH FI"A"CIALLY IMPOVERISHED, THEIR FARMS APPARE"TLY WERE WELL-STOCKED.

ACROSS THE ROLLI"G PLAINS EXTE"DI"G FROM THE SWISS FRO"TIER TO MILES WEST OF THE RHO"E RIVER THE GREE" LA"DSCAPE WAS A CHECKERBOARD OF THOUSA"DS OF "EAT, WELL-KEPT FARMS, ALL PLE"TIFUL WITH COWS, HOGS, CHICKE"S, GEESE A"D RABBITS. THE GRAZI"G PASTURES WERE REMI"ISCE"T OF MIDWESTER" U"ITED STATES. SEP 7 1944

BIG, HUSKY HORSES -- THE FIRST REALLY HEALTHY HORSES I HAVE SEE" I" THE E"TIRE MEDITERRA"EA" THEATER -- WERE PULLI"G PLOWS.

FARMFOLK, FEEDI"G US EGGS, MILK, CHEESE, FRESH BUTTER A"D PORK, SAID THEY HAD LO"G LACKED SUCH LUXURIES AS COFFEE BUT OTHERWISE WERE COMPARATIVELY WELL-FED. AS A SUBSTITUTE FOR COFFEE THEY ROASTED BARLEY, GROU"D IT A"D THE" BOILED IT. SERVED SCORCHI"G HOT WITH RICH CREAM A"D SUBSTITUTE SUGAR IT DID"T TASTE BAD.

VILLAGES A"D LARGER TOW"S, HOWEVER, SUFFERED CO"SIDERABLY FROM LOOTI"G AS THE GERMA"S HURRIEDLY. STORES WERE BROKE" OPEN I"TO ALL ALO"G MAI" STREETS. I" ADDITIO" TO STEALI"G THERE WAS MUCH WA"TO" DESTRUCTIO" OF VALUABLES WHICH THE FLEEI"G GERMA"S WERE

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30-24-18593

UNABLE TO CARRY AWAY.

BUT IN THE OPEN COUNTRYSIDE AND ACROSS THE ROLLING FORESTS AND FARMLAND THERE WAS LITTLE SIGN OF THE GERMANS OR THE WAR WHICH BROUGHT THEM INTO BURGUNDY FOUR YEARS AGO AND BOOTED THEM OUT THIS WEEK.

MY COMPANIONS OF THE JOURNEY WERE HOMER BIGART, CORRESPONDENT OF THE NEW YORK HERALD-TRIBUNE, AND OUR DRIVER, PVT. BOB FARNHAM OF BATTLE CREEK, MICH.
APR DIXON 6 1852 SERIES JB 525PEW

SEP 7 1944

MOSCOW, SEPT. 6--(AP)--MARSHAL TITO AND 47 OTHER YUGOSLAV OFFICERS WERE DECORATED BY THE SUPREME SOVIET TODAY FOR OUTSTANDING PATRIOTISM IN THEIR COUNTRY'S WAR OF LIBERATION.

TITO, THE YUGOSLAV PARTISAN COMMANDER, RECEIVED THE COVETED ORDER OF SUVOROV FIRST CLASS AND EDWARD KARDELL, FIRST VICE CHAIRMAN OF THE YUGOSLAV [redacted] COMMITTEE OF NATIONAL LIBERATION, WAS GIVEN THE ORDER OF LENIN.

SIX YUGOSLAV GENERALS WERE GIVEN THE ORDER OF KUTUZOV FIRST CLASS, SIX THE ORDER OF SUVOROV SECOND CLASS AND 14 GENERALS AND COLONELS THE ORDER OF KUTUZOV SECOND CLASS. MINOR ORDERS WENT TO ANOTHER GROUP OF COLONELS.

SEP 7 1944

PW/0800/THO/550A

BY EDDY GILMORE (100)

MOSCOW, SEPT. 6-(AP)-THE GREAT ALLIED SUCCESSES IN FRANCE AND THE LOWLANDS ARE FULLY REPORTED BY THE SOVIET NEWSPAPERS AND RADIO, AND IN PRIVATE CONVERSATION HIGH-RANKING RUSSIAN OFFICIALS EXPRESS WARM ADMIRATION FOR THE WESTERN OFFENSIVE.

THERE HAS BEEN NO INTIMATION OF AN EFFORT TO BELITTLE OR PLAY DOWN THE VICTORIES OF THE AMERICANS, BRITISH AND CANADIANS. LIMITATIONS OF THE SOVIET FOUR-PAGE NEWSPAPERS NATURALLY HOLD DOWN COVERAGE, BUT WAR NEWS FROM THE WESTERN FRONT USUALLY OCCUPIES ABOUT ONE-HALF OF THE BACK, OR FOREIGN, PAGE. MAPS GIVING DETAILS OF THE SUCCESSES APPEAR ALMOST DAILY.

FD454PEW

SEP 7 1944

HELSINKI, SEPT. 6-(AP)-FINLAND'S [redacted]-MAN PEACE DELEGATION DEPARTED TONIGHT FROM THE CAPITAL'S BLACKED-OUT RAILROAD STATION AND IS EXPECTED TO REACH MOSCOW THURSDAY.

AS THE TRAIN PULLED OUT, FOREIGN MINISTER C.J.A. ENCKELL SHOUTED TO THE DELEGATES: "GOOD LUCK. SEND BACK GOOD NEWS."

MEANWHILE, FINLAND RALLIED BEHIND PRESIDENT MANNERHEIM. THE CARELIAN ACADEMIC SOCIETY, PRO-GERMAN AND HERETOFORE AGAINST SETTLEMENT WITH THE RUSSIANS, EXPRESSED LOYALTY TO THE GOVERNMENT, AS DID THE UNION OF WAR VETERANS.

NAZI PUBLICATIONS WERE PROHIBITED AND EVACUATION OF THE GERMAN COLONY WAS IN FULL SWING.

JR1040PEW

SEP 7 1944

AT THE FRENCH FRONTIER, SEPT 6-(AP)-FREE FRENCH AND ALLIED FORCES WERE REPORTED TODAY TO HAVE OCCUPIED BESANCON AND WERE SAID TO BE FIGHTING AGAINST A MOTORIZED GERMAN UNIT AT BAUME LES DAMES, THE LAST SERIOUS OBSTACLE BEFORE THE BELFORT GAP LEADING INTO SOUTHWEST GERMANY.

MK806AEW

BY LOUIS "EVI"

IRUN", SEPT. 6---(AP)---FOUR SEPARATE TASKS ARE OCCUPYI"G THE FREE"CH COMMA"D I" SOUTHWESTER" FRA"CE---MOBILIZI"G THE REBOR" FREE"CH ARMY, CREATIO" OF "O"-POLITICAL LOCAL GOVER"ME"TS OF SPECIALISTS, SEEKI"G OUT COLLABORATIO"ISTS A"D GERMA"S RESPO"SIBLE FOR ATROCITIES, A"D LIQUIDATION OF THE LAST STRUGGLI"G GROUPS OF "AZI RESISTA"CE. SEP 7 1944

THE FREE"CH PRESS AT BORDEAUX PUBLISHED A" ORDER FOR ALL MEN BETWEE" 18 A"D 40 TO REPORT IMMEDIATELY TO AUTHORITIES I" LIBERATED TERRITORY. FORMER MEMBERS OF THE U"DERGROU"D WHO WA"T TO E"TER THE "EW FREE"CH ARMY WERE I"STRUCTED TO APPEAR AT THEIR FREE"CH FORCES OF THE I"TERIOR HEADQUARTERS.

ROSTERS OF MU"ICIPAL A"D DEPARTME"TAL ADMI"ISTRATIO"S AS PUBLISHED I" BORDEAUX "EWSPAPERS CO"TAI"ED THE "AMES OF FEW POLITICIA"S. SEP 7 1944

FOR EXAMPLE, THE "EW PREFECT OF THE GIRO"DE DEPARTME"T IS JEA" COURSI", A BRIDGE A"D HIGHWAY E"GI"EER. AT DAX, 30 MILES "ORTHEAST OF BAYO"NE, THE "EW MAYOR IS CHARLES EDMO"D RICHARD, A MI"I"G E"GI"EER. HIS FOUR ASSISTA"T MAYORS ARE A LAWYER, I"DUSTRIALIST, E"GRAVER A"D PROFESSOR. SEP 7 1944

THE LIMOGES A"D MO"TPELLIER RADIO STATIO"S SE"T OUT APPEALS TO THE POPULATIO" FOR I"FORMATIO" O" THE WHEREABOUTS OF SEVE" GERMA"S--CIVILIA"S, SOLDIERS A"D GESTAPO AGE"TS--CHARGED WITH COMMITTI"G ATROCITIES.

"EVI"S 02215 MD/220A

LISBON, SEPT.6-(AP)-- AFTER SEVERAL DAYS OF CONSULTATION PREMIER ANTONIO SALAZAR ANNOUNCED LAST NIGHT A GENERAL REVISION OF THE CABINET WHICH HAS SEEN NEUTRAL PORTUGAL SAFELY THROUGH THE FIRST FIVE YEARS OF THE WAR, BUT RETAINED THE IMPORTANT PORTFOLIO OF FOREIGN MINISTER HIMSELF.

THE CHANGES WERE NOT EXPECTED TO HAVE ANY MATERIAL SEP 7 1944 EFFECT UPON GOVERNMENT POLICIES, INASMUCH AS THE NEW APPOINTEES

30. 24— 1 SBS

ALL ARE IN CLOSE HARMONY WITH THE SALAZAR REGIME.

THE ONLY MINISTER ~~BERDINGXOWER~~ RETAINING HIS OLD ASSIGNMENT WAS COSTA LEITE LUMBRALES, WHO LONG HAS BEEN SALAZAR'S RIGHT HAND MAN IN THE FINANCIAL ADMINISTRATION OF THE PORTUGUESE ARMY GENERAL STAFF.

SEP 7 1944

APRB LUP1S 2135—JA— 550A

ADD ROME - (NORTHWARD) XXX DEMOLITIONS

HUGE EXPLOSIONS WHICH SUGGESTED ENEMY DEMOLITIONS WERE OBSERVED IN THE NEIGHBORHOOD OF PISTOIA, WHICH NESTLES AT THE SOUTHERN EDGE OF ITALY'S NORTHERN APENNINE RANGE, AFTER AMERICAN TROOPS PUNCHED THE ENEMY OFF MONTE ALBANO, SIX MILES SOUTH OF THE CITY.

BRITISH TROOPS PUSHING INTO HIGH GROUND DIRECTLY NORTH OF FLORENCE WERE REPORTED MEETING STIFFENING ENEMY RESISTANCE, BUT STILL MAKING SOME PROGRESS.

SEP 7 1944

ALLIED PLANES OPERATED BY THE HUNDREDS IN ADVANCE OF THE GENERAL OFFENSIVE, RAINING DESTRUCTION OVER THE BREADTH OF NORTHERN ITALY. MEDIUM BOMBERS ATTACKED 14 RAIL AND ROAD BRIDGES OVER AN AREA FROM LAKE MAGGIORE TO THE PO ESTUARY, WHILE FIGHTER BOMBERS AND FIGHTERS BLASTED RAILYARDS, BRIDGES, ROAD SUPPLY DUMPS, RAIL ROLLING STOCK AND MOTOR TRANSPORT.

SEP 7 1944

GH322PEW

SECOND LEAD SOUTHERN FRANCE

BY GEORGE BRIA

(ADVANCE) ROME, SEPT 6-(AP)-FRENCH FORCES CHASING THE GERMANS FROM SOUTHERN FRANCE WERE BELIEVED TONIGHT TO BE APPROACHING DIJON (POP. 90,869), ANCIENT CAPITAL OF BURGUNDY, AFTER OCCUPYING CHALON-SUR-SAONE APPARENTLY WITHOUT OPPOSITION.

CHALON (POP. 31,610) IS A STRATEGIC COMMUNICATIONS CENTER AND DISTRICT CAPITAL 37 MILES BELOW DIJON. FROM CHALON HIGHWAYS AND RAILS FAN OUT TOWARD CENTRAL FRANCE AND SOUTHWESTERN GERMANY.

AMERICAN TROOPS OCCUPIED THE VILLAGE OF ST.GERMAIN-DU-PLAIN BETWEEN CHALON AND THE SWISS BORDER.

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS GAVE NO INDICATION OF THE POSITION OF THE MAIN GERMAN FORCE. LATEST REPORTS HAD THE GERMANS FLEEING TOWARD DIJON, WHICH IS LESS THAN 90 MILES SOUTHWEST OF BELFORT AND THE NAZI ESCAPE PASS INTO SOUTHWEST GERMANY.

OCCUPATION OF DIJON WOULD PUT LT.GEN.ALEXANDER M.PATCH'S SEVENTH ARMY WITHIN 60 AIRLINE MILES OF AMERICAN THIRD ARMY UNITS LAST REPORTED AT BAR-SUR-SEINE, SOUTHEAST OF TROYES.

THE FRENCH SWEPT UP A NUMBER OF TOWNS IN CAPTURING CHALON. THESE INCLUDED CLUNY, FAMED FOR ITS LACE: SENNECEY-LE-GRAND, AND LE VILLARS.

THE GERMAN RADIO ASSERTED PATCH'S ARMY HAD RESUMED ITS OFFENSIVE AGAINST THE LAST MOUNTAIN PASSES ON THE FRENCH-ITALIAN BORDER "TO THE UPPER ITALIAN PLAINS." THREE OF ITALY'S GREATEST INDUSTRIAL CITIES LIE FROM 42 TO 95 MILES OF THE FRENCH FRONTIER--MILAN, TURIN AND GENOA.

(THE GERMAN REPORT ASSERTED, MOREOVER, THAT FIELD MARSHAL GEN. JOHANNES BLASKOWITZ HAD EXTRICATED THE BULK OF HIS 19TH ARMY FROM SOUTH FRANCE, LEAVING BEHIND SOME FORCES IN THE RIVIERA TO OPPOSE THE PUSH INTO ITALY. OFFICIAL ALLIED ESTIMATES PLACED CAPTIVES ALONE FROM BLASKOWITZ'S COMMAND AT 65,000).

(AMERICAN UNITS, ETC., 2ND GRAF. (EDS: DELETE 4TH AND 5TH GRAF PREV. "THE FRENCH APPROACH," X X X "LE VILLARS")

DN1246PEW

ROME, SEPT 6-(AP)-THE ELDEST OF ALL THE BOMBER OUTFITS IN THE U.S. 15TH AIR FORCE, THE VETERAN 97TH BOMBARDMENT GROUP, RECEIVED A UNIT CITATION TODAY FROM MAJ.GEN.NATHAN F.TWINING, THE 15TH'S COMMANDER, FOR ITS HEROIC PERFORMANCE IN LEADING A RAID ON STEYR, AUSTRIA, LAST FEB.24.

SEP 7 1944

THE 97TH LED THE FORMATION ON THAT ATTACK, PUNCHING ON TO THE TARGET THROUGH THE FIRE OF 100 ENEMY FIGHTERS. ALTHOUGH 17 OF THE FORTRESSES IN THE 97TH WERE HIT, ALL GOT HOME SAFELY. ONE CREWMAN WAS KILLED.

THE GROUP HAS DESTROYED 376 ENEMY FIGHTERS IN 345 COMBAT MISSIONS AND DROPPED MORE THAN 20,000 TONS OF BOMBS.

ITS PRESENT COMMANDER IS COL.NILS O.OHMAN, 80 HYDE PARK ST., EAST DEDHAM, MASS. COL.FRANK ALLEN, 7636 EAST END AVE., CHICAGO, ILL., WAS IN CHARGE AT THE TIME OF THE STYR RAID.

G243PEW SEP 7 1944

30 24 — 18597

ROME, SEPT.6-(AP)-THE NAME OF SGT. WALTER E.HUGHES OF SAQUIOT, N.Y., HAS BEEN ADDED TO THE LIST OF AMERICAN ARMY FLIERS WHO WERE RELEASED FROM ROMANIAN PRISON CAMPS AND FLOWN BACK TO U.S. BASES IN ITALY.

WM949AEW

(NR) ROME,SEPT 6-(AP)-THE NAMES OF 23 MORE NEW JERSEY AIRMEN RELEASED FROM ROMANIAN PRISON CAMPS LAST WEEK AND EVACUATED TO ITALY WERE ANNOUNCED YESTERDAY BY THE U.S. 15TH AIR FORCE. THEY WERE:

STAFF SGT.GILBERT N.SCOTT, 31 THOMPSON AVENUE, GLOUCESTER.

LT.MICHAEL LYGA, 213 PROSPECT STREET, BAYONNE.

LT.GORDON S.LANDIS, PERKINS LANE, BEVERLY.

STAFF SGT.JOSEPH V.RIFINSKY, 600 HUDSON STREET, HACKENSACK.

LT.WINFIELD P.CONGWILL, 9 MILL STREET, VINCENTOWN.

LT.WILLIAM J.KAPPELER, 3218 FORTY-FIFTH STREET, MERCHANTVILLE.

LT.LOUIS AMSTER, 520 SOUTH 21ST STREET, IRVINGTON.

LT.JOSEPH ATHENAS, 365 GORGE ROAD, CLIFFSIDE PARK.

LT.ABNER B.GLADSTONE, 607 COOKMAN AVENUE, ASBURY PARK.

LT.MILTON LANG, 58 SYCAMORE AVENUE, NORTH PLAINFIELD.

WARREN H.KINNE, 57 BRIERCLIFF ROAD, MOUNTAIN LAKES (RANK UNKNOWN).

LT.EDWARD W.BELL, 436 BROWERTON ROAD, LITTLE FALLS.

LT.PAUL V.AMES, 36 RIGGS PLACE, SOUTH ORANGE.

SGT.VICTOR R.SAGIS, 219 SUMMIT STREET, LINDEN.

SGT.JOHN E.GEGHAN, 968 MADISON AVENUE, PATERSON.

LT.FRANK RILEY, 1206 HUDSON STREET, HOBOKEN.

LT.JOHN NOSAL, RFD NO. 1, PITTSTOWN.

SEP 7 1944

SGT.CHARLES A.ORRICO, 111 BALDWIN AVENUE, JERSEY CITY.

SGT.THOMAS R.TORNILLO, 102 WALNUT STREET, MONTCLAIR.

LT.RICHARD R.MCDOWELL, 447 BEVERLY ROAD, TEANECK.

SGT.ROLAND A.NUBER, 1810 ORCHARD TERRACE, LINDEN.

SGT.ROBERT O.STRIEWSKI, NEW BROOKLYN ROAD, SICKLERVILLE.

ST.THOMAS MCGRATH, 11 WILFRED STREET, WEST ORANGE.

Q702AEW

SEP 7 1944

GHQ, SOUTHWEST PACIFIC--SECOND ADD NIGHT LEAD SOUTHWEST PACIFIC (WHICH WILL STAND) X X X PACIFIC SECTOR (MCDANIEL)

IN ONE OF THE SHORTEST OF RECENT COMMUNIQUES, MACARTHUR ALSO ANNOUNCED THAT ALLIED ATTACK PLANES BOMBED BOELA AIRDROME ON CERAM WEST OF NEW GUINEA WHILE FIGHTERS RANGED THE COAST STRAFING SMALL SHIPPING.

LARGE FIRES WERE KINDLED IN THE TANIMBAR ISLANDS.

IN THE SORONG AREA OF NORTHWESTERN NEW GUINEA FIGHTER-BOMBERS HIT JEFMAN AND SAMATE AIRDROMES. IN THE MACCLUER GULF REGION TO THE SOUTH, PATROL PLANES STRUCK AT SMALL SHIPS AND JAPANESE-OCCUPIED VILLAGES. THIRTY-EIGHT TONS OF BOMBS SET OFF FUEL FIRES AND WRECKED FOUR BARGES.

PM538PPW

ADD ADV-S.W.PAC.-AIRBASE — (HAMPSON) xx HURT

CREWMEN BELIEVED THE JAPANESE PLANE WAS DESTROYED IN THE COLLISION. THEY INCLUDED TAILGUNNER STAFF SGT.JOHN TIEDEMANN, (117 ATLANTIC AVE.) LYNBROOK, LONG ISLAND,N.Y.; STAFF SGTS. GEORGE BOWLING, ALEXANDRIA,VA., AND CHARLES DEMETRAKOS, NEWARK, N.J., TECHNICIAN-GUNNERS.

SEP 7 1944

BY FRED HAMPSON

ADVANCED SOUTHWEST PACIFIC AIRBASE, AUG 29-(DELAYED)-(AP)-"HONEY CHILD" IS A VERY EXTRAORDINARY AIRPLANE.

THE 13TH ARMY AIRFORCE LIBERATOR HAS HAD 75 COMBAT MISSIONS, ABOUT HALF AGAINST PINPOINT TARGERS OVER 1000 MILES OF WATER. THE FACT THAT SHE IS STILL DOING BUSINESS MAKES HER FAIRLY UNUSUAL.

SEP 7 1944

SHE HAS THE BIGGEST BALL TURRET GUNNER IN THE BUSINESS, SIX-

FOOT, 195-POUND, BARREL-CHESTED STAFF SGT. JACK FLETCHER OF 62 NORTH WABASH, BATTLE CREEK, MICH. EVEN AFTER YOU WATCH HIM GET IN AND OUT YOU DON'T BELIEVE IT.

HONEY CHILD HAS A COPILOT WHO USED TO BE A BALLET DANCER WITH MARTHA GRAHAM AND COMPANY, FIRST LT. DAVID ZELLMER OF WISCONSIN RAPIDS, WISC., AND NEW YORK CITY. HE HAS MORE THAN 40 SEP 7 1944 MISSIONS.

HER GUNNERS HAVE SHOT DOWN SEVEN ZEROES AND FIVE PROBABLES, HIGHEST SCORE IN ITS BOMB GROUP.

AND HONEY CHILD IS ONE AIRPLANE THAT WAS NOT NAMED BY ANY MEMBER OF HER CREW. GROUND CREW CHIEF DENNIS O'ROURKE, WEST PALM BEACH, FLA., A FORMER PROFESSIONAL FOOTBALL PLAYER, WHO CALLS EVERYBODY "HONEY CHILD," NAMED THE SHIP THROUGH CONVERSATIONAL HABIT.

HONEY CHILD'S CREWS ONCE EFFECTED ONE OF THE CONSPICUOUS REPAIR JOBS ON RECORD. A FLAK HIT GAVE THEM A GASOLINE LEAK OVER YAP. TECH. SGT. ERNEST MAGEE, 50 WHITE AVE., NYACK, N.Y., AND JACK FLETCHER RIGGED UP AN OXYGEN CAN, FITTED IT OVER THE LEAK, FED THE ESCAPING GASOLINE OUT THROUGH THE BALL TURRET APERTURE VIA AN OXYGEN HOSE UNTIL THEY COULD EFFECT PERMANENT REPAIRS.

OTHER MEMBERS OF HONEY CHILD'S CREW INCLUDE NAVIGATOR FIRST LT. MAX LIDZ, 433 BEACH SIXTY-NINTH AVE., LONG ISLAND, N.Y.; BOMBARDIERS (SHE HAS HAD TWO), FIRST LTS. SPIRO POULOS, CHARLOTTE, N.C., AND LESTER KORNBLUM, 119 BANK STREET, SEP 7 1944 NEW YORK CITY; TAIL GUNNER STAFF SGT. RAYMOND LIBUDZIEWSKI, DICKSON CITY, PA.; GUNNER STAFF SGT. JAMES RANSBOTTOM, 2871 EAST GRAND BLVD., DETROIT; GUNNER TECH. SGT. EDWARD ROCKHOLT, 1320 POPLAR ST., MEMPHIS, TENN.

BY NORMAN BELL

ALEUTIAN HEADQUARTERS, 11TH AIR FORCE, SEPT 1 (DELAYED) (AP)- A SMALL JAPANESE VESSEL WAS SUNK SO CLOSE TO SHORE TODAY THAT A DOCK BUILDING FLEW APART WITH IT UNDER BLASTING FROM BOMBS OF A RAIDING ARMY PLANE AT KAPARI SAKI ON PARAMUSHIRO ISLAND. SEP 7 1944

THE MITCHELL BOMBER, PILOTED BY LT. DONALD WILLIAM HOFFERTH OF JACKSON, MICH., FLEW CLEAR ACROSS THE NORTH PACIFIC TO THE SEA OF OKHOTSK TO STRIKE AT THE SOUTHWESTERN TIP OF PARAMUSHIRO.

IT WAS THE DEEPEST PENETRATION MADE THUS FAR INTO THE KURILES BY A PLANE OF THE "NEW BROOM" SQUADRON WHICH HAS BEEN ATTACKING AND SINKING ENEMY VESSELS IN THE NORTH PACIFIC SINCE LAST MAY.

LT. HOFFERTH BROUGHT HIS MEDIUM BOMBER DOWN TO DECK LEVEL AND DROPPED THREE BOMBS TO SEND THE BOAT AND BUILDING SKY HIGH. THE PLANE WAS SO CLOSE JAPANESE COULD EASILY BE SEEN STANDING IN THE DOORWAY OF THE BUILDING JUST BEFORE THE BOMBS STRUCK.

OTHERS IN HOFFERTH'S PLANE INCLUDED: 2ND LT. JACK EVANS, BOMBARDIER-NAVIGATOR DETROIT, MICH.; S/SGT. GEORGE TWOMEY, GUNNER, WASHINGTON, D.C., AND CPL. MICHAEL HARRINGTON, RADIO-GUNNER, MEDFORD, MASS. SEP 7 1944

IT WAS THE FOURTH TIME BOMBS AIMED BY LT. EVANS HAD SCORED HITS IN THE SQUADRON'S "CLEAN SWEEPING" CAMPAIGN.

GG1211PCW

ADD BUENOS AIRES XX GOVERNMENT

THE PRESIDENT DECLARED THESE INDIVIDUALS ARE BEING SINGLED OUT AND THAT THE PEOPLE ALREADY HAVE HAD AN OPPORTUNITY TO CONVINCE THEMSELVES THAT THE METHODS EMPLOYED BY THOSE ATTEMPTING TO CREATE CONFUSION ARE FUTILE IN ARGENTINA.

30. 24 — 18599

THE PRESIDENT SAID THE PEOPLE CAN BE ASSURED "ANY ATTEMPT TO MAKE A DISTURBANCE WILL BE PREVENTED AND THAT THE GOVERNMENT WILL ENSURE A PEACEFUL ATMOSPHERE FOR WORK THROUGHOUT THE COUNTRY."

FARRELL RECALLED THE GOVERNMENT'S PROCLAMATION JUNE 4, 1943, THE DAY OF THE REVOLUTION, WHICH SAID THE NEW REGIME WOULD UPHOLD THE INSTITUTIONS AND LAWS OF THE NATION IN THE BELIEF THAT THEY WERE NOT AT FAULT AND THAT IT WAS THE MEN WHO HAD APPLIED THEM WHO WERE TRANSGRESSORS.

THEN HE DECLARED, "THERE IS NO BETTER ANSWER TO THOSE CALLING THE GOVERNMENT 'NAZI' THAN THIS AFFIRMATION IN THE REVOLUTIONARY PROCLAMATION. TODAY MORE THAN EVER WE DECLARE, THIS TIME EMPHATICALLY, FOR PUBLIC REPUDIATION OF ANY FOREIGN OR EXTREMIST IDEALOGY."

FARRELL REITERATED THAT ARGENTINA'S ARMED FORCES, "WHILE THE PRESENT STATE OF AFFAIRS LASTS," WILL CONTINUE TO BE THE INSTRUMENT OF THE REVOLUTIONARY PROGRAM; THAT NO CAMPAIGN OF INTRIG SHALL IN ANY WAY AFFECT THE ARMED FORCES AND THAT WHOSOEVER TRIES TO UNDERMINE THEIR TRADITIONAL DISCIPLINE WITH THE INTENTION OF PROVOKING INTERNAL STRUGGLES WILL REALIZE THE FUTILITY OF HIS EFFORTS.

DECLARING THAT THE ARMY AND NAVY DO NOT INTEND TO HOLD PERMANENTLY THE REINS OF THE GOVERNMENT, FARRELL SAID THE ARMED FORCES WILL RETURN TO THEIR NORMAL FUNCTIONS "WHEN CIRCUMSTANCES MAKE POSSIBLE THE REORGANIZATION WHOSE ESSENTIAL LINES HAVE JUST BEEN TRACED."

THE PRESIDENT SAID FOREIGN CAPITAL, WHICH IS A FUNDAMENTAL FACTOR IN THE NATION'S MATERIAL AND SPIRITUAL PROGRESS, WILL BE TREATED WITH EQUITY WITHIN THE FRAMEWORK OF THE POSTULATES OF ARGENTINA'S ECONOMIC INDEPENDENCE.

TA1106PEW

SEP 7 1944

MEXICO CITY, SEPT 6 (AP)-EUGENIO DE SOSA JR., EDITOR OF "DIARIO DE LA MARINA" OF HAVANA, STARTED HOME TODAY BY PLANE.

LAST NIGHT HE WAS RECEIVED BY PRESIDENT AVILA CAMACHO IN A FAREWELL TALK. DURING DE SOSA'S TWO WEEK STAY HERE, HE ANNOUNCED A CALL FOR A MEETING OF LATIN-AMERICAN EDITORS IN CUBA, PROBABLY IN DECEMBER, TO CONSIDER VARIOUS ASPECTS OF FREEDOM OF THE PRESS AND TO ORGANIZE FOR PROTECTION AND COOPERATION.

DE SOSA DISCUSSED HIS PLAN WITH LEADING EDITORS HERE AND HE SAID HAD RECEIVED ENCOURAGING MESSAGES FROM MANY EDITORS IN VARIOUS COUNRIES.

SEP 7 1944

GG335PCW

NEW YORK, SEPT. 6-(AP)-THE JAPANESE DOMEI AGENCY REPORTED TODAY THAT ADMIRAL SHIRO TAKASU HAD DIED SEPT. 2 IN TOKYO OF AN ILLNESS WHICH HAD FORCED HIS RETURN FROM "THE SOUTHERN FRONT."

THE WIRELESS REPORT WAS RECORDED BY THE FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION.

N1119AEW

NEW YORK, SEPT. 6-(AP)-A 20-MEMBER CZECHOSLOVAK DELEGATION IN MOSCOW IS MAKING PLANS FOR CIVIL ADMINISTRATION OF LIBERATED AREAS AND FOR INTENSIFYING THE FIGHT AGAINST THE GERMANS ON CZECVOSLOVAK SOIL, A MOSCOW RADIO BROADCAST SAID TONIGHT.

THE BROADCAST, BY THE SOVIET-SPONSORED UNION OF POLISH PATRIOTS, SAID THE DELEGATES WERE HEADED BY FRANTISEK NEMEC, MINISTER OF ECONOMIC RECONSTRUCTION IN THE CZECH GOVERNMENT IN EXILE AND INCLUDED GEN. RUDOLF VIEST, DEFENSE MINISTER, WHO SAID "AN IMPORTANT PART OF THE COUNTRY" ALREADY WAS IN THE HANDS OF SLOVAK PATRIOTS.

THE POLISH-LANGUAGE BROADCAST WAS RECORDED BY THE FCC.

JR910PEW

NEW YORK, SEPT. 6--(AP)--ON THIS DATE IN 1918 MARSHAL FOCH WAS ROUNDING OUT THE FIRST MONTH OF THE GREAT ALLIED OFFENSIVE IN NORTHERN FRANCE WHICH WAS THROWING THE GERMANS INTO CONFUSED RETREAT -- SLOWER BUT IN MANY RESPECTS SIMILAR TO THE WITHDRAWAL OF NAZI TROOPS TODAY THROUGH NORTHERN FRANCE AND BELGIUM.

SEP 7 1944

FIELD DISPATCHES OF SEPT. 6, 1918 -- TWO DAYS BEFORE THE COMPLETION OF THE FIRST MONTH OF THE SUCCESSFUL ALLIED DRIVE-- REPORTED THE GERMANS HAD BEGUN A NEW RETREAT ON AN 18-MILE SECTOR NEAR THE JUNCTION OF THE OISE AND AILETTE, TO THE AISNE, EAST OF SOISSONS. ALLIED FORCES PURSUED THEM RELENTLESSLY AND RECAPTURED MORE THAN 30 VILLAGES.

FIELD DISPATCHES AND OFFICIAL ANNOUNCEMENTS TODAY PUT THE 1944 OFFENSIVE MANY MILES FURTHER -- INTO THE OUTSKIRTS OF GENT IN BELGIUM AND TO THE FRENCH-GERMAN FRONTIER BETWEEN METZ AND NANCY.

SEP 7 1944

THE LIGHTNING MECHANIZED THRUSTS OF 1944 HAD MUCH GREATER AVERAGE DAIL

GAINS THAN IN 1918 - BUT BOTH WERE HAVING THE SAME RESULTS: GERMAN RETREAT AND THOUSANDS OF GERMAN PRISONERS.

SEP 7 1944

TODAY'S BATTLEFRONT REPORTS SHOWED, HOEVER, THAT STRONGER GERMAN RESISTANCE WAS DEVELOPING, PARTICULARLY ALONG THE MOSELLE VALLEY, AS THE NAZIS RUSHED UP REINFORCEMENTS AND THE U.S. THIRD ARMY PAUSED TO BRING UP SUPPLIES FOR THE BATTLE OF GERMANY.

THE SEPT. 6, 1918 DISPATCHES SHOWED THAT THE WORLD WAR 1 FENSIVE HAD NOT QUITE REACHED ITS GREATEST ACCELERATION

SEP 7 1944

KIN/FILES/ 914P

--FOUR YEARS AGO TODAY--
BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS
SEPT 6 1940--KING CAROL OF ROMANIA ABDICATES IN FAVOR OF SON, PRINCE MIHAI AND FLEES TO SWITZERLAND. GERMAN PLANES MAKE SEVEN RAIDS ON LONDON LASTING 12 HOURS; RAF BOMBS BERLIN.
M520AEW

NIGHT LEAD THE ROAD TO BERLIN
BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS
1. RUSSIAN FRONT: 322 MILES (FROM EASTERN SUBURBS OF WARSAW).
2. WESTERN FRONT: 362 MILES (FROM BREDA, NETHERLANDS).
3. SOUTHERN FRANCE: 530 MILES (FROM LONS-LE-SAUNIER).
4. ITALIAN FRONT: 585 MILES (FROM SOUTH OF RIMINI).

SEP 7 1944

WE833PEW

YANKS SMASH TOWARD AACHEN, ENTER METZ; RED FORCES SWEEP ACROSS GREEK BORDER

AMERICAN FORCES BATTLE THROUGH ARDENNES FOREST

Meet Heavy Enemy Resistance in Drive on Siegfried Line.

CAPTURE SEDAN

U. S. Forces Cross Meuse, Moselle Rivers; Approach Liege Fortress.

SUPREME HEADQUARTERS ALLIED EXPEDITIONARY FORCE, Friday, Sept. 8.—(AP) The U. S. First Army struck down the high road to Berlin today, fighting to within 39 miles of the German gateway city of Aachen and plowing half-way through the Ardennes forest against fierce resistance.

Third Army comrades on the south battled into Metz—last French fortress standing between them and the Saar border 20 miles away—threw two bridgeheads across the Moselle river but lost a third, their first setback since the Normandy breakthrough.

But the pressure was on all along the 130-mile front of these two American armies bearing down on the Siegfried Line. The First army crushed the last enemy resistance in Sedan—where the Germans split French forces in half in 1940 and won the battle of France.

Cross Meuse River

One column of the First army planted its standard across the Meuse river just 16 miles short of the Belgian fortress of Liege, and 37 miles southwest of the German frontier, two miles beyond which lies the Siegfried Line city of Aachen.

The capture of Sedan, historic invasion gateway where the German broke through in 1940 and won the battle of France by outflanking the Maginot Line, was announced officially with the liquidation of an undetermined number of Germans long since bypassed by the First army.

There was no rest for the harried enemy on the First army front and no chance to dig in along the route over which he rolled confidently four years ago bent on subjugating all Europe.

The Americans, lashing out with tanks and infantry, pressed through the dense western half of the Ardennes forest—considered an impenetrable military barrier until the Germans forced it—reaching a plateau in the center.

The bridgehead on the Meuse menacing Liege was established at the town of Huy, midway between the city and Namur, 32 miles southwest of Liege, Associated Press Correspondent Don Whitehead reported from the front.

Yanks Enter Metz

More than 100 miles to the southeast, the Third army plunged into the great Lorraine province city of Metz despite heavy artillery fire, and threw two firm bridgeheads across the Moselle river to the south. One was in the Toul area west of Nancy; the other was not specifically located in front dispatches.

But near Pont-a-Mousson, about midway between Metz and Nancy, American forces who crossed the Moselle under the muzzles of German artillery in the hills were forced back to the west bank in sanguinary fighting, and the Germans inflicted considerable losses as the battle rose in fury.

Assault forces, however, were brought up to the river north of Metz, some 20 miles from the Saar border, to face enemy troops bent on defending to the last the thin buffer zone before Germany.

Third army patrols also stabbed to the old Normandy capital of Nancy, at the southern end of their front, but there was no word of progress there beyond that brief announcement.

The First army was busy at both ends of its front, moving north and occupying Wavre, 20 miles northwest of Namur, and moving south from Sedan 18 miles to Bievres, four miles east of the Meuse river.

German forces racing for a haven at Aachen were under heavy attack from Allied warplanes, which destroyed or damaged 483 motor, 217 horse drawn and 20 armored vehicles out of a column of up to 1,000 vehicles caught on the road leading northeastward from Mons.

The British Second army, moving north in an advance of about 20 miles, reached the vicinity of the Albert canal, which runs from Antwerp southeastward to Maastrich in the Netherlands appendix between the Belgium and German borders.

There were no details of the British entry into the Netherlands but it was known they ran into opposition along the Albert canal, which the Germans claim as one line of defense.

British, Canadians and Poles to the south cut off the channel ports of Boulogne and Calais, fought into the outskirts of both and could see the cliffs of England gleaming across the strait.

(Jonkheer O. C. A. Van de Jeude, war minister in the Dutch government in exile, said in London Allied troops were pushing deep into the Netherlands "and the prospects are that very soon the enemy will be expelled from our country," Aneta News agency reported.)

Lt. Gen. George S. Patton's Third army front now extends from the border of Luxembourg 55 miles southward to the old Lorraine capital of Nancy, which also was reached by advanced elements.

Lt. Gen. Courtney H. Hodges' First army front ran for 75 miles from a point south of Louvain in Belgium to Yoncq, 10 miles southeast of Sedan. It bulged into the Ardennes forest, where the Germans were deployed strongly but without the artillery needed to check tank thrusts.

Nazi Morale Hard Hit

While the Germans' morale was hard hit, it was not broken, a front line dispatch said. The stand is considered an attempt to buy time while the Siegfried Line in manned before the Allies launch their great blows.

The battle for Metz, last fortress town between the Americans and the Saar border, was fought in a high, chill wind which followed a morning rain.

The officer directing the fighting on this sector declared his troops were across the Meuse below Metz to stay, and there would be no repetition of the setback suffered downstream.

Tanks and infantry stormed across the Meuse in the face of artillery and machinegun fire from hillside positions which the Germans had time to prepare while the Americans were bringing up forces along their supply lines — now stretched 400 miles from the Normandy coast.

American batteries on the west bank of the river opened up with counterfire, but the Germans were hurling reinforcements into the battle.

Capture of Metz would represent the farthest American advance eastward in this war or the last.

Make Two Crossings

Hodges sent his troops charging across the Meuse river east of the Belgian roadhead of Namur, at Givet, 22 miles south, and at Anchamps, 16 miles south of Givet.

They extended the front 17 miles north of Namur by reaching Jodoigne.

They were fighting into the Ardennes forest — through which the Germans came four years ago to conquer France — from the Anchamps bridgehead and from the hamlet of Thilay, seven miles southeast of Anchamps.

(The Germans said the Americans were attacking with tanks toward the Belgian fortress of Liege, close to the Prussian border, and had made "a few deep penetrations."

Supreme headquarters said it was apparent that earlier reports that the Americans had reached Liege and Aachen, east of Liege and two miles inside Germany, were incorrect.

Resist On Albert Canal

The British Second Army rolled up to the Albert canal—a natural barrier in northern Belgium—and the Germans rushed in troops from the Netherlands and offered stiff resistance.

[The Germans said they had wiped out one bridgehead across the canal north of Antwerp.]

Field Marshal Sir Bernard L. Montgomery, making a quick trip to Brussels, received a tumultuous welcome from the citizens who were delivered by his ground forces.

British, Canadians and Poles moved ahead methodically, liquidating by-passed positions along the French and Belgian Channel coasts.

Gent Captured, Ypres Reached

The big Belgian city of Gent, 30 miles northwest of Brussels, was captured by British units.

The British reached Ypres, where their fathers made their famous stand against the Kaiser's army, in a 17-mile push north of the French industrial city of Lille against little resistance.

They reached Merville, west of Lille, and Courtrai, 17 miles north of Lille, and found the enemy had cleared out.

At Gravelines Outskirts

Canadian army forces made no further penetration into the ports of Boulogne and Calais, but they had them cut off. The Canadians struck to the outskirts of Gravelines, 14 miles east of Calais and midway between Calais and Dunkerque.

British were within 18 miles of Dunkerque on the south, after pressing beyond St. Omer and Cassel.

A merger of the southern and western invasions into one front under the command of Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower for a coordinate assault on the Siegfried Line is expected with the linking of the Third and Seventh armies now less than 50 miles apart and converging in the area of strategic Dijon.

It was disclosed officially that the Fourth and Seventh Armored divisions and the Fifth and 35th Infantry divisions are a part of General Patton's army.

Bloody Battles Rage Along Moselle River as Americans Drive for Germany—First Army Also Launches Push.

London, Sept. 7 (A. P.).—American tanks and infantry were fighting the first battles for Germany along the Moselle River today. They won one bridgehead below Metz at heavy cost and lost another at Pont-a-Mousson in the face of violent German artillery fire. A showdown assault on 200 miles of the

Siegfried Line appeared to be shaping up.

Lieut.-Gen. George S. Patton's Third Army attacked along forty miles from Luxembourg south to Nancy, winning a wedge in the outskirts of Metz and reaching Nancy.

To the north, in southeastern Belgium, Lieut.-Gen. Courtney H. Hodges's First Army was broadening its assault base to seventy-five miles and from several bridgeheads across the Meuse was thrusting into the Ardennes Forest which screens one of the weaker links in the German chain of fortifications which comprise Adolf Hitler's great hope.

From the south Lieut.-Gen. Alexander M. Patch's Seventh Army from the Mediterranean was reported approaching Belfort, north of the Swiss border where a gap opens to the Rhine. The early merger of the southern and western invasions into a single front for a co-ordinated assault on the Siegfried Line from Switzerland to Holland seemed likely.

SEP 8 1944

Hail of Fire Meets Tanks.

The Germans at last appeared to have been brought to bay in their outpost defenses along the Moselle after their long retreat from Normandy, and front-line dispatches said Gen. Patton's men won their bridgehead across the river below Metz at heavy cost.

Thirteen miles to the south they met with a reverse when they were thrown back across the river at Pont-a-Mousson, midway to Nancy. A hail of artillery fire from emplaced enemy batteries in the dominating hills met the Americans, and gusty rain swept down as the battle raged throughout the day.

American troops and ground troops charged repeatedly into concentrated enemy artillery and machine-gun fire before fighting their way across below Metz, and artillery batteries slugged it out from positions on opposite sides of the river.

[Lieut.-Gen. Joseph Pierre Koenig's headquarters announced today that his French Forces of the Interior yesterday occupied Poitiers, a railroad center almost half way down the line from Paris to the Spanish frontier. A French ambush in the Vendee region on the coast south of Brittany was said to have killed many Germans including a general, who was not identified.]

The Germans were reported pouring reinforcements into the battle, but the American officer directing the struggle declared the bridgehead would stick and that he was confident there would be no repetition of the setback at Mont-a-Mousson.

The Germans still were clinging to the west bank of the river just across from Metz itself.

The British Second Army of Lieut.-Gen. Sir Miles O. Dempsey, operating under a cloak of silence since seizing Antwerp and penetrating into the Netherlands, was reported moving up to the Albert Canal just south of the Belgian border. There it was said to have run into its first organized resistance since jumping off from the Seine northwest of Paris.

The Germans declared they had eliminated a bridgehead across the Albert Canal just north of Antwerp, and they evidently were attempting to make a stand along that man-made barrier with its steep walls.

Gen. Patton's forces, too, in their push on a fifty-mile front toward the German border from Luxembourg to Nancy, were meeting heavy resistance by Germans who had had time to get their breath while Gen. Patton reorganized his supply service.

It was not known whether Americans had penetrated into Nancy, but Metz was under attack on both the north and south.

Gen. Hodges's troops on their left flank reached Jodoigne, eighteen miles north of Namur and only twelve miles southeast of Louvain where they apparently were about to link up with the British Second Army pushing out of that city. Jodoigne is in the area of the Gette River, where the Germans reported fighting with the British.

Other First Army columns drove across the Meuse beyond Namur, pushed east of the river from Givet, thrust into the Ardennes Forest east of Anchamps, reached Thilay on the Semoy River three miles east of the Meuse in the area northwest of Charleville, and reached Yoncq, ten miles southeast of Sedan.

Reports on Forces From South.

From southern France, a CBS broadcast from Rome reported, units of Lieut.-Gen. Alexander N. Patch's Seventh Army drove up to make contact with Gen. Patton's Third Army at an undisclosed point near the German border. A dispatch from Switzerland said American tanks had reached Montbeliard, only ten miles from Belfort, where a gap opens to one of the Rhine crossings famous in invasion history. The latest official report from Rome, however, announced only that American troops had occupied Arbois, seventy-three miles from Belfort.

To the west, the First Canadian Army invaded Belgium for the first time, sending an armored Polish division into the famous Canadian battleground of Ypres, ten miles inside Belgium.

The Canadians, with forces already on both sides of Calais, in northern France, advanced to within seven miles west and southwest of the Dunkirk graveyard of 1940 and prepared to besiege Germans in the Belgian coastal strongholds of Ostend and Zeebrugge.

[Canadian troops are within seven miles of Dunkirk, a BBC broadcast heard by NBC said today.]

The boasted West Wall which the Germans began building eight years ago was about to undergo its greatest test.

"Within these fortifications the Germans must make their last great stand in defense of their homeland—and this decisive battle cannot be far distant," Correspondent Don Whitehead wirelessed from the First Army front.

"May Soon Be Shelling Reich"

In a dispatch from the front last night Whitehead declared that Hodges' troops were moving at a speed which "soon may bring Germany proper within range of our big guns."

Another front-line dispatch termed the Germans' stand about Metz their first real one since the Allied breakthrough in Normandy.

The Germans themselves, in broadcasts, said a firm defense was now beginning to take shape. However, there was every evidence of a slow but sure gathering of Allied strength for a smash across the border and a fight to the finish inside Germany.

Nazis Claim Belgian Success

A British drive into Holland was still being shrouded in secrecy, but it was revealed that in Belgium Tommies captured Gent and entered Courtrai without resistance.

(The German radio declared today that a British bridgehead pushed across the Albert Canal toward Holland had been liquidated and that numerous British tanks were captured and destroyed in fighting at Merxem, about two miles northeast of Antwerp.

(British scouting units, thrusting east out of Louvain [Leuven], approached the Gette river, 11 to 17 miles east of Louvain and apparently in the vicinity of St. Trond or Tirlemont, Berlin said.)

British Take Armentieres

Armentieres, the French town made famous by a World War song, fell to other British forces who pushed 18 miles beyond Lille to Merville, clearing or crossing the entire Lys river line in a close-in on the Channel coast.

In the Pas de Calais bulge British troops stood on the coast opposite Dover and Folkestone; they had fought their way 200 miles from Normandy back into the sight of England.

Canadians In Boulogne

Canadians got into the outskirts of Boulogne. At Marquise, north of that port, they had cut off the German escape. Other British, Canadian and Polish troops isolated Calais with spearheads to the coast north and south of the town. They last were reported closing in to its outskirts.

Just back from the coast the British advanced beyond St. Omer and Cassel into the zone where the Germans were reported to have built concrete emplacements for their threatened ten-ton vengeance rockets.

The Germans conceded that what fighting they were doing in Belgium was merely a play for time. "Every day gained is for the protection of the Reich," said one Nazi broadcast—presumably a reference to new grouping of strength in the Siegfried Line.

230,000 Nazi Prisoners

Supreme headquarters announced last night that Hodges' forces had established three bridgeheads across the Meuse at and south of Namur. Correspondent Whitehead said these were gained only after a brisk fight Tuesday but that immediately thereafter the American sweep "gained terrific momentum."

Prisoners were still coming in from the pocket formed by the First Army around a huge enemy force near Mons. The latest tally showed 25,000 Germans taken there, including two major generals. This raised the First Army's total since D-day to 154,000. The American First and Third armies together have taken more than 230,000.

Third Army's Battle

Writing from the Moselle Valley in the Metz-Nancy region, Associated Press Correspondent J. W. Gallagher said Patton's Third Army had run into some of the heaviest fighting of its drive across France. One spearhead was reported within four miles of Metz yesterday, however, in a new advance after the supply difficulties were solved.

"Some officers believe that if Patton's forces had been in position to maintain their pace, the Third Army would have driven straight into Germany before the Germans had time to organize the Moselle defenses or the Siegfried Line," Gallagher wrote.

As it is, however, the week's breathing spell gave the Germans time to dig in along the Moselle. "Where the Germans were reeling back in confusion a week ago," said Gallagher, "they now have had time to regroup and reorganize for a stand."

Infantry Bearing Brunt

For the time being Patton has shifted his infantry into the brunt of the battle to open a gap through which he can force his armor and start the Germans in flight again. That is not expected to take long, Gallagher said.

Prisoners taken by the Third Army were quoted as saying Hitler had convinced the German people the Nazi stand against the Russians in East Prussia proves that a defense of the Reich is possible on the Siegfried Line.

CBS reported unofficially from Rome today that American armies from north and south France had joined forces at an undisclosed point near the German border. These were named as Patton's Third Army, and Lieut. Gen. Alexander M. Patch's Seventh Army.

Supreme Headquarters, Allied Expeditionary Force, Sept. 7 (AP)—The American First Army, extending a flank north of Namur, has reached Jodoignes, midway between Namur and Louvain.

YANK BELFORT THRUST GAINS

FEDER

Armor Rolls Up Doubs Valley, 70 Miles From Gap

SEP 8 1944

Rome, Sept. 7 (AP)—Powerful American armored forces from southern France swept up the Doubs Valley east of Chalon-sur-Saone today in a smash that carried within 70 miles of Belfort Gap—the lone area along the entire lower German frontier where there are no mountains to protect the Reich.

It is through that passageway in the lowlands between the Vosges range and the Swiss border that the German 19th Army is trying to escape after its crushing defeat in the south. And it is there, too, that the weary enemy must attempt some sort of defensive stand.

[A border dispatch to the Lausanne (Switzerland) *Gazette* on Thursday declared that American tanks had entered Montbeliard, only ten miles southwest of the fortress city of Belfort and approximately 40 miles from the German frontier. [There was no Allied confirmation.]

Nazi Convoy Smashed, Report

An air force announcement said American Thunderbolt fighters operating from new bases in southern France had smashed a Nazi motor convoy within 20 miles of the German frontier, destroying at least 30 vehicles. The attack apparently occurred between Belfort and the Rhine.

[A German DNB news broadcast said that "an American force which is trying to push forward along the Swiss border in an effort to gain access to the Burgundy Gate (Belfort Gap) was again repulsed in the Besancon and Baume-les-Dames areas." Besancon is 48 miles and Baume-les-Dames is 30 miles from Belfort, on the main highway from Chalon-sur-Soane. The presence of an American force in that area has not been acknowledged by Allied headquarters.]

French Cut Escape Route

While United States troops cleaned out the southern edge of the Doubs Valley, seizing the important center of Poligny and Arbois, 26 airline miles southwest of Besancon, French forces farther west poured along the upper side of the valley, apparently to prevent any Germans reaching the flatlands escape route.

After rolling 75 miles in 72 hours through the one-time submarine building base of Chalon-sur-Saone without getting a shot at the retreating enemy, the French thrust on some 12 miles through Allerey.

If, as seems probable, Lieut. Gen. Alexander M. Patch's forces head directly for Belfort, the German 19th Army virtually will be forced to make a fight there to delay the inevitable Allied assault on the southern end of the Siegfried Line.

Riviera Is Shelled

Today's Allied communique told of only slight resistance from Nazi rear guards, and it appeared likely that the bulk of German forces in the Rhone Valley had distanced their pursuers.

American destroyers shelled the Riviera region between Cape Marpin and Monaco with results described as "very good." It is there that the Allies are poised within a few miles of the Italian border. There was some retaliatory land fire, but the navy reported its shells straddled German guns ashore and that several explosions occurred. The U. S. S. Ludlow alone fired 366 rounds.

[A Berlin news broadcast said American troops and French patriots had made repeated attacks on fortified towns in the Alps along the French-Swiss border, and acknowledged they had retaken the town of Briancon, just inside the French border, 50 miles southeast of Grenoble. German troops drove an American garrison out of Briancon more than a week ago.]

NIGHT

30. 24 — 18603

Allies Sweep Up More Towns In South France

Rome, Sept. 7 (AP)—American and French troops attempting to frustrate the German withdrawal from southern France have swept up a number of additional towns and the Americans are approaching the strategically important Doubs Valley adjoining the western border of Switzerland, Allied headquarters said today.

The Allied communique indicated the main German force was still outdistancing its pursuers, and a headquarters statement contained no word of major fighting.

Troops Reach Givry

After occupying Chalon-sur-Saone the French troops reached near-by Givry and advanced up the west bank of the Saone to Allerey. The Americans, operating farther east, drove northward to the Doubs and upper Saone valley, occupying Poligny, Arbois and Bletterans, and passing Chaumergy, about five miles from the Doubs river. The Rhone river canal flows through the Doubs valley.

Arbois is 26 airline miles southwest of Besanco, which lies 47 miles from Belfort and a possible exit leading toward southwest Germany.

There was still no indication of the present position of the main German force, which could have dashed northeastward from Chalon toward the Belfort gap after showing its heels to the French and leaving strong rearguards to protect its flank from the Americans.

Naval Bombardment

A naval communique told belatedly of a 24-hour bombardment by American destroyers September 4 on the right flank of the Seventh army.

The U. S. S. Ludlow poured 376 rounds against batteries, strong points and troops in the area between Cape Marpin and Monaco on the Riviera, with results described as "very good" despite some shore retaliation.

Meanwhile the work of clearing the harbors of Toulon and Marseille and other ports continued.

ALLIED DRIVE

White Army Also Rounds Up Quislings For Trial

By DON WHITEHEAD

Chimay, Belgium, Sept. 7 (AP)—Belgium's White Army—patriots who have resisted the Germans during four years of occupation—has come out of hiding to help Allied armies drive the enemy from Belgian soil. And they are dealing out justice to the Rexist quislings who collaborated with the enemy.

Leon Degrelle, greatest Belgian quisling of them all, is reported to have escaped into Germany, but there are many satellites left behind to face the wrath of their own people. When the crisis came they found their Nazi friends would not even bother to give them transportation.

American Airmen With Bands

Forty persons from near-by villages, accused by the White Army of collaboration were herded into barracks here today under guard of youthful members of the patriot army.

With these roving bands were many American youths, airmen who joined the White Army after parachuting from planes shot down by the enemy.

Driving through this village with Peter Carroll and Harry Harris, Associated Press photographers, we noticed excited crowds gathered about gates to a huge barracks. We asked what was going on and Belgians replied: "They have Belgian traitors in there."

In the courtyard, young men with assorted weapons stood guard. Everything seemed to be orderly and well organized and the men were disciplined.

Designated By Armbands

They wore civilian clothes, but each wore a black, gold and white armband with the initials "F I N," which means Fronte Independence of Namur province.

Inside the barracks the 21-year-old leader of the White Army group was giving orders to lieutenants. The young leader looked as if he hadn't begun to shave. He was a nice-looking kid with wide blue eyes and brown hair. His men called him Stan.

"At last we are getting our revenge against these Rexist quislings," Stan said. "Before the Americans came we carried out our own executions, but now we will let proper authorities handle these cases."

Was Student In Brussels

Stan was a student in Brussels when the Germans invaded his country. He was only 18 then, but with five friends of the same age he organized a band to harass the enemy. Soon there were 60 members.

"We could not stay in the cities," Stan said. "There was too much danger. So for two years we have been living in the woods and moving about the country from place to place. Farm people gave us food and shelter and helped protect us from the Germans."

Stan said 70 per cent. of the Gestapo agents were Belgian collaborators who received 500 francs for each patriot they turned over to the Germans. Then the Germans would torture the youths and try to make them reveal the names of their comrades and their hiding places.

Many Of Friends Tortured

"Many of my friends were tortured or killed by the Germans," Stan said, "but now these quislings will pay."

And then the youth added, as matter-of-factly as though we were talking of mad dogs, "I have killed three quislings myself. People told us of their oppressions. At night I went to the homes of these quislings and shot them dead."

Stan led us upstairs and opened the door of a large room where the prisoner quislings were being held. A nondescript group of men and women lounged on double-deck bunks their faces expressionless except for eyes which followed every move of their captors with fear and hatred.

And then we saw the cause of this fear. Kneeling beside one of the bunks was a man who was a revolting sight to see.

Mayor Turned Over

"That," said Stan contemptuously, "is his excellency, the Mayor of the village of Olly. He turned over 40 patriots to the Germans himself. Fourteen of them were killed."

The man was kneeling in a stupor. He wore only a pair of blue trousers. His feet were bare. His body from waist to shoulders was livid with welts and bruises. His face was swollen and bloody. His hands hung to the floor like those of an ape. Blood had clotted over a cut near his eye and his thick lower lip hung in a quivering pout. His eyes were glazed and there was an expression of bewilderment on his swollen face as if he were unable to believe things could happen to him that he had caused to happen to others.

"People of his village did that before we got him," Stan said.

Feared By Nazis

A woman came up and plucked at Stan's sleeve and they talked rapidly in French.

"She says there are hundreds of Germans near her farm who want to surrender, but they are afraid of the White Army and they want to surrender to Americans."

Lieut. Joseph Musick, Meadeville, Pa., told Stan he would go over and accept their surrender as soon as he had completed his work of recording infamous stories of quislings.

"This White Army has been a great help to the Americans," Musick said. "They are able to round up collaborators quickly. Quislings will stand trial before Belgian courts as soon as they begin functioning under the new Government."

BELGIANS AID

FRENCH TAKE POITIERS

LONDON, Sept. 7 — (AP) Lt. Gen. Joseph Pierre Koenig's headquarters announced today that his French Forces of the Interior yesterday occupied Poitiers, a rail center almost half way down the line from Paris to the Spanish frontier.

A French ambush in the Vendee region on the coast south of Brittany was said to have killed many Germans including a general, who was not indentified.

CHANGES EXPECTED IN FRENCH REGIME

Paris, Sept. 7 (A. P.).—Further changes in the personnel of the DeGaulle administration are expected within the next day or two to give more representation to France's interior resistance group.

When the administration moved to Paris most high offices naturally were held by members of the Algiers regime. To carry on pending the complete reassembly of officials, temporary "general secretaryships" in each department were established and these posts were given en bloc to representatives of the interior resistance movement.

At a meeting Monday night the resistance group was given enhanced representation by the election of the General Secretary of Industrial Production, Robert Lacoste, as a full minister.

However, the reassembly of the top cabinet members automatically suspended the general secretaries, giving the resistance bloc a nominal setback in representation, although the men themselves are staying and working in the respective ministries. The resistance group is anxious to compensate for this change.

1496 Frenchmen Killed in Paris

Paris, Sept. 6 (Delayed) (A. P.).—The De Gaulle regime announced today that 1,496 Frenchmen were killed and 4,552 were wounded at the Paris barricades during the battle for liberation of the capital.

French Leader Reported Slain

Paris, Sept. 5 (AP—Delayed)—It was reliably reported today, but without official confirmation, that Albert Chichery, a longtime Parliamentary radical leader and the outstanding remaining active figure of the pre-war French Government, was assassinated at Nantes in southern France as the Germans fled.

With the last President of France, Albert Lebrun, in virtual retirement, and Edouad Herriot and Edouard Daladier reported to be captives of the Germans, Chichery was rated as having great political influence in liberated France.

The report did not identify the slayers.

Laval Reported Dropped By Nazis For De Brinon

London, Sept. 7 (AP)—The Cairo radio said today that Germany had dropped Pierre Laval, Vichy Chief of Government, and appointed Fernand de Brinon as Chief of the French Government in Refort.

De Brinon was Vichy Secretary of State in the foreign ministry.

[The Swiss newspaper *Der Bund* reported earlier today that Laval had reached the German island of Mainau in Lake Constance, five miles from the Swiss frontier.]

BELGIANS CONVICT FILIPINO GARROTER

Namur, Belgium, Sept. 7 (A. P.).—Belgians accused of having collaborated with the Germans are being rounded up here by civilians and the police. So far some seventy-five have been arrested in this single area of Namur.

The procedure is simple. A man or a woman accused by neighbors or acquaintances is picked up at gun-point and marched through howling crowds to the City Hall. There the arrest is made officially and instant trial follows.

Among the defendants last night was a Filipino, who vainly claimed American citizenship before confessing that he had garroted six Belgians at the behest of the Gestapo. The prosecutor was the widow of one of his victims. The defendant was badly beaten in front of the 22-year-old judge. Then he was taken away.

So far, however, there has been no confirmed instance of the execution of a male collaborationist, nor is it confirmed that the heads of women collaborationists are being shaved, as in France.

The United States Army is standing clear of these collaborationist trials. "We cannot order, we can only try to persuade," said Lieut.-Col. William E. Dahl of Fort Worth, Tex., civil affairs officer attached to an armored division here. "We try our best to persuade these people that they should not apply 'the law west of the Pecos,' but this is not a conquered country; it is a liberated country and the Army simply cannot involve itself in internal affairs of these towns."

GERMANS REPORT RUSSIANS SMASH INTO BULGARIA

Soviet Troops Speed Toward Aegean Sea, Approach Turkish Border.

OUTFLANK WARSAW

Troops Cross Narew River Only 25 Miles Below East Prussia.

LONDON, Friday, Sept. 8 — (AP) The German radio said last night that Russian troops fanning out across Bulgaria in a drive toward the Aegean sea had reached the area of Demotika, which is inside Greece on the Turkish frontier, while other Soviet forces had outflanked Warsaw on the north by hopping the Narew river at a point only 25 miles below East Prussia.

Moscow's communique did not even mention Bulgaria, which already has asked for an armistice after Russia declared war on her Tuesday, nor did it mention the Yugoslav front where a Rome dispatch said the Russians were flooding into that country after capturing Turnu-Severin at the foot of the iron gate rapids on the Danube.

But the Germans in the Balkans, estimated at 260,000 men, were clearly in a dangerous and almost hopeless position.

Join With Tito's Forces

The Yugoslav radio already had announced a junction with Marshal Tito's Partisans and the Russians east of Belgrade, Yugoslav capital, and Allied headquarters in Rome said Allied land troops now were penetrating the country from the Adriatic sea in a drive to link up with the Red army.

The radio "flash" by DNB, German Official News agency, quoted "news from a reliable source" that Soviet motorized forces had crossed into Bulgaria Tuesday at Ruse, opposite the Romanian Danube port of Giurgiu.

One column, DNB said, struck toward Sofia, 156 miles to the southwest, and another headed for the Greek Mediterranean coast line, reaching the Demotika sector which is 175 miles south of the Danube and only 42 miles from the Aegean sea.

Demotika, in Grecian Thrace, is 130 miles northwest of the Turkish port of Istanbul on the Bosporus strait, and a dispatch from Istanbul said that 68 German officers and 300 men at Python, only eight miles northwest of Demotika, had fled into Turkey and surrendered to the Turks for internment.

No Resistance in Bulgaria

DNB said "no resistance worth mentioning seems to have been put up in Bulgaria," and that the new government there "is said to have reached an agreement for leaving Bulgarian ground to the Soviets without fighting.

Bulgaria is reported to have declared war on Germany.

The announcement Bulgaria had declared war against the Nazis came from various sources, and was acknowledged at first by Berlin. But later Berlin said the action was only a break in diplomatic relations.

Since Bulgaria's appeals to Russia for peace have not been answered, she technically was at odds with both the Allies and Germany. However, there was no indication that Bulgarian troops actually were fighting anyone.

It is estimated here that Field Marshal Gen. Baron Maximilian von Weichs, Nazi commander in the Balkans, has 20 divisions at his disposal in Yugoslavia and six divisions in Greece and the islands in the Aegean.

Moscow dispatches suggested the Russians were dropping strong parachute units ahead of their columns racing through western Romania toward Yugoslavia for a junction with the Allies. Once this junction is realized the Germans far to the south will be sealed off and the Allies can turn northward toward Austria and Hungary.

The Soviet communique announced the capture of 3,000 Germans during Wednesday's sweep through Turnu-Severin, 170 miles west of Bucharest. In clean-up operations far behind this Red army column the Russians took Rimnicul-Valcea, 98 miles northwest of Bucharest and 48 miles south of the Transylvanian city of Sibiu.

Other seized localities extended southward from Ramnicul-Valcea to the Danube, and included Dregasani, 32 miles below Ramnicul-Valcea, and Corabia and Turnu-Magurele on the Danube frontier opposite Bulgaria.

Cross Narew River

Northeast of Warsaw the Russians seized several more localities, and German broadcasts said the Russians had established bridgeheads on the west bank of the Narew in the area of captured Ostroleka, 60 miles northwest of the embattled Polish capital.

Lt. Col. Alfred von Olberg, a commentator for the Nazi agency Transocean said the Germans had given up Ostroleka and withdrawn across the Narew in order "to avoid the danger of a Russian breakthrough on the southern border of East Prussia." He also said the Russians were about to resume their attacks on a broad front in western Lithuania and Latvia opposite East Prussia.

A statement distributed here by the Polish forces press bureau said the old city district of Warsaw had been recaptured by the Germans employing tanks, mortars, flamethrowers and planes, but said the Polish underground warriors still were fighting in other parts of the capital.

Soviet tanks have probed almost to the edge of Praga, Warsaw's eastern suburb, in the attempt to break that strong German position guarding the open Polish plains leading to Germany, a Moscow dispatch said.

Capture Six Localities

Moscow did not announce a crossing of the Narew, but said that Gen. G. F. Zakharov's troops had captured six localities in the triangle formed by Lomza, Ostroleka and the Narew. Among these were Tarnowo, only 23 miles south of the East Prussian border and 12 miles southwest of Lomza, and Wojciecho, less than two miles northwest of Ostroleka on the railway between there and Lomza.

In the sensational German crackup in the Balkans, Romania now has declared war on Hungary after the latter joined the Germans in an offensive in disputed Transylvania, the rich forested plateau between southern Poland and the Danube valley across which the Red army raced to Yugoslavia.

A Hungarian communique, issued after Budapest had declared war on Romania, said Hungarian troops attacked a large Romanian force marching on Cluj, eight miles inside the Hungarian part of Transylvania, and 120 miles northwest of Russian-held Brasov. The Romanians were thrown back beyond Turda, 18 miles to the south, it said.

BULGARS WAR ON BOTH SIDES

Political Muddle Comes After Break With Germany

WERNER

London, Sept. 7 (AP)—Bulgaria, stumbling toward peace, tonight found itself technically at war with both the Allies and Germany. This bungle topped anything yet seen in the diplomatic complexities of the Second World War.

Tuesday night the new Government of Premier Constantine Muraviev was trying to wind up an armistice with the United States and Great Britain when Moscow declared war. Wednesday Sofia asked Moscow for an armistice without waiting for the first shot to be fired and then went all the way and declared war on Germany.

Confirmed In Turkey

Today Berlin first acknowledged that Bulgaria had declared war and then said it was only a break of diplomatic relations by which Bulgaria hoped "to obtain more favorable conditions" from the Allies.

An Associated Press correspondent in Ankara, Turkey, meanwhile confirmed that a declaration of war against Germany had been announced there to United Nations diplomats by the Bulgarian Minister.

The Bulgarian telegraph agency announced that Bulgaria had also severed relations with the Italian Fascist republican Government and the Nazi-dominated states of Croatia and Slovakia.

No Armistice Yet

Moscow early tonight had not yet granted an armistice to Bulgaria nor had Britain or the United States. So technically, Bulgaria was fighting everybody. Actually, however, the Bulgars appeared to be fighting nobody.

Unconfirmed reports said Soviet troops were inside Bulgaria, but in view of the Bulgar's quick plea for an armistice it was a foregone conclusion they would not fight the Red army. Sofia itself announced that all German troops inside the country had been disarmed and interned.

Authoritative sources in London expected Bulgaria soon would sign an armistice either in Moscow or Cairo, with all three big Allied governments participating.

Bulgars Sever Ties With Reich

London, Sept. 7 (AP)—Bulgaria has broken off relations with Germany in a last-minute effort to avoid invasion by Russian troops massed on her frontier.

Dispatches from Ankara said Bulgaria also had declared war against the Reich, but these lacked confirmation in Sofia and Berlin broadcasts. Such a declaration would make the Bulgars technically at war with both Germany and the Allies, in the midst of armistice negotiations with the latter.

The collapse of Hitler's Balkan house was complete, except for Hungary.

Nazi Troops Appear Trapped

German forces in the Balkans appeared to have been trapped, with surrender their only out, and Cairo dispatches declared six German divisions in Greece alone were "virtually in the bag."

The Greek Government in exile in Cairo was reported preparing to move to Athens, believing the day of Greek liberation was near.

Ankara dispatches dated yesterday said Bulgaria declared war Tuesday night after feverish telephoning between Sofia and Ankara and the decision was communicated officially by the Bulgarian Minister to the British and American ambassadors yesterday after the news had been given to the Russian envoy.

Followed Disarming News

The decision was reached by the Bulgarian Cabinet Tuesday afternoon, it was said, after news reached Sofia that the Germans had disarmed Bulgarian troops at Nis, in southern Yugoslavia, who had orders to evacuate Yugoslav territory.

Ankara dispatches added that the Soviet Ambassador to Egypt, recalled to Moscow for consultation, now was on his way back to Cairo, where a Bulgarian armistice delegation is waiting to reach terms with the Allies.

Preferred Soviet Intermediation

The Soviet Government is understood to have felt that Bulgaria should conduct armistice talks through Soviet intermediation and not directly with the Americans and British, Ankara dispatches added.

Moscow also desires to see some members of the Communist party in the Bulgarian Government, it was said.

A Paris broadcast said the German Minister in Sofia was preparing to return home.

Italian Relations Mentioned

(The Federal Communications Commission quoted a Bulgarian broadcast as saying Sofia also had broken relations with Benito Mussolini's puppet regime in northern Italy and with the puppet regimes in Croatia and Slovakia.)

Denies Nazi Troops Remain

The Sofia radio asserted there no longer were any German troops in Bulgaria.

"Those who remained after the deadline have been disarmed and interned," the broadcast added.

Peace Delegates Disappear.

Washington, Sept. 7 (A. P.).—Secretary of State Hull said today that the Bulgarian emissaries who went to Cairo several weeks ago seem to have disappeared. He said he thought that maybe they had gone back to Bulgaria or perhaps to Moscow.

An attempt to arrange an armistice with Britain and the United States was broken off when the Bulgarian Government changed last week and Moscow's declaration of war further obscured the diplomatic situation.

REDS REPORTED INSIDE GREECE AT TURKISH LINE

Nazis Assert Russians Have Swept Clear Across Bulgaria.

OTHERS SAID TO AIM AT SOFIA

Berlin Also Declares Balkan State Has Broken Ties With Germany.

Russian troops have driven across Bulgaria and into Greece, reaching the Turkish frontier in the Demotica area after a sensational advance of 160 miles in two days, the German radio declared in an official DNB news broadcast picked up today by the Associated Press. Another Russian tank column was reported advancing on Sofia, the Bulgarian capital.

After Moscow's declaration of war on Tuesday night, Bulgaria was invaded at three points, the Germans said, adding: "No resistance worth mentioning seems to have been put up in consequence of the muddled up political conditions there."

Berlin also announced today that Bulgaria had broken off relations with Germany, and unconfirmed Turkish dispatches said that Bulgaria had declared war on Germany. That would put her at war with both Germany and the Allies.

Bulgars Plead With Reds.

The Kremlin declared war on Bulgaria at a moment when armistice negotiations with the United States and Great Britain had bogged down. Sofia has since pleaded for an armistice with Russia.

The Germans said the Russians crossed the Danube in the area of Giuriu and Ruse, Romanian and Bulgar towns facing each other across the river, and in the area north of Sofia. The Russian plunge to the Iron Gate of the Danube yesterday gave them control of all the north frontier of Bulgaria.

Demotica (Didymoteikhon) lies in Thrace, the eastern extremity of Greece which Bulgaria seized and occupied after the German conquest of the Balkans. It is sixty miles north of the Ægean, 190 miles east of Salonika and 130 miles northwest of Istanbul, the former Turkish capital on the Bosporus.

"The general direction of march is toward the Ægean coast," Berlin said. The first Russian incursions into Bulgaria took place on Tuesday, the day Russia declared war, it was asserted.

"The new Bulgarian Leftist Government which, characteristically is being called the 'Kerensky Government,' is said to have entered an agreement leaving Bulgarian ground to the Soviets without fighting," Berlin added.

The German forces in the Balkans today appeared to be trapped, with surrender as their only escape, and Cairo dispatches declared that six German divisions in Greece alone were "virtually in the bag." The Greek Government in Exile at Cairo was reported preparing to move to Athens, believing the day of Greek liberation to be at hand.

The Sofia radio asserted that there no longer were any German troops in Bulgaria, adding: "Those who remained after the deadline have been disarmed and interned."

Ankara dispatches dated yesterday said that Bulgaria had declared war on Germany on Tuesday night after much feverish telephoning between Sofia and Ankara and that the decision had been communicated officially by the Bulgarian Minister to the British and American ambassadors yesterday after the news had been given to the Russian envoy.

Moscow Demands Reported.

The decision was arrived at by the Bulgarian Cabinet on Tuesday afternoon, it was said, after news had reached Sofia that the Germans at Nis, in southern Yugoslavia, had disarmed Bulgarian troops who had orders to evacuate Yugoslav territory.

Ankara dispatches added that the Russian Ambassador to Egypt, recalled to Moscow for consultation, now was on his way back to Cairo, where a Bulgarian armistice delegation is awaiting an opportunity to reach terms with the Allies. The Soviet Government is understood to have felt that Bulgaria should conduct armistice talks through Soviet intermediation and not directly with the Americans nad British, the Ankara dispatches said, and added that Moscow also desires to see some members of the Communist party in the Bulgarian Government.

BLOW TIMED TO HELP NEW PUSH BY TITO

Landing Made Week Ago. German Rail Escape Routes Bombed

30.24— 18605

Moscow, Sept. 7 (AP)—Finland's 14-man peace delegation arrived in Moscow today from Helsinki.

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Bulgaria, in effort to make peace, finds itself at war with both the Allies and Germany.....*Page 5*

Rome, Sept. 7 (AP)—Allied land troops began an invasion of Yugoslavia a week ago, penetrating that country from the Adriatic sea on the west in cooperation with Marshal Tito's Partisans and striking toward a junction with the Red army thrusting from the east along the Romanian frontier, it was officially disclosed tonight.

The goal of the "land forces of the Adriatic," official designation of these fresh units hurled against Germany's Balkan front, is to seal off enemy troops in the lower Balkan peninsula.

Coordinated Allied naval forces have cut through dwindling German shipping along the Dalmatian coast, and Allied airmen, with Americans participating, have wrecked key German rail escape routes, said the announcement by General Sir Henry Maitland Wilson's headquarters.

Troop Train Derailed

Demolition of one railway caused the derailment of a German troop train and the killing or wounding of more than 1,000 soldiers.

The London radio said that Marshal Tito's headquarters had announced a successful coordination with its Allies, "the Russians on the one side and the Eighth Fifth armies on the other," and that his Partisans for six days had been disrupting German troop movements by cutting all railways in Yugoslavia.

The new Allied offensive from the west "coincides with German efforts to transfer some divisions from Greece and Albania to the Romanian front," Tito's announcement was quoted as saying.

Details Not Supplied

An Allied junction with the Russians would be the first of the war. The statement did not disclose how far inland the Allies were, nor did it give any details about where they landed for their march through mountainous Yugoslavia. Whether Americans were participating in the ground operations also was not known.

The Allied troops, however, are operating, "in the north," the statement said, and have cut enemy lines of communication.

[A junction of the Russians and Allies in northern Yugoslavia would seal off most of Yugoslavia, all of Albania, Greece and the German-garrisoned Greek Mediterranean islands—an area about 155,000 square miles, the size of California.]

[It also would open invasion paths into southern Austria and Hungary, outflank the German Gothic Line protecting the Po Valley in northern Italy, and probably open up the short Dardanelles Strait shipping route through the Black Sea to Russia.

[Prime Minister Churchill conferred in Rome last month with Marshal Tito, and an Ankara radio report August 18 said "Allied forces have landed at Durazzo in Albania." Durazzo lies across the Adriatic from Brindisi and Bari in Italy.]

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Allied Commando units have been raiding German-held islands off the Yugoslav coast between Albania and the port of Fiume for months.

Russian troops reached the Yugoslav frontier last night and there are reports they already have crossed the Danube in a drive toward Belgrade, Yugoslav capital.

Communications Attacked

Tito's National Army of Liberation has attacked the main lines of communication in Croatia, the northwestern part of Yugoslavia, where Dr. Ante Pavelic's puppet Government has its capital in Zagreb.

Railways radiating to Ogulin, Bihac and Belgrade have been cut in many places, the communique said. Zagreb is 55 miles from the Hungarian frontier, 60 miles from the Austrian border, 80 miles from the Adriatic port of Fiume and 225 miles northwest of Belgrade.

"Farther south a central attack has been launched on the Brod-Sarajevo-Mostar line, and one line from Uzice to Visegrad," the bulletin said. "The main Zagreb-Belgrade line has been demolished in several places."

Bridges Bombed

The statement continued:

"From the air the Balkan air force and the 15th Air Force, in addition to giving strong support to land operations, struck at railways and roads throughout the Balkans and particularly at the nerve centers of Nis and Belgrade, and at important rail bridges and railyards on the two lines running between Skoplje and Belgrade. A number of key bridges has been destroyed on the only main railway line offering a means of escape to the German forces in the southern Balkans.

"Many locomotives and hundreds of railway trucks and large numbers of road vehicles have been destroyed in these operations."

ALLIES COMBINE IN ALL-OUT PUSH IN YUGOSLAVIA

Land, Sea and Air Forces Join With Tito's Troops and Russians.

AIM TO SEAL OFF BALKANS

Reds Advance Only 90 Miles From Belgrade—Believed Across Danube.

Rome, Sept. 7 (A. P.)F.—Allied land, sea and air forces and Marshal Tito's Partisan Army have started a combined all-out offensive in Yugoslavia in conjunction with the Russian offensive to seal off all German escape routes from the Balkans, Allied Headquarters announced tonight.

The Russians reached the Yugoslav border last night and were within ninety miles of Belgrade. Moscow advices said Red troops probably had already ferried the Danube frontier and dropped into the mountain wildnesses of Yugoslavia to establish contact with Tito.

The official report from Gen. Sir Henry Maitland Wilson's headquarters said the offensive had been in progress during the past week with the "Land Forces of the Adriatic" and Slovene patriots participating. Land Forces of the Adriatic is the official title of Allied troops penetrating Yugoslavia.

"On land, the National Army of Liberation (Tito's) has attacked systematically the main lines of communication of Croatia, cutting in many places the line from Zagreb to Sunja and from Sunja to Bihao, and rendering unusable the line from Zagreb to Ogurlin," the announcement said.

Rail Lines Are Cut.

"Further south the central attack has been launched on the Brod-Sarajevo-Mostar line and one line from Uzice to Visegrad. The main Zagreb-Belgrade line has been demolished in many places.

"In Serbia and Macedonia, demolitions have been made on the line from Belgrade to Skoplje and on the famous Skoplje-Veles bottleneck, where a heavily laden troop train was derailed and crashed into the Vardar River, killing or wounding 1,000 Germans."

The announcement did not make clear whether any American troops from the African or Italian areas were involved. American airmen, however, are in the van of the attack.

A successful drive across Yugoslavia to a junction with the Russians would trap all Germans garrisoning Greece, the Ægean Islands, Albania, Bulgaria and southern Yugoslavia. It would be the first meeting of land troops of the Russians and their western Allies.

Reds Reported 90 Miles From Belgrade

Moscow, Sept. 7 (AP)—Russian troops were reported fighting within 90 miles of Belgrade today and were believed already to have ferried the Danube and reached Yugoslav soil south of the Iron Gate gorge where the mighty river cuts through the Transylvanian Alps.

GILMORE

The Red army might be using parachute troops in an effort to establish a junction with Marshal Tito's Partisan army scattered through the rugged mountains inside Yugoslavia's northeast frontier.

Turnu-Severin Captured

Turnu-Severin, on the frontier, was captured yesterday and the Russians pursued the Germans through the Iron Gate and were reported fighting today for Orsova on the Danube, well beyond the gorge and 90 miles due east of the Yugoslav capital.

DAY

(In northern Poland, a great battle that may liberate Warsaw and carry the war into East Prussia increased in violence with two Russian army groups attacking along a 35-mile front along the Narew river and on the close eastern approaches of the Polish capital.

The Narew fortress town of Ostroleka was toppled yesterday and the Russians moved on within 23 miles of the southern border of East Prussia.

Reports New Red Army Used

(The German agency Transocean said in a broadcast dispatch today that the Russians have thrown in a new "Fifth Army" between the Bug and Narew rivers in Poland, where the Russians have launched a new offensive northeast of Warsaw.

("In the south the deputy commander of the Russian Fifth Army, Maj. Gen. Ilja Ljubowzev, has been captured, badly wounded," the broadcast said.)

791,000 German Dead Reported

Red Star declared that 791,000 Germans had been killed on the long Eastern front in the summer offensive from June 23 through August 31, and said "this means the Red army in nine weeks has exterminated a German army greater than that sent against the Allies." Other hundreds of thousands have been reported captured.

"Until now, the Germans kept their main forces on the Soviet front, shifting their divisions from occupied European countries and from Germany itself," the army newspaper said. "The Hitlerite command does not conceal the fact that its main task is to prevent invasion from the east."

Tito's Aid Expected

An imminent large-scale junction of the Red army and Tito's forces on Yugoslav soil was expected to block the Germans' last overland escape route from the Balkans.

A 50-mile fringe of foothills at the southwestern base of the Transylvanian Alps was all that separated the Red army from the great plain which embraces Budapest and most of Hungary and includes Hitler's most important remaining wheat basin. The Hungarian border itself was 122 miles distant.

Nazis Driven From Ruins

Before Warsaw, Marshal Konstantin Rokossovsky drove the Germans from the ruins of Wolomin, seven miles from the capital's eastern limits, and sent tanks thrusting almost to the edge of Praga, Warsaw's industrial suburb on the east side of the Vistula.

Thousands of German dead were strewn in woods and swamps farther north on the east side of the Narew, silent witnesses to the effectiveness of Red artillery and dive-bombers which blasted 11 pontoon bridges on which the enemy relied for escape. Eighty German tanks counterattacked before the Russians stormed into Ostroleka, "where perfect roads go north to the cities of East Prussia, and south to Warsaw," *Izvestia* reported.

Huge Tank Barrier Found

The Russians overwhelmed wide belts of steel-reinforced bunkers and dug out extensive mine fields in the Narew area. One tank barrier five miles long was reduced. The Germans frantically tried to stabilize this crucial sector.

Once the Red army gains a sizable bulge west of the Narew, Warsaw would be decisively outflanked and the entire front across Poland would be in immediate danger of cracking wide open.

Tito Office Reports Crossing

(A broadcast from Marshal Tito's headquarters last night said the Red army has smashed across the Danube into Yugoslavia. It failed to say whether a juncture of forces was effected, but it was taken to indicate some connection already existed.)

There was no intimation in Moscow that the Russians had crossed the Danube into Bulgaria from positions along the entire frontier of that country.

German Force in Greece Quits

ISTANBUL, Sept. 7 (AP)—The German garrison holding the town of Pythion in the Greek triangle between Turkey and Bulgaria has surrendered to the Turks after crossing the frontier and will be interned, it was announced today. Sixty-eight officers and 300 men will be placed in a camp in the interior of Anatolia.

Heavy German Losses Sustained In Slovakia

London, *Friday*, Sept. 8 (AP)—Patriot forces in Slovakia fighting against great odds are "inflicting heavy losses upon the attacking Germans," a Czechoslovak communique said today.

The Germans are hurling tanks, motorized infantry and planes against the patriots, who are fighting along the railway running through Kassa in Slovakia, the bulletin said.

War On Hungary Declared

Bucharest, Sept. 7 (AP)—Romania now considers herself at war with Hungary as a result of Hungarian participation in a German attack in Transylvania, the Romanian Foreign Ministry announced tonight. (Hungary already had declared war on Romania.)

The Foreign Ministry said that the Romanian Government had hoped Hungary would take the initiative in recognizing the injustice" of the 1940 Vienna award whereby Germany took the northern part of Transylvania and gave it to Hungary.

O'BRIEN

However, the declaration said Hungary refused to give up the land and indicated its solidarity with the Germans by joining a German drive which has reached the Turnava Mare river.

The Turnava Mare is 50 miles northwest of Brasov, Transylvanian city held by the Romanians and Russians, and runs through both Romanian territory and the Hungarian-annexed part of Transylvania.

Russian troops now are moving north to meet the Germans and Hungarians, and Romanians are attacking the enemy in other areas.

Agreement Soon Seen By Romanian

SEP—8 1944

Moscow, Sept. 7 (AP)—Lucretiu Patrascanu, chief of the Romanian armistice delegation, today predicted there would be agreement on all armistice terms by tomorrow night, attributing the present delay to the United States and Britain and not to Russia.

DONETS BASIN PRODUCES AGAIN

Moscow, Sept. 7 (A. P.)—One year after liberation of the Donbas region by the Red Army the reopened coal mines and steel mills of Russia's "Pittsburgh" bear witness to the triumph of Soviet engineers in rehabilitation.

LUCE

The Donbas heavy industries, which the Germans looted, burned and flooded, have been reborn. Power, water and transport systems were repaired during the same period as Soviet workers—many of them barehanded—cleared debris from factories, pumped out flooded cellers and removed thousands of land mines.

Hundreds of thousands of men and women lived in primitive dugouts as they engaged in the work. In the Donbas countryside agriculture is being revived. From the wreckage of 5,000 tractors, 2,000 were reassembled and put into operation.

Russ Meet, Conquer Nazi Giant Tank

Moscow, Sept. 7 (AP)—Germany's newest tank—a 68-ton monster called a Royal Tiger—has been battled and vanquished in the Vistula bridgehead below Warsaw, veterans of the Soviet armored forces said today.

Perhaps the last armored creation of German inventors in this war, 14 Royal Tigers were employed in the direction of Krakow in their first operation on the eastern front, an official report disclosed.

Soviet crews in medium tanks set four afire and maneuvered ten into anti-tank pits as they attempted to withdraw, thus capturing them "alive."

Many Defects Reported

The Royal Tiger, adapted from the Mark VI Tiger, is 23 feet long, 13 feet wide and 10 feet high, the report said. Its frontal armor is twice as thick as the old Tiger.

But the new tank has many defects, said a Soviet officer.

"Two of these defects detract seriously from its effectiveness," he said. "In the first place its weight—68 tons—is so great that it maneuvers sluggishly."

"A Splendid Target"

The officer said the Royal Tiger's "huge dimensions" is its second important weakness.

"It makes a splendid target," he added.

The new tanks formed only an insignificant portion of the German armored forces thrown into action before Krakow, stronghold guarding the approach to German Silesia, the Red army reported. Recent German attacks were made with between 100 and 150 tanks at a time, and the Russians estimated 70 per cent. were destroyed

Soviets Criticize Pleas For Mercy On Nazis

Moscow, Sept. 7 (AP)—*Izvestia*, official government newspaper, criticized today pleas for mercy on behalf of the German people which it said had been made by Pope Pius XII and two Americans.

"There are people who hope that Doorn Castles (the Kaiser's Dutch refuge after 1918) await the Hitlerite clique," the newspaper said in an editorial on international affairs. "Vain hope!"

"The approach of Fascist criminals to the bar of justice has activized those ready to defend the Hitlerite robbers. For instance, the Pope has appealed to London inhabitants to forgive the Germans for air raids and treat them in a Christian attitude.

Hit Dorothy Thompson

"The Turkish newspaper *Ulus* has taken Marshal Petain under its protection from the wrath of the French people.

"In America, (Frederick J.) Libby, secretary of the National Council for the Prevention of War, suggested signing a peace with Germany because it is senseless to continue slaughter. The very sensibly lady, Dorothy Thompson, implores, 'Don't let the Germans suffer too much because this might provoke discontent of the German people.' The sufferings of the world mean nothing to her, but she faints at the imagined sufferings of the Germans."

Nazi Robot Bomb Offensive Officially Declared Ended

LONDON, Sept. 7 — (AP) War-born Britain, after 80 days of punishment from Hitler's blindly destructive robot bombs, was told officially today that the ordeal has ended and that the oft-threatened V-2 reprisal assault was not likely to be serious.

"Except possibly for the last few shots, the battle of London is over," declared Lt. Col. Edwin Duncan Sandys, who was in charge of the defense against the flying bombs.

Censorship Lifted

With the formally-declared end of the assault, censorship regulations were lifted to disclose that a total of 8,000 robot bombs were launched against London and southern England since June 12, but that only 2,300 got through. More than 5,000 persons were killed by these bombs which did land.

(The London Daily Mail gave these unofficial totals of robot casualties: 5,817 killed, 17,086 seriously injured, of which the civilian casualties in London were 5,181 killed and 15,550 seriously injured.)

Another reward of victory in the battle of London came with a government announcement that evacuation from greater London and south England had been suspended, retaining only that part of the set-up under which expectant mothers in their last month of pregnancy would be evacuated to emergency maternity homes. These continue to leave weekly.

However, the government cautioned against a rush of evacuees returning to the capital until bomb damage repair can be made. Hundreds of thousands of houses, many uninhabitable, still await repairs. Unless the return is staggered there will also be a shortage of schools.

17,000 Houses Destroyed

On August 2 Prime Minister Churchill said 17,000 houses had been destroyed and 800,000 damaged).

Since 14 months before the first buzz-bomb startled London June 12, Sandys directed a desperate campaign to spare the civilian populace from the death and devastation the government feared.

In an hour and a half press conference, he revealed the means of combatting the bombs, necessarily secret until the Germans were chased from their robot roosts across the channel.

When asked if the Allied drive along the French coast also had knocked out the V-2 or pick-a-back launching sites, Sandys replied:

"I am a little chary about talking about V-2. We do know quite a lot about it. In a very few days time I feel that the press will be walking all over these places in France and will know a great deal more than we know now. This form of attack can of course be carried on from airfields in the heart of Germany. We cannot therefore as yet assure the public that flying bomb attacks will cease altogether. We can nowever be reasonably confident that the scale of attack will be very small."

Death-Average Cut

He said that only 2,300 of the 8,000 bombs launched since June 12 had reached their goal, whereas the earlier bombs each took a life, on the average. The campaign against them made such progress that lately three of the robots have been expended by the Germans to kill one person in Britain.

Sandys has been in charge of countermeasures. The campaign against the robots began more than a year before the actual launching of the attacks in June, with Allied airmen blasting away at the "rocket coast" across the Channel where the Germans located launching platforms.

The figures announced today were the latest since August 24, when the Government disclosed that the Germans had sent about 7,250 winged bombs against southern England.

Final Casualties Unannounced

It was unlikely that the final casualties and damage from the bombardment will be disclosed before Parliament reconvenes September 26.

Some of the newsmen at Sandys' press conference brought away the impression that the Allied advance along the French coast had knocked out the Germans' V-2, reputedly a much heavier rocket bomb than the V-1 launched against London, before it could be used.

"I am a little chary of talking about V-2," Sandys said. "We do know quite a lot about it. In a very few days' time I feel that the press will be walking all over these places in France and will know a great deal more then than we do now."

Sandys asserted:

"Except possibly for the last few shots, the battle of London is over."

Planes Downed 1,900

Sandys said fighter planes had downed 1,900 robots. Gen. Sir Frederick Pile, commander in chief of the anti-aircraft command, said guns knocked down an additional 1,560. The balloon barrage was credited with bringing down 15 per cent. of the robots which escaped the fighters and guns.

"Only our fastest fighters possess the high speed needed to overtake a bomb in level flight," Sandys said, disclosing that Tempests, Mustangs and late types of Spitfires were used.

The defense afforded by the balloon barrage, anti-aircraft guns and fighters was perfected to such a high degree that 97 of 101 bombs fired at England August 28 were shot down, he said.

One More Threat

This, coupled with the Allied encirclement of the robot-bomb coast, has ended all but the threat of robots launched from planes—carried pickaback style on Heinkel-111s.

"This form of attack can, of course, be carried on from airfields in the heart of Germany," he said. "We cannot, therefore, as yet assure the public that the flying-bomb attacks will cease altogether. We can, however, be reasonably confident that the scale of attack will be very small."

Fight Against Robots Praised

Sandys paid great tribute to Lieut. Gen. Carl Spaatz, chief of the United States Strategic Air Force in Europe, and all the United States Strategic Air Forces, along with the RAF, for the systematic destruction of robot installations since August, 1943.

"The targets included launching sites, storage depots and communications in France as well as factories, special fuel plants and experimental stations in Germany," he said.

"Altogether they have dropped on these targets over 100,000 tons of bombs."

The attacks have cost the British and Americans 450 planes and 2,900 airmen, he disclosed.

Americans Lauded

"Our American allies," Sandys told almost 200 British and American newsmen, "have thrown themselves into the job of beating the bombs with as much energy and enthusiasm as though New York or Washington had been the victim of the attack.

"American batteries provided about one eighth of the total heavy anti-aircraft guns over the south coast and certainly contributed a full share. Some of their equipment was the very latest.

"Necessary priority was given to our needs here by the President, himself, in response to the personal request of the Prime Minister."

Many Evacuated

In his August 2 report Churchill said "nearly a million people who have no war business here and among them 225,000 mothers with children have been encouraged and assisted to leave London."

In addition to this officially-sponsored evacuation—which continued in heavy volume through much of August—there were hundreds of thousands of private evacuations.

No over-all official figures were available, but it was a conservative guess that at the height of the attack there may have been close to 2,000,000, or about 25 per cent. of London's population, evacuated.

1,100 Guns Moved

Sandys said the anti-aircraft gun belt was moved down to the coast about the middle of July so that the gunners could get an uninterrupted view. About 1,100 guns were moved.

"In the first week after redeployment the guns shot down 17 per cent. of the bombs which entered the gun belt," Sandys said. The percentage climbed steadily, so in the seventh week 75 per cent. of the bombs which entered the gun belt were shot down.

Sandys related that a special test of the robot bomb was conducted for Hitler in the Balkans some time ago.

Nazis Miscalculated

"A German fighter ace flying a captured Spitfire demonstrated to the satisfaction of the Fuehrer that British fighters did not possess the necessary speed to intercept the flying bomb," Sandys said. "They reckoned without the increased efficiency of our latest fighter and overlooked the superior skill and resource of our pilots."

Sandys said rocket bombs launched from planes proved less accurate than the land-launched robots. Countermeasures, he said, have reduced the scale of air-borne launchings to very small proportions.

Top Robot-Killer Has Bag Of 60

London, Sept. 7 (AP) — Highest scoring robot-bomb fighter is Squadron Leader Joseph Berry, who brought down 60 during the battle of London, the air ministry announced tonight as robot censorship restrictions were lifted.

Berry, 24, began his patrols June 28, and all his kills were accomplished in a Tempest fighter plane, some details of which are still secret.

Britons Watch Nazis Wreck Robot Stations

London, Sept. 7 (AP)—While Britain passed another bombless night thousands of men, women and children kept a vigil atop the white cliffs of Dover, watching at long range the death throes of the Nazi troops trapped on the French rocket-bomb coast.

The story of the struggle was told in the clouds of smoke which hung over the French shore and the sound of heavy explosions which rolled back across the Channel as the Germans hastily demolished supply dumps, gun emplacements and flying bomb installations from which they once loosed destruction upon Britain.

Since last Friday the Germans have sent only one brief barrage of robots.

ALLIED BOMBERS HIT RETREATING GERMANS

LONDON, Sept. 7—(AP) French-based fighters and fighter bombers of the U. S. Ninth air force went aloft today in miserable weather that grounded most Allied air might, and heavily attacked retreating Germans trying to jam their way toward Aachen and the homeland through the corridor northeast of Mons.

Flying 700 sorties, the pilots destroyed 483 trucks, 217 horsedrawn vehicles, many armored cars and hundreds of German soldiers.

One pilot said that up to 1,000 German vehicles were packed bumper to bumper in this frantic retreat. Other pilots reported strafing enemy troops in the Brussels-Charleroi-Namur triangle at Coblenz and near Ploch, and attacking ferries near Burgen.

No operations were conducted from British bases during the day because of the weather.

A recapitulation showed that U. S. Ninth air force fighter bombers had knocked out almost 2,000 enemy vehicles in Beligum and Holland in the last five days. The total included 986 trucks and 896 horsedrawn vehicles.

Peril Near End, Britain Airs New Facts On Robots

London, Sept. 7 (AP)—Disclosing new details of the robot bombings, the Government declared today the battle of London is over "except possibly for the last few shots."

With their wartime blackout due to end ten days hence, Londoners received more cheer in the announcement by Lieut. Col. Edwin Duncan Sandys that perfected defenses and Allied encirclement of the robot bomb coast had virtually ended the menace of the German "vengeance weapon."

Sandys disclosed 2,900 Allied airmen and 450 planes had been lost in the 18-month campaign

Mosquitos Pound Hamburg And Netherlands Sectors

London, Sept. 7 (AP) — Despite dismal weather, RAF Mosquitos based in Britain hammered the German seaport of Hamburg last night while other Mosquitos based in France strafed Nazi transport

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from Utrecht to Arnhem in the Netherlands and near Dusseldorf in Germany

Convoy Blown Up

A strong force of RAF heavy bombers, escorted by fighters, smashed at the smaller port of Emden just before dark yesterday. The bombing was "concentrated," the Air Ministry said, and several explosions were observed in the dock area.

The Mosquitos blew up a convoy south of Arnhem and a train was set afire near Goch just over the German border.

A recapitulation of results achieved yesterday by British-based United States Eighth Air Force Lightnings and Thunderbolts showed 135 trucks, 56 locomotives, and 35 oil tank cars destroyed and 63 motor vehicles damaged. All planes returned safely.

The Thunderbolts destroyed 15 coaches full of German troops in northern Holland, it was announced.

Balkan Escape Routes Hit

Rome, Sept. 7 (AP)—Many hundreds of American bombers and fighters have shattered northern escape routes of German divisions fleeing the Balkans by aerial blows coordinated closely with the newest Red army drive, the Mediterranean Army Air Forces announced today.

The MAAF sent up to 750 Fortresses and Liberators yesterday against rail yards and bridges in Yugoslavia, northern Romania and southern Hungary, through which Nazi troop trains must pass en route to Germany.

At the same time, hundreds of American and British fighters and fighter-bombers roamed the skies of Yugoslavia and Hungary, attacking enemy trains and convoys.

Bridge Attacked Again

The targets for the American bombers included the Oradea rail yards, 125 miles southeast of Budapest in northern Romania; the Nyiregyhaza rail yards 65 miles north of Oradea; the Novi Sad rail yards 45 miles northwest of Belgrade; the four-span Sava bridge at Belgrade which the enemy has been repairing, and a concentration of enemy tanks and troops in the village of Leskova, 25 miles south of Nis.

RAF Mustangs met four enemy fighters over Yugoslavia and shot down three of them in the only aerial encounter. The MAAF lost five planes from 1,400 sorties.

Attack From South France.

Rome, Sept. 7 (A. P.).—Flying from new bases in the south of France, American Thunderbolts have smashed at a fleeing Nazi convoy within twenty miles of the German frontier, the Mediterranean Allied Air Force announced today. At least thirty vehicles were destroyed, it was stated. Three locomotives were blown up, nine others were damaged, and a tank, a field gun and fifteen railroad cars were destroyed.

During September's first five days, tactical fighter bombers in southern France and northern Italy destroyed or damaged 1,563 vehicles, 130 locomotives, 746 railcars, twelve boats and forty-nine pontoon bridges, mostly in the Po Valley, it was announced.

Capitulation Report Ridiculed By Nazis

London, Sept. 7 (AP)—Denying as "absurd" a Brussels radio report that Germany had capitulated, DNB declared tonight that "foreign news about reported German peace feelers or journeys undertaken by German ministers for that purpose are just as senseless as the reported capitulation."

"Germany doesn't think about peace feelers, nor even about peace," the German radio said. "She only believes she will master the situation under all circumstances."

German Peace Bid Denied

London, Sept. 7 (AP)—A spokesman for the British Government stated emphatically last night that Germany has made no peace plea as yet to the United Nations. He said the statement was made to dispose of recently recurrent rumors that Germany has been seeking opportunities to open talks with the Allies.

The spokesman explained that any German peace emissary can approach the Western Allies only through Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower, who will not give the order to cease firing until he obtains an unconditional surrender from the German high command, indorsed by the German general staff.

NAZIS CONSCRIPT SCHOOL CHILDREN IN 'DEATH BATTLE'

LONDON, Sept. 7—(AP) Dr. Paul Joseph Goebbels, Reich plenipotentiary for total war, conscripted beleaguered Germany's school children and Red Cross workers for war service in the "fight for our very lives" today as Nazi propagandists pleaded with soldiers to fight a desperate delaying action to thwart an Allied victory before winter.

"The Allies are striving to win by autumn and they are trying to make the German people believe they already have won the war," Goebbels said as he ordered a nation-wide mobilization of children and slashed more services and non-essentials in a barrel-scraping manpower drive.

Into the German army went women to replace thousands of men of the Wehrmacht's medical staff who have been given guns for frontline service.

The German Red Cross was practically eliminated to send "tens of thousands of men and women" into armaments industry and "further tens of thousands" as soldiers to the front.

School-age children who are not receiving education because of evacuation of their schools will be called up for war work. Those equivalent to American high school seniors who are not already in war work because of health or other reasons will be employed as leaders in evacuated children's camps.

The Prussian finance ministry, last of the still existing Prussian state ministries, was dissolved in order to place its several hundred officials and employes at the disposal of the military. Its functions were taken over by the Reich ministry of finance.

Of the approximately 1,500 periodicals still published in Germany, a majority have been cancelled.

Traveling shows and shops following fairs will be closed down. The decree against actors apparently took care of those who escaped the recent theater black out.

Over the German radio went a call to SS troops, pleading, "every day gained now amounts to reinforcement of our national strength for defense of the Reich itself."

In his weekly article in Das Reich, Goebbels found comfort in the fact that Germany's plight was similar to that of Britain and Russia earlier in the war.

Calling for the "Spartan life" he said, "if our people to the last man, woman and even child is resolved for a fanatical defense, then we will be able to crack open the bolt which our enemies have placed before our future."

Nazi 8th Grade Pupils Put In War Work

London, Sept. 7 (AP)—Germany ordered its eighth-grade pupils into war work and sent thousands of Red Cross men and women into armament plants today in far-reaching extensions of total mobilization decrees.

Dr. Joseph Goebbels, Reich plenipotentiary for total mobilization, announced also the dissolution of the Prussian Finance Ministry, the wholesale curtailment of "the majority of 1,500 periodicals still published in Germany" and the closing of a number of universities.

All traveling shows and shops for fairs were abolished.

Give Up Studying

The Berlin radio, announcing the decrees, said most German students would "have to give up studying in order to do important war work and from now on only war wounded will be allowed to begin study at universities."

"Pupils from the eighth grade of German public schools are employed to a major extent in war work," the broadcast said. "Those who for health or other reasons do not participate in war work will be employed as leaders in evacuated children's camps. Boys and girls who have not participated in the evacuation of their bombed-out schools, and therefore have no lessons for the time being will also be employed in war work.

Girls Work, Too

"Girls of the eighth grade will have to work. Seventh grade classes will be employed in addition to their lessons, in social work, particularly in the National Socialist (Nazi) welfare organizations.

Prussian Finance Ministry duties were assigned to other Nazi bureaus.

Red Cross Workers In Plants

The announcement said "tens of thousands" of men and women belonging to the German Red Cross would be sent to the arsenals and "further tens of thousands will be sent as soldiers to the front."

Offices of "particular importance for the working population" were ordered to remain open until 9 P. M. two days a week and for three to four hours on Sunday "to enable the German population to settle their personal affairs."

Publications Liquidated

The official German news agency DNB said the decree was designed to liquidate all publications "except those really vital to the war effort." Even those will be compelled to sharply reduce their size.

Only scientific publications helpful to the army and medical publications concerned with war medicine and surgery were permitted to continue.

UNRRA Makes Request For Relief Material

London, Sept. 7 (AP)—The United Nations Reconstruction and Rehabilitation Administration reported tonight it had filed a request with the combined allocations board for quantities of relief material, but acknowledged it had received no information from the military as to when it would be called upon to start operations in the liberated areas of Europe.

A spokesman said at a press conference that estimates had been filed for such things as food, textiles, footwear and medical supplies and that others were being prepared for tinplate, mobile power and farm machinery.

He maintained the restoration of Europe would be much more difficult than after the last war because damage was more extensive and resources lower.

At the same time he said reports from liberated countries of considerable food stocks on hand would not force revision of UNRRA's estimated needs and declared starvation areas existed in Greece and the black spots of Yugoslavia and Poland.

Gault MacGowan in London

LONDON, Sept. 7, (AP)—Gault MacGowan, "New York Sun" correspondent, who escaped after he was captured in France by the Germans, arrived in London today from Paris. He said he had no complaint about the Germans' treatment of him "except for the sticky food" he had to eat.

Gripsholm Arrives For Another Transfer

Stockholm, Sept. 7 (AP)—The Swedish liner Gripsholm reached Goteborg today with a load of invalided German prisoners of war who will be exchanged for Allied prisoners this week. The first American and British invalid soldiers will be brought to Tralleborg, Sweden, from Germany by ferry later today.

YANKS THREATEN GOTHIC OUTPOSTS

U. S. Troops Close in on Big Communications Center of Pistoia.

ROME, Sept. 7—(AP) American troops closed in tonight on the big communications center of Pistoia and other outposts of the Germans' Gothic Line defenses northwest of Florence—still fighting a dogged foe on Italian soil a year after Italy quit the war.

Italy surrendered Sept. 8, 1943, and the following morning American and British troops of the Fifth army landed at Salerno and began a toe-to-toe slugging match with the Nazis up the rugged peninsula.

Prepare to Hit Line

Today Lt. Gen. Mark W. Clark's veteran Yanks prepared to punch into the best of many defensive lines a resourceful enemy had constructed and lost in this campaign since Italy's capitulation. In the fortified strongholds of the northern Apennine mountains guarding the paths to the Po valley, the Germans still fight with savage fury.

Even on the Adriatic end of the Gothic Line, where veterans of the British Eighth army had punched through some of the enemy's strongest positions along a 20-mile front, the Germans hung on grimly. Gains reported there today were measured in yards.

In what a communique described as "very heavy fighting," British forces captured Riccione Marini, a coastal town five miles southeast of the prize port of Rimini. All along a 14-mile front inland from the sea Allied tanks and infantry inched forward in a bitter struggle against the strongly-entrenched Nazis.

British troops crossed the Ventena river within five miles of the eastern border of the little republic of San Marino. British and Indian units stormed 2,000-foot Monte San Giovanni and left 50 German dead dotting its slopes.

This, the main Allied onslaught, continued to receive thundering support both from swarms of attack planes and warships. Rimini, under violent assault by land, sea and air, was expected to fall soon and permit a tremendous Allied armored force to charge into the Po valley beyond.

American troops methodically closed in on the Gothic Line defenses between Florence and the Ligurian sea. Their patrols were reported operating near Monsummano, six miles southwest of Pistoia, which was in sight of the advancing troops. The city of Prato, on the highway between Florence and Pistoia, was occupied. Units which captured Lucca, 10 miles northeast of Pisa, pushed well beyond that road center.

YANKS ADVANCE ON GOTHIC LINE

Patrols Enter Prata Beyond Captured Lucca.

Rome, Sept. 7 (A. P.).—Patrols of the American Fifth Army entered the road center of Prato in northern Italy and won new positions north of the highway between Prato and captured Lucca before the Germans' Gothic Line, Allied Headquarters announced today.

Prato, industrial city of 60,000 population, is only ten miles southeast of Pistoia on the west-

ern sector of the front.

Only slight gains were reported in the British Eighth Army's major offensive in the Adriatic sector, where Allied forces entered Riccione Marina on the coast five miles southeast of Rimini and captured Besanigo, two and a half miles inland. These advances were achieved after heavy fighting by infantry and tanks against the dogged and well-entrenched Nazis.

Fighting was reported heavy along a fourteen-mile front from the coast, with the Eighth Army steadily hammering a way through German tank and anti-tank gun defenses.

Yanks Gain on Wide Front.

British troops crossed the Ventena River and were within five miles of the eastern border of the tiny principality of San Marino. A little farther inland British and Indian units captured 2,000-foot Monte San Giovanni, dominating the upper Ventena-Conca valley. The Germans put up a brisk fight there.

American troops were advancing toward the western end of the Gothic Line on a broad front. Patrols were reported operating just south of Monsummano, fifteen miles east of Lucca. The Americans were within sight of Pistoia and controlled the high way leading into the city from the south.

In the coastal sector Fifth Army patrols encountered considerable small arms, mortar and machine-gun fire as well as extensive mine fields. The Allied command said, "It is expected the enemy will offer resistance by delaying action until the Fifth Army reaches the Gothic Line, which he probably will defend stubbornly."

In the sector north of Florence and the mountainous area to the east the Germans continued to withdraw and Indian forces seized the village of La Verna, giving excellent observation northward into both the upper Tiber and upper Arno Valleys.

The Eighth Army's onslaught in the Adriatic area received heavy support from both air and sea. The Navy announced that British warships fired more than 600 shells into German defenses in the Rimini area yesterday with excellent results.

Once Rimini is captured, the British will be able to put into the flatlands beyond the greatest armored striking force ever assembled in Italy, and it is there that the final battle for north Italy is expected to take shape.

FASCIST FLIGHT HINTED

Rome Hears Big New York-Bound Bomber to Go to Tokyo

ROME, Sept. 7 (AP)—The Socialist newspaper Avanti quoted reports from northern Italy today that a group of high fascist officials was preparing to flee to Japan in a gigantic plane originally constructed "for the ambitious project of bombing New York."

The dispatch said the plane, once used to convey messages from Hitler and Mussolini to Tokyo, now is under guard at an airdrome near Milan.

Vatican Suspends Night Broadcasts

Vatican City, Sept. 7 (A. P.).—Due to a shortage of electricity, the Vatican radio today suspended its night broadcasts to North and South America.

American Prelate Named

Vatican City, Sept. 7 (AP)—Monsignor Walter Carroll, Pittsburgh, Pa., attache of the Vatican State Secretariet, has been appointed to head a special commission that will deal with Allied military authorities on economic, political and religious questions of interest to the Holy See.

To Combat Monarchists

Naples, Sept. 7 (AP)—The National Council of the Socialist Party today pledged itself to combat "with revolutionary violence" any attempt of Italian monarchist or "reactionary" elements to reestablish themselves by force.

Jap Burma Supply Lines Hit From Air

Southeast Asia Headquarters, Ceylon, Sept. 7 (AP)—Allied air forces, sweeping the skies over Burma almost at will, have begun widespread, longe-range attacks on the exposed Japanese lines of supply, a communique announced today.

The enemy turned for a stand against the 14th British Army plunging into the Chin Hills toward the Japanese western Burma base of Tiddim, and bombers promptly assaulted motor transport and river craft feeding these defensive positions.

Far east of this fighting area, RAF heavy bombers ranged widely over Thailand and Burma, blasting at the railway lines 40 miles west of Bangkok, supply head on the gulf of Siam.

Also blasted were other routes along which the Japanese are sending fresh troops and supplies in an attempt to stabilize their positions in Burma after the disasters of their invasion of India.

Allies Again Catch Fleeing Burma Japs

Southeast Asia Command Headquarters, Kandy, Ceylon, Sept. 7 (AP)—After a swift four-mile advance, Allied troops have regained contact with Japanese forces retreating into western Burma along the Tiddim Road, Allied headquarters announced today.

On the Chindwin river front to the north other Allied forces were relentlessly hunting down stragglers from the Japanese retreat.

Air Blows Intensified

Both British and American airmen stepped up activity in both the Tiddim and Chindwin areas and attacked targets in central and southern Burma.

RAF heavy bombers made a night attack on railway objectives 40 miles west of Bangkok in Thailand.

Land activity in north Burma was reported limited to active patrolling.

Japanese Near Lingling, Huge U. S. Air Base

Hunan Drive Is 12 Miles From Key City; Flanking Column Gains 35 Miles

CHUNGKING, Sept. 7 (AP)—Large Japanese forces streaming south in Hunan Province have closed to within twelve miles of the big American air base at Lingling and have sent one column in a thirty-five-mile surge in an attempt to outflank it on the west.

The Chinese high command said "fierce combat" was raging twelve miles northeast of Lingling, which the enemy has tried vainly to knock out from the air. Other Japanese forces showed up thirty-five miles beyond positions reported last night and were within twenty-five miles of Tungan, which is twenty-one miles west of Lingling.

[The Tokyo radio, heard by the National Broadcasting Company at New York, said the Japanese captured Lingling at daybreak Sept. 7. There was no confirmation from other sources.]

The Chinese high command said the Japanese were throwing 250,000 men into the Hunan Province fighting—possibly a liberal estimate—which is designed to knock out American air bases, cut China in two, establish overland supply routes and guard against an American landing in South China.

Only on the front below Hengyang, where the Japanese are trying to seize the rest of the railway from Hankow to Canton, did the Chinese appear to be standing firm.

On the Salween front, where the Chinese are trying to reopen a westward route of supply from India, additional advances were reported in the bitter fight for the Japanese stronghold of Tengchung, putting two-thirds of the walled city in Chinese hands.

The High command admitted the loss of bitterly-defended Yungfeng 45 miles northwest of Hengyang one of the bastions in the perimeter of defense for that fallen city. Yungfeng was captured by the Japanese Sunday.

Chinese Expand Hold At Tengchung

Chungking, Sept. 7 (AP)—Additional advances in the bitter fight for Tengchung have placed almost two thirds of the walled city in Chinese hands, the high command announced today.

Enemy survivors in the Sungshan area just west of the Burma road bridge over the Salween river are continuing to fight desperately. In one dugout where 20 Japanese refused the surrender terms of the attackers, it was learned, after the bodies had been uncovered, that all had been wounded previously.

30,000 U. S. Troops Reported In China

London, Sept. 7 (AP)—The Berlin radio broadcast a DNB Shanghai report today that 30,000 American troops are now in free China and "at least three American divisions have taken up positions along the Hengyang front."

The broadcast said the Americans joined Chinese troops deployed on a 50-mile arc.

Seeing How To Lick Japs Is Nelson's Aim

Chungking, Sept. 7 (AP)—Donald Nelson, WPB chief, said today the primary purpose of the visit he and Maj. Gen. Patrick J. Hurley now are making to China was "to see how we can lick Japan at the earliest possible date," and surveying all the problems, "I from the economic side and Hurley from the military side."

Nelson said this statement could be on or off the record as Gen. Joseph W. Stilwell wished. Stilwell emphatically commented: "That certainly should be on the record."

Nelson and Hurley met President Chiang Kai-shek this morning. United States Ambassador Clarence E. Gauss introduced them. The generalissimo was attended by Foreign Minister T. V. Soong. The talk lasted 45 minutes.

In response to a question, Nelson said he had a mission in his recent visit to Moscow, but added: "I'd rather not discuss that."

U. S. AIRMEN BOMB CELEBES

15 Japanese Planes Destroyed In Heavy Bomber Raid

General Headquarters, Southwest Pacific, *Friday*, Sept. 8 (AP)—A new raid on Dutch Celebes, with destruction of 15 grounded Japanese planes, and patrol activity over the Philippines were announced by headquarters today.

At the same time Gen. Douglas MacArthur reported, "It is now obvious that the Japanese Sixth Air Division has been practically annihilated in its attempted defense of western New Guinea."

More than 50 Liberator bombers, escorted by Lightning fighter planes, renewed their assaults on Celebes Tuesday. They dropped 86 tons of bombs on Langoan airdrome, destroying the grounded Japanese planes. The fighters probably destroyed one of six "non-aggressive" interceptors.

First Raid Near Zamboanga

During the previous night a Catalina flying boat struck for the first time near Zambonga, second largest city on Mindanao Island, about 230 miles west of Davao. Two Japanese naval auxiliaries were damaged heavily off Zamboanga. Matina airdrome at Davao also was bombed.

Heavy units at midday delivered another blow to Palau island, less than 600 miles east of Mindanao. Ninety tons of bombs cratered runways and started fires. There was no interception.

The communique, in reporting the Celebes attack, noted: "Our air forces continue to range over the Moluccas at will."

Other islands in the group were hit. Attack planes and fighters struck at Ceram, bombing the Boela airdrome and oil-storage installations. Coastal patrols sank or damaged three small craft.

Halmahera Bombed

Medium units and fighter-bombers unloaded another 39 tons of bombs on Halmahera Island, southern guardian of the Philippines, hitting airdromes, shore installations and small shipping.

In discussing the damage to Japan's Sixth Air Division in New Guinea, a headquarters spokesman said this was not a new claim, but merely the recapitulation of earlier victories by the Far Eastern air force. Several hundred planes were wiped out in the Wewak and Hollandia areas in late 1943 and early this year.

The virtual annihilation of the Japanese force was adduced on the information gleaned from captured Japanese ground crewmen, supplemented by the fact the Japanese have failed to offer anything more than token resistance in the air to the rapid Allied advance along the Dutch New Guinea coast.

WACS IN NEW GUINEA

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS, SOUTHWEST PACIFIC, Friday Sept. 8—(AP) A contingent of 1,300 members of the Women's Army corps have arrived in New Guinea, the first to go there directly from the United States, headquarters announced today. This brought the total WAC strength in the Southwest Pacific theater to nearly 3,000.

Want Relatives, Homes, Jobs Unchanged, Veterans Say

With the Americal Infantry Division, Southwest Pacific, Sept. 1 (AP—Delayed)—What does GI Joe want to find when he returns home?

This division's veterans answered the question recently in regimental-sponsored contests.

The Concensus

Most of them want:

Their wives, sweethearts, folks, friends, homes and old jobs unchanged.

Some spoke of deep love for their wives and felt they could face any problem if there was no change in the home atmosphere. Others hoped old friends and neighbors would be as easy to live among as before. A majority want to find their old jobs waiting for them or an equal chance to make a living. None seemed to want sweeping social changes.

The prize-winning letter came from Corporal Ralph W. Perry, of Sarles, N. D., veteran of Guadalcanal and Bougainville. He wrote, "I want to start in just where I left off, being a plain, ordinary citizen of the United States. Some may want Uncle Sam to support him the rest of his life, but I just want that old thing they call opportunity for all."

"Same Houses, Same Trees"

Pfc. Emile V. Perreault, of Providence, R. I., said, "When I get back I'd like to find living conditions unchanged; the same houses and trees and lawns in front of the houses. That's where I want to have my flowers."

Wrote Pfc. Wendell Wilson, of Lenox, Iowa: "I want to find man and woman close to the truth, not changed into universal weaklings by unusual power or wartime prosperity. I want to keep my faith in mankind unchanged."

Carrier-Based Planes Attack Palau Islands

United States Pacific Fleet Headquarters, Pearl Harbor, Sept. 7 (AP). An attack on the Palau Islands, one of the chief eastern defenses of the Philippines, by American task force fighter planes was reported by United States fleet headquarters today.

Admiral Chester W. Nimitz reported that the fighters struck Tuesday. Grounded Japanese planes were set anre. Gun positions and warehouses were strafed.

The raiders reported they started a fire in a fuel dump at Babelthaup.

on the northern end of the Palau chain. They left 17 small craft burning near the islands.

Third Raid Of Year

It was the third carrier raid on Palau so far this year. The first heavy strike was last March 30-31. The carriers returned July 25-26 when they blasted a concentration of Japanese shipping.

The Palaus have been one of Japan's most useful and secret bases for years. Now it is one of the few remaining to her as a link between the Philippines and the Carolines and Marshalls.

Babelthuap is the largest of the Palau Islands, but the main military installations in the group are in the extreme southern end and other small islands in the vicinity of the town of Koror which was left burning in the March raids. During that strike the Japanese heavily defended the islands with aircraft but today's announcement said none were in the air Tuesday.

Paramushiro Hit

In addition to the attacks on the Palaus the navy said Ventura search planes bombed Paramushiro and Onnekotan, in the Kuriles, and strafed barges and patrol boats in that sector the same day.

Planes of the Seventh AAF continued raids in small force on Iwo Jima, in the Volcano group 750 miles south of Tokyo. They also blasted Nauru, phosphate island south of the Marshalls.

Iwo Bombed Twice

Nimitz's Wednesday announcement told of light Sunday and Monday air strikes at Iwo in the Volcano Islands.

Bad weather hampered all air operations in the Southwest Pacific, but Gen. Douglas MacArthur's air arm managed to get in another jab at enemy shipping off the southern Philippines.

In the Mindanao area, where repeated appearances of small supply ships have been noted, MacArthur's Thursday communique said the night-prowling Catalina flying boats sank three small freighters Monday night and early Tuesday.

Aussie Aid To Yanks Put At $440,000,000

Canberra, Australia, Sept. 7 (AP)—Australia spent £110,000,000 (roughly $440,000,000) on reciprocal aid to United States armed forces in the Southwest Pacific during the last financial year, the Commonwealth's sixth wartime budget disclosed today.

The expenditure amounted to 20 per cent. of the country's war costs. The same amount is being provided in the current budget.

The total expenditure for this year is estimated at £653,000,000, compared with £686,000,000 last year. War costs are expected to drop to £505,000,000 from last year's £544,000,000.

Land Bombers Lash Marcus First Time

Fleet Headquarters, Pearl Harbor, Sept. 7 (AP)—Every Japanese base of importance in a giant triangle, having the Marshalls as its apex and the Bonins to Celebes as a base, has been blanketed by Allied aerial might within a week.

The missing point was filled in yesterday by an announcement of Admiral Chester W. Nimitz that army Liberators Sunday and Monday attacked Marcus Island, 1,200 miles southeast of Tokyo. It was the first land-based bomber blow there.

Monday Nimitz had reported a combination of air and naval punches at the Bonins behind Marcus and Wake in front of it.

231 JAP PRISONERS ARE KILLED IN MUTINY

LONDON, Sept. 8—(Friday)—(AP) Two hundred and thirty-one Japanese prisoners of war were killed and 108 wounded in a mutiny in an Australian camp Aug. 5, John Curtin, Australian prime minister, disclosed in a statement issued in London today.

The Japanese, armed with mess knives and baseball bats, rose against their guards in the early hours of Aug. 5. All but a few who escaped were rounded up by nightfall.

Of the dead, 20 committed suicide by hanging or strangulation, nine by stabbing, five from other self-inflicted wounds and two threw themselves under a train. Sixteen of the wounded, the statement said, also showed evidence of attempted suicide.

About 900 Japs took part in the mutiny. Eighteen of 20 sleeping huts and two administration buildings were destroyed by fire and inside were found a dozen Japanese bodies.

Australian casualties were light. One officer was murdered by a party of prisoners during the search for fugitives.

Air War Veteran Goes To Aleutians

An Aleutian Base, Alaska, Sept. 7 (AP)—The assignment of Rear Admiral Ralph Wood, veteran of air war command in the Southwest Pacific, to the North Pacific as commandant of the 17th Naval District was announced here today.

He will have direct charge of Alaska and Aleutian naval establishments.

The new commandant, who succeeds Rear Admiral Kem Whiting, served as commander of aircraft with the Southwest Pacific task force during the crucial period in which the Japanese threat to Australia was beaten back. He transferred to the North Pacific post from command of Fleet Air, Seattle, after a year's service there.

The head of the 17th District, which was established early this year with Admiral Whiting as the first commandant, ranks as second in command to Vice-Admiral Frank Jack Fletcher, commander of the North Pacific theater.

Admiral Wood, meeting war correspondents at the district's advance headquarters here, said it is obvious that the Aleutians are "the natural steppingstones" to Japan. He asserted Japan would be beaten by a combination of air, sea and land forces and loss of maritime shipping lanes.

ARGENTINA CALLED ALLIED 'DESERTER'

WASHINGTON, Sept. 8 (AP) Secretary of State Hull today branded Argentina as headquarters for Fascist movement in this hemisphere and a potential source of infection for the rest of the Americas.

His assertions, made at a news conference, in response to questions, apparently form part of the groundwork for a postwar policy of nonrecognition of the present Argentine government. Thus far nonrecognition has been based primarily on the wartime attitude toward Argentina as a "deserter" from the Allied cause.

The Secretary's evident intention to project the policy into the period after Germany's defeat raised the possibility that the Argentine case may be one of the first to claim the attention of the proposed new world security organization. This possibility has been seriously considered by American officials who are by no means confident of an early solution of the Argentine problem.

The question of refuge for Nazi war criminals was raised at the news conference. Asked about the position of Portugal and Switzerland, Hull said that the American government is hopeful those two countries will deny haven to any who escape to their countries.

Questioned about Argentine assurances, given through their diplomats here, that there is no intention of receiving escaped Nazis, Hull said that the Argentine position would need further clarification and proof before he would be ready to comment on it.

The subject of Brazil came up when Hull said that the replacement of Foreign Minister Aranha by a more nationalistic minister would not mean any change in Brazil's policy of cooperation. Sharply, Hull declared there was no occasion for any half intelligent person to suspect that Brazil would not keep her word on every commitment. He said there was some organized source circulating false rumors intended to confuse the issue on which all South American nations, excepting Argentina, are united.

HULL DECLARES FASCISTS LURK IN ARGENTINA

Says Movement in Western Hemisphere Has Its Headquarters There.

Washington, Sept. 7 (A. P.).—Secretary of State Hull declared today that there is a Fascist movement in this hemisphere and that its headquarters is in Argentina.

He asserted that Argentina, or Argentine officials would have to supply more clarification of their attitude toward receiving refugee Nazis before he could make any comment on recent assurances of Argentine diplomatic officials here that no refuge would be given to escaped German leaders.

At the same time Mr. Hull told a news conference that the United States Government is hopeful that Portugal and Switzerland will take such action as will prevent war criminals from going into their countries.

Sweden gave assurances this week that any war criminals would be returned to the countries from which they escaped and Spain has given somewhat similar promises not to afford sanctuary.

Mr. Hull was asked whether he thought there was a direct connection between the Fascism crumbling in Germany and that which he said has its headquarters in Argentina. He replied he would prefer not to take up that question just yet. He gave a similar response when asked if he thought any German Nazis had already found refuge in Argentina.

He said some organized source, which he placed vaguely in the vicinity of Argentina, apparently keeps busy with efforts to circulate false rumors and information intended to confuse questions on which the American nations are united.

The system of hemisphere cooperation, he said, is threatened by the Fascst movement which he declared stems from Argentina, adding that if that movement were successful it would break up the unity, co-operation and solidarity which now bind the Western nations, excepting Argentina.

Kilgore Raises Issue.

The question of whether Argentina might be used as a hideout for war criminals also was raised in a Senate subcommittee headed by Senator Kilgore (D.-Wyo.).

Mr. Kilgore, conducting a hearing on the relationship of cartels to German rearmament and the scrapping of the Versailles Treaty, said it looked to him "as if Argentina would be an ideal hiding ground for war criminals" and a hub for Nazi plans for industrial aggression after the war through cartel arrangements. He asked Assistant Attorney-General Wendell Berge whether the Department of Justice had any information on those points.

"I'll see what we have on that," Mr. Berge replied, "and talk to you later."

Farrell Denies 'Alarmist' Rumors

Buenos Aires, Sept. 7 (AP)—President Edelmiro Farrell told the people of Argentina in a nation-wide broadcast last night that some persons were trying to spread "alarmist rumors and disturbing versions regarding the presumptive intentions or attitudes of the members of the Government."

Despite this, he said, his Government more than ever feels itself the true representative of the will of the people and methods employed by those attempting to create confusion are futile.

He said the citizens of Argentina can be assured that "any attempt to make a disturbance will be prevented."

Farrell recalled the Government proclamation of June 4, 1943, which said the new regime would uphold the institutions and laws of the nation in the belief they were not at fault and that it was the men who had applied them who were transgressors.

Canada Warns Tourists Of Ammunition Rules

Toronto, Sept. 7 (AP)—Prices board officials today reminded American tourists that issue of ammunition for sporting purposes is confined to persons owning firearms registered in Canada prior to August 15, 1944.

Non-residents without guns registered in this country are not entitled to purchase ammunition in Canada, the board said, but Americans whose guns are registered in the Dominion will be treated as other applicants upon presentation of gun registration certificates.

EMPEROR WARNS JAPS TO WATCH FOR ALLIED LANDING

By THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

Emperor Hirohito gravely commanded Japan today to marshal her total strength to meet intensified Allied operations at "this crucial moment of the war," and Premier Gen. Kuniaki Koiso acknowledged that the nation must "consider the possibility of an enemy landing on our home soil."

The uneasy pronouncements came at the opening of the 85th extra-ordinary session of the imperial Japanese Diet and were quickly followed by a blunt statement from Navy Minister Admiral Mitsumasa Yonai that "the general war situation cannot be regarded as satisfactory."

Dark Picture Painted

Field Marshal Gen. Sugiyama, war minister, completed the picture with a statement that battles unprecedented in history were developing under the impetus of "the full-scale enemy offensive in the Pacific."

In his first speech to the diet since he took over the government from Gen. Hideki Tojo last July, Koiso outlined a plan for marshalling every Japanese, "regardless of age or sex," to increase war production and perfect Japanese fighting power "to crush the United States and Britain."

The diet speeches were recorded by the Associated Press and the OWI from broadcasts by the official Japanese news agency, Domei.

The emperor, in military uniform, attended the opening session in person.

Koiso frankly recognized the impending air assault, saying, "it is a matter of urgent necessity that protection of important industrial establishments and facilities as well as air defense of principal cities be further strengthened."

A suggestion that an Allied invasion of the Japanese islands would be met by a totally armed population was implied in his comment:

"The government made clear a short time ago the necessity of arming the entire nation and having decided upon concrete measures for strengthening the structure of home defense, they are doing all that is possible for their enforcement."

Adopt Emergency Measures

Koiso said the government had adopted emergency food measures for large cities and established special organizations for "mobilization and utilization of scientific techniques" in the invention and production of new weapons.

Japan is "strengthening more than ever" her collaboration with Germany, he said.

"We are firmly convinced that the material superiority that the enemy is vaunting means nothing to the imperial navy," Admiral Yonai said. "There is still room enough for our navy to strike a fatal blow on the enemy."

Yonai claimed the Japanese navy had sunk 103 Allied submarines and

probably sunk 42 others since the time of his previous announcement, the date of which was not given.

He added, however, that Japanese losses in the Central Pacific "were of such a nature as to preclude minimizing."

Premier Warns Japs Of Allied Invasion

SEP 8 1944

New York, Sept. 7 (AP)—Emperor Hirohito warned the Japanese Diet today that the war situation was "becoming more intense" and Premier Gen. Kuniaki Koiso said the empire must concentrate its total power to combat mounting American attacks and possible invasion.

Domei News Agency broadcasts from Tokyo reported these and other developments at the 85th extraordinary session of Japan's lawmakers:

The Emperor, appearing in military uniform, said Japanese soldiers were fighting bravely, that relations between Japan and the occupied countries were strengthening and that "the construction of greater East Asia is progressing step by step."

"Increasingly Fierce"

"However," he said, "the counter-offensive of the enemy is becoming increasingly fierce and the war situation is finally becoming more intense. Truly today is the time for Imperial Japan to decide the victory by massing her total strength."

Premier Koiso, making his first speech to the Diet since he took over the government from Gen. Hideki Tojo last July, said that "in the face of the present grave situation, the existence of a single idle person or a single bystander, regardless of age or sex, cannot be tolerated."

Greater Effort Urged

He demanded maximum effort under Japan's total mobilization plan.

"At the present stage of the war—when enemy attacks upon our homeland are likely to increase in frequency and scale we might do well to consider the possibility of their landing on our home soil—we must indeed concentrate our total power and, with burning enthusiasm to safeguard our national policy by offering our all and with renewed determination to fight through this war, exhaust every means in our human possession while praying for divine guidance to our august deities with purity of heart."

Race Held At Stake

He declared the rise or fall of the empire and "the life or death of the Yamato (Japanese) race" were at stake.

The Premier's war review was described in a Tokyo broadcast reported by the Federal Communications Commissions.

Koiso said the Japanese people "must safeguard our national policy by offering our all" and must "exhaust every means" to increase the empire's fighting strength.

"Ths is the transition period for Japan to turn from the defensive to the offensive," he asserted, and added that "ways and means for this move are taking form."

Tojo Policy Continued

He told the Diet he was continuing Tojo's policy of integrating all military and civilian functions and coordinating command and state affairs to conduct total war.

"This is the reason for the establishment of the supreme council for the direction of the war," Koiso added.

The Premier emphasized the necessity of stepping up production of planes and improving air-raid defenses and called for a strengthening of the fighting spirit of the Japanese people.

More Food Promised

"Iron will and determination to overcome all hardships proves the source of our faith in certain victory," he said. He assured the people his Cabinet was taking steps to increase food supplies.

Koiso also emphasized the need of improving Japanese scientific techniques.

Predicts More Air Raids

"This war has assumed the aspects of a scientific war," he declared. "We must convert into fighting power those techniques representative of Japan in order to realize smooth and speedy production of weapons necessary for a decisive war."

Warning that Japan could look forward to more frequent American air raids, Koiso declared that "no matter how frequently these planes came over the people must reinforce their fighting spirit and devote their entire efforts to the defense of the country."

The Government, he said, "is sparing no efforts to insure the livelihood of the urban population in time of air raids."

Turning to the war in Europe Koiso passed lightly over German reverses.

"Germany is continuing to fight," he said. "We admire her confidence and wish her every success. We believe she will surmount all difficulties."

Policies Outlined

The Premier assured the Diet that Japan's foreign policy will be pursued to insure successful prosecution of the war by strong collaboration with Germany and through the unity of all Asia. . . ."

He asserted that "Japan aims at friendly relations with neutral countries" and declared that, in invading China, Japan was not interested in fighting the Chinese but in combatting British and American influence.

"Japan's real intention is to drive out the aggressive influence of Britain and America and deliver China from three centuries of oppression," Koiso said.

He reiterated Japan's intention of "in the future granting independence to the peoples of the East Indies to insure their happiness and well being."

Japs List Admirals Killed At Front

New York, Sept. 7 (AP)—The identity of the six Japanese admirals, whose deaths were announced yesterday by the Japanese Domei news agency, was disclosed today in a Tokyo broadcast reported by the Federal Communications Commission.

The broadcast said the Yokosuka Naval Station announced that the following officers had "died in action at the front:"

Vice-Admiral Matsuji Ishuuin, and Rear Admirals Ryuzo Wakatsuki, Johei Wakizaka, Suetada Itogawa and Fumo Kitamura.

Rear Admiral Kuranosuke Yanagizawa had "died from illness contracted at the front," the broadcast added.

Hitler Intimate In Switzerland

New York, Sept. 7—CBS Correspondent Howard K. Smith reported from Bern today that Adolf Hitler's personal interpreter and confidant is reported to be in Switzerland " to take a cure."

"The visitor is Dr. Paul Schmidt, Hitler's famous interpreter and one of the Fuehrer's few intimates," Smith said. "Dr. Schmidt is said to be taking a cure at a bath resort in the Swiss canton of Grisons.

"Next to Hitler and Himmler, Paul Schmidt is reputed to know more about the inside history of Nazi Germany than any man living. He has interpreted for Hitler at every reception and international conference in Germany for the past nine years. Schmidt's picture has never appeared in a German newspaper and his actions are watched and probably directed by the Gestapo.

"What illness brings Schmidt to Switzerland is not known, but observers cannot help suspecting that it belongs to that variety of disease 'diplomatic.'"

Seize Reichstag Ex-Members

New York, Sept. 7—All former members of the Reichstag who have not sworn loyalty to the Nazi party have been arrested in a Gestapo roundup, the BBC said tonight.

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DARK NAZI PICTURE GIVEN BY STIMSON

Cautious Victory Prediction Made At Conference

Washington, Sept. 7 (AP)—Secretary of War Stimson believes that Germany has "insufficient strength for the task of prolonged defense" of the Reich.

He expressed this somewhat cautious prediction of early victory at a news conference today in which he said that:

"The great bulk of the German army in western Europe has been destroyed or crippled."

A great part of the German forces in France are "bewildered and without much hope."

More than 300,000 German prisoners have been taken in France.

To this summary of good news, however, Stimson attaches a cautionary comment.

"German army discipline is holding up and we must still test out the product of the last desperate mobilization efforts of the Nazi Government."

42,000 In Three Weeks

Concerning American army casualties, Stimson said the total for the first three weeks of the fighting in France was 42,000, about half as many as had been expected.

Without giving figures, Stimson said that during July and August, when the American forces moved out from the peninsula beachheads into the mainland, casualties were "slightly less than the estimates."

His latest over-all casualty report showed that army casualties from Pearl Harbor through August 21, based on reports up to that date totaled 305,795, of whom 57,677 were killed. Navy casualties reported so far amount to 59,964, with 23,926 killed.

War Secretary Doubts Enemy Can Rally Effective Forces Needed for Task of Defending Germany.

Washington, Sept. 7 (A. P.).—Secretary of War Stimson said today in his weekly review of the war: "We know that the great bulk of the German Army in western Europe has been destroyed or crippled." He added that the effective forces left seemed insufficient for the task of defending Germany.

On the other hand, he said, the Allied forces are growing in strength and in the "momentum of successes." He observed that supply lines must catch up with the speed of the combat units.

"As far as we can judge, a great part of the German soldiers on this front are bewildered and without much hope," he said. "The speed of our actions and the overwhelming strength of our air forces are large factors contributing to this state of mind. Over 300,000 prisoners have been taken in northern and southern France. Yet German army discipline is holding up and we must still test out the product of the last desperate mobilization efforts of the Nazi Government.

"We have yet to strike the final blow. The war with Germany will not be won until Allied troops are in Berlin."

Secretary Stimson said that all of northern France has been liberated with the exception of isolated sectors of short-lived and hopeless resistance.

Most of Belgium has been liberated, he added, and the Germans are now evacuating all of southern France from Lyon westward to the Atlantic.

In Italy, he said, a new offensive has cracked the Gothic Line and brought a general advance for Allied forces.

Losses Half Those Expected.

American Army casualties through the first three weeks of the Normandy invasion were about one-half of the expected figure, Secretary Stimson said:

For July and August, they were slightly less than had been estimated in advance, Mr. Stimson added at a news conference.

Before the initial French landings on June 6, the Army had estimated it would suffer 81,000 total casualties of all kinds, through the remainder of June, the Secretary stated, whereas the actual total losses were about 42,000. Of these, 33,933 were battle casualties, with the rest made up of accident and illness cases.

Mr. Stimson gave neither the estimated nor actual number of casualties in France for July and August.

Casualties on All Fronts.

The Army casualties for all theaters since the start of the war based on reports to next of kin through August 21 totaled 305,795, an increase of 20,957 since the casualty report made a week ago.

Navy casualties reported up to now total 59,964, an increase of 1,611 from the previous week. This gives a combined Army-Navy casualty total of 365,759.

The Army casualties up to August 21, compared with the casualties announced a week ago, follow: Killed, 57,677, and 43,101; wounded, 156,933 and 142,686; missing, 45,967, and 44,643; prisoners, 45,218 and 44,408.

The Navy casualty total of 59,964, with comparisons for the previous week, is made up as follows: Killed, 23,926 and 23,544; wounded, 21,894 and 20,701; missing, 9,678 and 9,652; prisoners, 4,466, unchanged from previous week.

Early Losses In France Far Below Fears

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Number Not Given

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PRESIDENT ASSERTS VICTORY IS IN SIGHT

Washington, Sept. 7 (A. P.).—Total defeat of the Axis Powers is within sight of realization, President Roosevelt asserted today in a message to President Getulio Vargas of Brazil on the 122d anniversary of Brazil's independence.

"The celebration of Brazil's Independence Day," Mr. Roosevelt told President Vargas, "comes at a particularly happy time this September of 1944. On this third anniversary of Independence Day since Brazil's courageous decision to join the forces fighting for the freedom of mankind, our goal of total defeat of the Axis Powers is within sight of realization.

"I am happy to convey to your Excellency and through you to the Brazilian people, the congratulations and fraternal salutations of the people of the United States on this auspicious anniversary."

30. 24 — 1811

CHARGES NAZIS GOT SECRETS

Berge's Attack On Bausch And Lomb Brings Denial

Washington, Sept. 7 (AP)—A detailed story that the Bausch & Lomb Optical Company of Rochester, N. Y., maker of gunfire control and other war instruments, gave "secret United States military information" to Germans before the war was related today to a Senate Military subcommittee.

It came from Wendell Berge, Assistant Attorney General in charge of the anti-trust division, and immediately brought him into a long-distance dispute with M. Herbert Eisenhart, president of Bausch & Lomb.

Firm's Head Retorts

Berge testified that under a cartel agreement Bausch & Lomb supplied Carl Zeiss, of Jena, big German optical firm, with secret military information "not only before but after Hitler came into power."

In Rochester, Eisenhart replied with a statement saying his company's "contractual relations with Zeiss after the last war were made at the behest of the United States Navy, which, with the War Department, desired to have us obtain the Zeiss technological developments and patent rights on military optical instruments for the United States."

"We were repeatedly requested to obtain technical information thereunder from Zeiss and authorized by the army and navy to transmit the specification necessary for this purpose," he continued.

"Far from aiding Germany, this resulted in great improvement of optical fire-control equipment for our armed forces, which is contributing to Allied victories all over the world and will hasten the defeat of the Axis. We have no intention of renewing such contractual relations abroad after the war unless we are again urged to do so by our Government."

Berge Fires Back

Berge fired back with this statement:

"The documents speak for themselves. There is nothing to show that the navy passed upon the transmission of information which Bausch & Lomb in 1933, after Hitler was in power, described as being sent in 'strictest' confidence 'secret' and 'confidential.'

"There is certainly nothing to show that the navy passed upon the transmission in 1936 to Carl Zeiss of information that our Government was contemplating the use of 40-foot submarine periscopes together with a description of their specifications. And, the efforts of Bausch & Lomb not to divulge to the navy that it was earning a commission on a contract for a German Zeiss firm subsidiary in 1932 would not indicate that the navy was passing on the transactions of that period."

In his testimony before the Senate committee, Berge said the survival of the German concern and its ability to provide one of the most important cogs in Hitler's war machine was "in large part the result of the secret agreement of 1921" between Zeiss and Bausch & Lomb.

Yank Downs Jap Plane Seconds After Takeoff

Washington, Sept. 7 (AP)—Destruction of a Japanese plane in an engagement that lasted only a few seconds was reported by the navy today.

Japanese torpedo planes came in low and fast against a baby flattop. Lieut. Eugene W. Seitz raced down the little carrier's deck in his fighter plane.

Seitz, of Walkerton, Ind., charged his guns as he left the deck.

"His fighter was so sooner in the air than a Jap flew across the carrier's path directly in front of him," the navy said.

"His wheels and flaps were still down but he banked short and fired a burst at the Jap. The enemy plane zoomed up, and then crashed into the sea."

Patton Was 'Incognito' Reaching Normandy

WASHINGTON, Sept. 7 (AP).—Lieutenant General George S. Patton jr., commander of the American 3d Army, takes exception to one story about him.

He appended the following note to a recent report on military operations to Chief of Staff General George C. Marshall:

"In a clipping which just reached me from home I saw some correspondent had stated that I arrived in Normandy waving a $1,000 bill and making bets. I arrived in Normandy incognito. I have never seen a $1,000 bill."

Oil Treaty Hearings Deferred

WASHINGTON, Sept. 7 (AP).—Senator Tom Connally, Democrat, of Texas, announced today that the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, which he heads, had decided to postpone hearings on the recently negotiated Anglo-American oil agreement until after the November election. It would be difficult, he said, to conduct a public inquiry in the absence of a quorum of members. President Roosevelt recently sent the agreement to the Senate in the form of a treaty, requiring ratification by two-thirds of the Senate's members.

Hull And Dewey Laud Unity In Peace Aims

Washington, Sept. 7 (AP)—The possibility arose today that efforts to remove world security organization from partisan politics may be broadened to include the whole subject of peace settlements.

An exchange of letters between Gov. Thomas E. Dewey, the Republican Presidential nominee, and Secretary of State Hull set the stage for further Democratic-Republican negotiations on the general subject of a nonpartisan peace.

Released By State Department

The letters were made public by the State Department last night. Dewey's had been written August 25, the day Hull concluded a series of talks with Dewey's foreign-policy adviser, John Foster Dulles, on the Dumbarton Oaks Security Conference and the extent to which it could be kept out of politics. Hull replied September 4.

Dewey said he thought the Hull-Dulles meetings constituted a "new attitude toward the problem of peace."

"Heretofore," Dewey continued, "war has been the only matter which has been lifted above partisanship during a Presidential campaign. I recently said that if we are to have lasting peace, we must wage peace as we wage war.

Unity Sign, Says Hull

"I feel that we are now making a beginning toward doing that, and it is my hope that we shall have great success to that end."

Hull wrote that his talks with Dulles and Dewey's letter "constitute a heartening manifestation of national unity on the problem of the establishment of an international peace and security organization."

Hull made no commitments on the broader question of how to "wage peace" on a nonpartisan basis, but did not close the door which Dewey appeared to open to considerations along that line.

Dewey supplemented the correspondence by telling a news conference in New York yesterday that he thought "very good progress is being made" at the Dumbarton Oaks conference of British, Russian and American representatives. He added, to a questioner, that "certainly, I'll discuss foreign policy during this campaign."

FREE PRESS SEEN AS AID TO PEACE

Congressmen Back Plan for World-Wide Freedom of News Exchange.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 7 — (AP) Congress was asked today to declare itself in favor of international agreements guaranteeing world-wide freedom of news exchange, and enthusiastic support came quickly from both Democrats and Republicans.

Rep. Fulbright (D-Ark) proposed a resolution which would put the legislators on record as "believing that the unhindered interchange of independent news would promote a better understanding among nations and thus help prevent future wars."

Applauding, Rep. Martin of Massachusetts, house Republican leader, said, "I am for a free press and a free radio at all times. And I want to do everything I can to make sure that the United States sets a good example."

Senator Harry S. Truman of Missouri, the Democratic vice-presidential nominee, commented, "I'm for that."

Chairman Connally (D-Tex.) of the Senate Foreign Relations committee, said that he had in mind the introduction in the Senate of a similar resolution.

"I helped secure from the Democratic Platform committee the plank favoring the unhindered interchange of news and the freedom of the press," Connally said. "I naturally am strong for the principles of such a declaration."

Senator Taft (R-Ohio) asserted he was "for the idea" but that he was not certain the resolution was entirely adequate. He said he had other language in mind.

Endorsing the purpose of the Fulbright proposal, Senator Aiken (R-Vt.) declared that "the more the people of the various nations know about the business of their own governments the more likely we are to have a continued peace."

From others came comments indicating the resolution would have widespread bi-partisan backing when brought to the floor. All expressed their views informally in conversations with reporters after the resolution had been offered.

Cooper Calls Action Vital To Lasting Peace

New York, Sept. 7 (AP) — The adoption of a Congressional resolution would bring before the world the vital necessity of worldwide freedom of information in assuring a durable peace, said Kent Cooper, executive director of the Associated Press.

Commenting upon the resolution offered in the House today, Cooper said:

"The world is looking to America for leadership in advancing the principles of accurate and unbiased news dissemination, in order that a better understanding between nations of the world may be engendered. Indeed, it was here that the machinations of pre-war foreign news agencies, in systematically sowing international discord in behalf of governments and other groups, was first exposed.

"If this great objective, essential to a durable peace, is to come to fruition, the leadership of America must be made vocal throughout the world, and a Congressional resolution such as proposed by Congressman Fulbright would receive the closest attention of governments everywhere."

2d Gold Star Given To Sub Commander

Washington, Sept. 7 (AP)—Award of a second Gold Star in lieu of a third Navy Cross to Commander Charles O. Triebel, Peoria, Ill., for heroism as commanding officer of a submarine was announced today by the navy.

A citation said he "succeeded in sinking many enemy ships totaling thousands of tons and damaging another vessel."

Triebel now is on duty in Washington and lives in Falls Church, Virginia.

Veterans for Own Businesses

WASHINGTON, Sept. 7 (AP).—A Commerce Department specialist predicted today that a high percentage of men and women in the armed forces—possibly 3,000,000 out of the 11,000,000 total—may seek to enter business for themselves after their return to civil life. The prediction—by Quincy Adams, chief of the small business division—was accompanied by a precaution that returning veterans who want to become business men must learn everything possible about their chosen lines.

Neil Dalton to Succeed Healy in Post on O.W.I.

Louisville Newspaper Executive to Direct Domestic News

WASHINGTON, Sept. 7 (AP).—Appointment of Neil Dalton as eventual successor to George W. Healy jr. as director of the domestic branch of the Office of War Information was announced today by Elmer Davis, O. W. I. director.

Mr. Dalton, assistant chief of the O. W. I. news bureau, has been with the O. W. I. since April 1, on leave of absence as assistant to the president of "The Louisville Courier-Journal" and "The Louisville Times."

Mr. Healy, who came to the O. W. I the first of the year, plans to return to New Orleans in November, where he will resume his position as managing editor of "The New Orleans Times-Picayune."

REPORT OF PEACE TALKS SENT TO SMALL NATIONS

WASHINGTON, Sept. 7 — (AP) Reports on the progress of the Dumbarton Oaks security talks have been forwarded to American embassies in the Western hemisphere, it was learned today, to be sent on to all the Latin American governments.

This was believed to be the first step to keep the smaller nations informed on British, American and Russian plans for a world agency to keep peace, and it indicates that the three powers' representatives have reached agreement on all the main points.

Many Latin-American diplomats have expressed interest in the regional systems to be operated within the world organization, and have questioned how the Pan-American system of consultation and hemisphere solidarity will fit in.

SOLDIER SENDS LETTER SAYING HE LOVES JEEPS

WASHINGTON, Sept. 7 — (AP) Rep. William J. Miller (R.-Conn.), whose amendment to the surplus property bill to enable servicemen to buy jeeps and other items after the war was adopted by the House and now is under study of a conference committee of both branches of Congress, received this letter from a constituent in Italy which he read to the House today:

"Your honor:

"Begging your pardon in advance, for the trouble I cause, I would like a little information. I'm in love with a jeep and trailer. I sigh every time one passes me, kicking up a cloud of dust. My heart is set on having one. I'm glad to read that the G.I. will have a chance to own one, without some dealer robbing him. It makes me very happy and would buy one today if its possible. My weary feet are tired from chasing Jerries so if and when I get home, my wife and I would take our bumps on a jeep. All information including price, how, when and where and how soon I can get one would more than make me happy. I'll close, wishing you luck in the coming scrap and hoping you win.

"Please answer soon I'll be watching every mail call."

WANTS SUBSIDY PUT ON EXPORT FLOUR

Washington, Sept. 7 (A. P.).—Senator Reed (R.-Kan.) called on the War Food Administration and the Commodity Credit Corporation today to restore an export subsidy for American flour millers, asserting that they have been forced out of competitive flour trade in Latin America.

In letters to Marvin Jones, War Food Administrator; M. Lee Marshall, WFA director of distribution, and J. B. Hutson, president of the Commodity Credit Corporation, Senator Reed said the United States millers had lost Latin America competitive trade because of a policy of maintaining a United States wheat price level above the world level.

"Such a differential, ranging from a few cents to as much as 35 to 45 cents a bushel has existed in the past months," he said.

The export subsidy ... was removed on June 30, ... after payments since 1938 and Senator Reed said that since that action, Canada had been unable to sell wheat at a lower price and had obtained the export flour market formerly going to this nation.

The Senator wants the subsidy restored at about 20 to 25 cents a bushel on wheat used in making export flour.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 7 — (AP) Bernard Baruch, White House adviser on economic problems, said today it is "absolutely necessary" that smaller industrial plants have "proper access to credit facilities during the transition period."

"There is a great beating of drums about doing something for small business," he told the Associated Press.

"One thing that is absolutely necessary ... should be done is to provide proper access to credit facilities during the transition period.

"The Federal reserve has asked to be empowered to lend 500 million dollars.

"The little war plants (Smaller War Plants corporation) have asked for increased lending power.

"The Baruch-Hancock report advocated both of these.

"Without money a man can't employ labor and he can't buy materials."

The question of the outlook for little business has been receiving fresh attention at the capitol since the War Production board announced its decision to remove most of the controls over civilian production as soon as Germany falls.

Chairman Stewart (D.-Tenn.) of the Senate's small business subcommittee on complaints said he thought "emergency priorities" should be extended to little concerns for materials and component parts. Otherwise, he said, big concerns might "gobble up" released materials.

"If such priorities are not established by the WLB itself," Stewart said, "I shall seek legislative authority for such a step."

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Government-Seized Coal Mine Shut Down When Employes Quit

WASHINGTON, Sept. 7 — (AP) The Solid Fuels administration said tonight 18 supervisory employes have shut down a government-seized bituminous coal mine at McIntyre, Pa., by the simple expedient of resigning their jobs.

It is against the law to strike against the government. Whether the government will consider the resignations a violation of the Smith-Connally anti strike act was not know tonight. The situation was believed unprecedented in coal labor disputes.

Undersecretary of the Interior Abe Fortas, acting in the absence of Secretary Ickes, telegraphed John McAlpine, president of the United Clerical, Technical and Supervisory employes, a newly-organized group within the United Mine Workers, and asked him to request the men to return to work tomorrow.

Fortas asked McAlpine for an immediate reply. He also sent telegrams to the men urging them back to their jobs.

The mine is the "Kent No. 1 and No. 2" (one large combined operation), belonging to the Rochester and Pittsburgh Coal company. It was among those taken over a week ago in order to end a strike of the supervisory employes who had walked out after being refused recognition by the mine operators.

The men returned to work Monday. McAlpine came to Washington the same day and asked Secretary Ickes for recognition as a bargaining union. This was refused. Today's resignations followed in the Rochester and Pittsburgh mine.

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CREDIT STRESSED FOR SMALL PLANTS

Calls Ration Lifting A "Case Of Politics"

Washington, Sept. 7 (AP)—The plan to relax food rationing restrictions September 17 was termed "just another case of politics" by Representative Jenkins, (R., Ohio), today.

"It has been common gossip for some time the New Deal would abandon rationing of many articles just before the election," Jenkins told the House.

"Yesterday's announcement by Justice Byrnes (War Mobilization Director) showed the people guessed right.

"For some unknown reason it was announced by Mr. Byrnes. Presumably because he is closer to the White House is the reason for this shift of authority from the OPA."

Byrnes announced yesterday nearly all processed foods except canned fruits would be ration-free after September 17.

Patton Says Farm Groups Back Roosevelt

Washington, Sept. 7 (AP)—James G. Patton, president of the National Farmers Union, predicted today the same mid-West farm groups which supported President Roosevelt in 1936 and 1940 will be for him again this November.

Interviewed after a call at the White House, Patton said he did not discuss politics with the President, but had talked about post-war farm programs.

Attack on P.A.C. In House Hailed By the Gallery

Rayburn Rebukes Visitors, Many in Uniform, as Fear of Fees Is Expressed

WASHINGTON, Sept. 7 (AP).—A plea that war veterans be re-employed without the "C. I. O. Political Action Committee making our soldiers pay union dues, fees and tribute" brought such loud applause from the House galleries today that Speaker Sam Rayburn, of Texas, reprimanded the visitors, many of them men in uniform.

Representative Paul Stewart, Democrat, of Oklahoma, said in a speech: "I call the attention of the Congress to the contemplated method of re-employment of our soldiers who are being mustered out of service. "The present scheme . . . is to send them to the United States Employment Service, the left arm of the C. I. O. and Sidney Hillman.

"The G. I. bill has made adequate preparation for the re-employment of the soldiers. I am told that the reconversion bill (now before conferees) is setting up an additional board which will conflict with the G. I. board.

"But above all, and in the name of high heaven, let us not have this C. I. O. Political Action Committee making our soldiers pay union dues, fees and tribute when they return from service."

It was at this point that the galleries applauded and Speaker Rayburn delivered his reprimand. His admonition was in keeping with a House rule which prohibits gallery expressions of either approval or disapproval of remarks made on the floor.

DEWEY OPENS FIRE ON PLAN TO KEEP MEN IN SERVICE

Says Roosevelt Administration 'Fears' Inability to Provide Jobs.

ATTACKS NEW DEAL

G.O.P. Nominee Demands Return of Soldiers 'at Earliest Moment.'

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CONVENTION HALL, Philadelphia, Sept. 7 — (AP) Gov. Thomas E. Dewey declared tonight the Roosevelt administration had provided a basic issue for the national election by revealing plans to keep a large army after the war because it feared there would be no jobs for returning servicemen.

Delivering his first major campaign speech before a cheering, flag-waving crowd, the Republican nominee said the New Deal had failed to overcome the pre-war depression and added:

"It took a world war to get jobs for the American people."

The New Dealers are "afraid of peace," he said in a nationwide broadcast. "They are afraid of a continuance of their own failures to get this country going again. They are afraid of America.

"I do not share that fear. I believe that our members of the armed forces should be transported home and released at the earliest practical moment after victory. I believe that the occupation of Germany and Japan should very soon be confined to those who voluntarily choose to remain in the army when peace comes.

Hails Future of U. S.

"I am not afraid of the failure of America—either immediate or distant. I am sure of our future, if we get a national administration which believes in our country."

That fear of another wave of unemployment after the shooting stops is a basic campaign issue "was clearly revealed," Dewey said, "in the recent announcement by the director of selective service in Washington."

Without referring to Selective Service Director Lewis B. Hershey by name, the nominee went on:

"He said that when Germany and Japan have been defeated it will still be necessary to demobilize the armed forces very gradually. And why? Because, he said, 'we can keep people in the army about as cheaply as we could create an agency for them when they are out.' He repeated the quotation for emphasis.

"For six months we have been hearing statements from the New Deal underlings in Washington that this was the plan. Now it is out in the open.

Cites Record

"The administration knows that the war, with all its tragic toll of death, debt and destruction is the only thing that saved it. They are deadly afraid that they will go back to resumption of their own failures. That is why they are afraid to let men out of the army. That is why they say it is cheaper to keep men in the army than to let them come home."

He contended that when peace comes "the mighty energy we found lying dormant and unused in this country at the beginning of the war must be turned from destruction to creation."

The New Dealers' promise "is not jobs—but the dole," he declared.

Jobs Needed

In measured tones, the New York executive accused the present administration of keeping the country "in a continuous state of depression for seven straight years" and said:

"There can and must be jobs for all who want them and a free open door for every man who wants to start out in business for himself.

"We cannot succeed with a controlled and regulated society under a government which destroys incentive, chokes production, fosters disunity, and discourages men with vision and imagination from creating employment and opportunity."

This big Convention Hall, seating 15,000, was opened at 7:30 p.m. (E. W. T.) two and a half hours before the Governor and Mrs. Dewey mounted the flower-banked rostrum. Within one hour it was more than three-quarters filled, but there still was an expanse of vacant seats in the far gallery when Dewey arrived.

While waiting for the speakers the audience sang "Let Me Call You Sweetheart" and other songs. Governors Walter E. Edge of New Jersey and Walter W. Bacon of Delaware were introduced.

American flags were passed out at the gates and the nominee's appearance was the signal for a frenzied whipping of the air.

The ovation continued for five minutes.

The Republican presidential nominee opened his speaking campaign in historic Philadelphia amid all the political fanfare that ordinarily characterizes a peacetime election year.

Beginning with a ticker-tape parade through downtown streets, Dewey and his retinue set out on a fast-paced round of conferences, meetings and receptions that wound up in Convention hall for the first of a series of major speeches to be delivered from both ends of the continent.

Hits "Tired" Regime

Repeatedly he lashed out at the Roosevelt regime as a "tired, exhausted, quarreling and bickering administration." He played on the theme that its replacement by a "fresh and vigorous" government would mean an early return of service men from overseas, when the war is won, and a revival of prosperity through free enterprise.

Declaring at the outset that he was not campaigning against an individual or a political party, the 42-year-old New York executive said:

"It is a campaign against an administration which was conceived in defeatism, which failed for eight straight years to restore our domestic economy, which has been the most wasteful, extravagant and incompetent administration in the history of the nation and worst of all, one which has lost faith in itself and the American people."

Calling for a "rebirth of faith in our future," he added:

"The New Deal really believes that unemployment is bound to be with us permanently. It says so. They will change this twelve-year old tune between now and election. They have done it every time but they've always come back to it after election.

"The New Deal really believes that we cannot have good social legislation and also good jobs for all. I believe with all my heart and soul that we can have both.

Asks Jobs for All

"There can be—there must be," he went on, "jobs and opportunity for all, without discrimination on account of race, creed, color or national origin. There must be jobs in industry, in agriculture, in mines, in stores, in offices, at a high level of wages and salaries. There must be opportunity and incentive for men and women to go into business for themselves."

Asserting that victory is in sight and that the next four years will be largely, if not wholly, peacetime years, Dewey declared, "we are proving that we can wage war" and that "Germany and Japan shall be given the lesson of their lives—right in Berlin and Tokyo."

But, he said:

"Now, Washington is getting all set for another depression. They intend to keep the young men in the army. The New Deal spokesmen are daily announcing that reconversion will be difficult, if not impossible. They say that relief rolls will be enormous. They drearily promise us that we will need to prepare for an army of unemployed bigger than the armies we have put in the field against the Germans and the Japanese. That's what's wrong with the New Deal. That's why it's time for a change."

"The reason for this long-continued failure is two-fold. First, because there never was a worse job done of running our government. When one agency fails, the New Deal just piles another on and we pay for both. When men quarrel, there is no one in authority to put a stop to it. When agencies get snarled up, there is no one in authority to untangle them. Meanwhile, the people's business goes to pot and the people are the victims.

Cites WPB Tangle

"Right in the final crisis of this war, the most critical of all war agencies — the War Production board—fell apart before our eyes. This is also the board of reconversion and jobs. Yet we have seen quarreling, disunity and public recriminations day after day, as one competent man after another resigned and the head of the board

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war sent to China.

"When the WPB fell apart, so did your chance under this administration for jobs after the war. For now the New Dealers have moved in, and their handiwork, their promise for America, is not jobs—but the dole.

"The other reason for this long continued failure—the reason why they are now dismally preparing for another depression—is because this administration has so little faith in the United States."

Declaring that the New Dealers "can't think of anything for us to do once we stop building guns and tanks," Dewey cited post-war needs for housing, motor cars, vacuum cleaners, clocks, radios, refrigerators, and other things as meaning production and jobs.

Hits at New Deal

"But," he continued, "that kind of production and that kind of jobs are beyond the experience and vision of the New Deal. We know from long experience that we will not provide jobs and restore small business by the methods of the New Deal. We cannot keep our freedom and at the same time continue experimentation with a new policy every day by the national government.

"We cannot succeed with a controlled and regulated society under a government which destroys incentive, chokes production, fosters disunity and discourages men with vision and imagination from creating employment and opportunity. We must see to it that the man who wants to produce more jobs is not throttled by the government."

Earlier, during a news conference discussion on postwar youth training, Dewey declared himself against "just another CCC as a substitute for jobs" and said:

"I certainly would not put anyone in the army unless we needed a force for the defense of the United States, which is a decision to be made based on all the circumstances after the war."

Extravagance Assailed

Preceding the candidate on the bunting-draped platform, Gov. Edward Martin and Senator James J. Davis, (R-Pa.) assailed the present administration for what they called its extravagance and ineptitude.

Praising Dewey's debt-reducing record as governor of New York, Martin told the cheering crowd that the Republicans can end "this orgy of non-essential expenditures" in Washington by electing the Dewey-Bricker ticket.

Asserting that "here in Philadelphia, the first great moves in gaining and preserving our liberties were made," Martin said this is "the right and fitting place to open the 1944 crusade for recapturing our liberties."

Midway through his speech, he called on the audience to stand in prayer for Pennsylvania's fighting men. Taps was sounded for the dead.

Senator Davis, declaring the American people are "determined to achieve a peace worthy of the gallant men and women who are now fighting and dying," said:

"Such a peace cannot be a 'New Deal' peace, a Democratic peace, or even a Republican peace. It must and will be an American peace—a peace of justice, honor and human decency, which shall forever banish war from the minds and hearts of man."

Immediately after his appearance in Convention Hall, where he lost the G.O.P. presidential nomination to Wendell L. Willkie four years ago, Dewey boarded his special train again for Louisville, Ky.

In another national broadcast tomorrow night from the Louisville armory, the candidate promised to outline his postwar security plans.

"I am deeply devoted to the principle that victory in this war shall mean victory for freedom and for the permanent peace of the world," he told his Philadelphia audience, "our place in a peaceful world can and will be made secure."

Mrs. Dewey, who is accompanying her husband on his transcontinental tour, was introduced from the platform but did not speak.

A possibility arose, meanwhile, that the itinerary might be revised to include a stop at Denver. This could be arranged by shortening the stay at Valentine, Neb., originally scheduled for three days beginning Sept. 12.

Text Of Dewey's Speech

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Philadelphia, Sept. 7 (AP)—The prepared text of Gov. Thomas E. Dewey's Convention Hall address tonight:

Tonight we open a campaign to decide the course of our country for many years to come. The next national administration will take office January 20, 1945, and will serve until 1949. Those years, 1945 to 1949, will be largely—and we pray, wholly peacetime years.

For nearly three years our nation has been engaged in a world war. Today our armed forces are winning victory after victory. Total, smashing victory is in sight. Germany and Japan shall be given the lessons of their lives—right in Berlin and Tokyo.

America Proving Might

America — our America which loves peace so dearly—is proving once again that it can wage war mightily—that it can crush any aggressor who threatens the freedom which we love even more than peace. The American people have risen to the challenge. The war is being won on the battlefronts. It is also being won in the factory, the office, the farm, the mine and the home.

Yes, we are proving that we can wage war. But what are the prospects of success as a nation at peace! The answer depends entirely on the outcome of this election.

At the very outset I want to make one thing clear. This is not merely a campaign against an individual or a political party. It is not merely a campaign to displace a tired, exhausted, quarreling and bickering administration with a fresh and vigorous administration. It is a campaign against an administration which was conceived in defeatism, which failed for eight straight years to restore our domestic economy, which has been the most wasteful, extravagant and incompetent administration in the history of the nation, and worst of all, one which has lost faith in itself and in the American people.

Refers To Demobilization

This basic issue was clearly revealed in the recent announcement by the director of selective service in Washington. He said that when Germany and Japan have been defeated it will still be necessary to demobilize the armed forces very gradually. And why? Because, he said, "we can keep people in the army about as cheaply as we could create an agency for them when they are out." Let me repeat. Because, he said, "we can keep people in the army about as cheaply as we could create an agency for them when they are out."

For six months we have been hearing statements from the New Deal underlings in Washington that this was the plan. Now it is out in the open. They have been [illegible] up to it. Because they are afraid of peace. They are afraid of continuance of their own failures to get this country going again. They are afraid of America.

I do not share that fear. I believe that our members of the armed forces should be transported home and released at the earliest practical moment after victory. I believe that the occupation of Germany and Japan should very soon be confined to those who voluntarily choose to remain in the army when peace comes. I am not afraid of the future of America—either immediate or distant. I am sure of our future, if we get a national administration which believes in our country.

Quotes Roosevelt

The New Deal was founded on the philosophy that our frontiers are behind us and all we have left to do is to quarrel over the division of what we have. Mr. Roosevelt himself said in 1932: "Our industrial plant is built . . . our task is not . . . necessarily producing more goods. It is the soberer, less dramatic business of administering resources and plants already in hand." The New Deal operated on that philosophy for seven straight peacetime years with unlimited power and unlimited money. At the end of that time, in 1939, the New Deal gave its own official verdict on its failure by this cold admission: "The American economic machine is stalled on dead center."

The Administration knows that the war, with all its tragic toll of death, debt and destruction, is the only thing that saved it. They are deadly afraid that they will go back to resumption of their own failures. That is why they are afraid to let men out of the army. That is why they say it is cheaper to keep men in the army than to let them come home.

Now let us get another point straight for the records right here at the beginning. In the last hundred years we have had 11 periods during which business and employment were well [illegible] normal. During that period the average depression lasted two years. In the entire hundred years the longest depression of all was five years and the next longest was four years—up to the last one.

Depression Years Cited

When this Administration took office the depression was already over three years old. Then what happened? In 1934, when the depression was then five years old—longer than any other in a century—we still had 12,000,000 unemployed. By 1940 the depression was almost 11 years old. This Administration had been in power for seven straight years and there were still 10,000,000 Americans unemployed.

It took a world war to get jobs for the American people.

Let's get one thing clear and settled. Who was President during the depression that lasted from 1933 until sometime in 1940, when war orders from all over the world began to bring us full employment again? It was the New Deal that kept this country in a continuous state of depression for seven straight years. It was the New Deal that made—that managed to make—a three-year depression last 11 years—over twice as long as any other depression in a whole century.

"Washington Set For Another"

Now, Washington is getting all set for another depression. They intend to keep the young men in the army. The New Deal spokesmen are daily announcing that reconversion will be difficult, if not impossible. They say that relief rolls will be enormous. They drearily promise us that we will need to prepare for an army of unemployed bigger than the armies we have put in the field against the Germans and the Japanese. That's what's wrong with the New Deal. That's why it's time for a change.

The reason for this long continued failure is twofold. First, because there never was a worse job done of running our Government. When one agency fails, the New Deal just piles another on and we pay for both. When both fail, we pay for a third. When men quarrel, there is no one in authority to put a stop to it. When agencies get snarled up there is no one in authority to untangle them. Meanwhile, the people's business goes to pot and the people are the victims.

"WPB Fell Apart"

Right in the final crisis of this war, the most critical of all war agencies—the War Production Board—fell apart before our eyes. This is also the board—and don't forget it—in charge of reconversion and jobs. Yet we have seen quarreling, disunity and public recriminations day after day, as one competent man after another resigned, and the head of the board was sent to China. This isn't a new experience—others have been sent to China. We have seen this happen in agency after agency, and it's time the people put an end to it, because nobody else will. The cost to the war effort, to the country, can never be calculated. And it's time the people put an end to it.

When the WPB fell apart, so did your chance under this Administration for jobs after the war. For now the New Dealers have moved in, and their handiwork—their promise for America is not jobs, but the dole.

The other reason for this long continued failure—the reason why they are now dismally preparing for another depression—is because this Administration has so little faith in the United States. They believe in the defeatist philosophy that our industrial plant is built, that our task is not to produce more goods but to fight among ourselves over what we have.

I believe that we have not even begun to build our industrial plant. We have not exhausted our inventive genius. We have not exhausted our capacity to produce more goods for our people. No living man has yet dreamed of the limit to which we can go if we have a government which believes in the American economic system and in the American people.

This Administration is convinced that we can achieve social security only by surrendering a little bit of freedom for every little bit of security. That is exactly what our enemies thought. So their people first lost their freedom and then their security. I cannot accept that course for America. I believe—I know—that we can achieve real social security only if we do keep our freedom.

There can be—there must be—jobs and opportunity for all, without discrimination on account of race, creed, color or national origin. There must be jobs in industry, in agriculture, in mines, in stores, in offices, at a high level of wages and salaries. There must be opportunity and incentive for men and women to go into business for themselves.

War Shows New Frontiers

The war has proved that despite the New Deal, America can mightily increase its frontiers of production. With competent government America can produce mightily for peace. And the standard of living of our people is limited only by the amount of goods and services we are able to produce.

The New Deal prepares to keep men in the army because it is afraid of a resumption of its own depression. They can't think of anything for us to do once we stop building guns and tanks. But to those who believe in America, there's lots to do. Why, just take housing, for example. If we simply build the homes the American people need in order to be decently housed, it will keep millions of men employed for years. After 12 years of the New Deal the housing of the American people has fallen down so badly that just to come up to the standards of 1930 we will need to build more than 1,000,000 homes a year for many years to come. And this does not include the enormous need for farm housing repairs and alterations.

Need 6 Million Cars

By the end of this year we will have an immediate need for 6,000,000 automobiles just to put the same number of cars back on the road that were there in 1941. We will need, after the war, 3,500,000 vacuum cleaners, 7,000,000 clocks, 23,000,000 radio sets, 5,000,000 refrigerators, 10,000,000 electric irons, 3,000,000 washing machines, and millions of other household appliances. There are 600 different articles made of steel and iron which have not been manufactured since 1942. All this means production, and production means jobs. But that kind of production and that kind of jobs are beyond the experience and vision of the New Deal.

The transportation industry—rail, air and motor—is waiting to get going.

The mighty energy we found lying dormant and unused in this country at the beginning of the war must be turned from destruction to creation. There can and must be jobs for all who want them and a free, open door for every man who wants to start out in business for himself.

Speaks Of Small Business

We know from long experience that we will not provide jobs and restore small business by the methods of the New Deal. We cannot keep our freedom and at the same time continue experimentation with a new policy every day by the National Government. We cannot succeed with a controlled and regulated society under a government which destroys incentive, chokes production, fosters disunity, and discourages men with vision and imagination from creating employment and opportunity.

The New Deal really believes that unemployment is bound to be with us permanently. It says so. They will change this 12-year-old tune between now and election. They have done it every time. But they've always come back to it after election. The New Deal really believes that we cannot have good social legislation and also good jobs for all. I believe with all my heart and soul that we can have both.

"Need Security Regulation"

Of course, we need security regulation. Of course, we need bank deposit insurance. Of course, we

need price support for agriculture. Of course, the farmers of this country cannot be left to the hazards of a world price while they buy their goods on an American price. Of course, we need unemployment insurance and old-age pensions and also relief whenever there are not enough jobs. Of course, the rights of labor to organize and bargain collectively are fundamental. My party blazed the trail in that field by passage of the Railway Labor Act in 1926.

But we must also have a government which believes in enterprise and government policies which encourage enterprise. We must see to it that a man who wants to start a business is encouraged to start it, that the man who wants to expand a going business is encouraged to expand it. We must see to it that the job-producing enterprises of America are stimulated to produce more jobs. We must see to it that the man who wants to produce more jobs is not throttled by the Government—but knows that he has a government as eager for him to succeed as he is himself.

Must Have Freedom

We cannot have jobs and opportunity if we surrender our freedom to government control. We do not need to surrender our freedom to government control in order to have the economic security to which we are entitled as free men. We can have both opportunity and security within the framework of a free society. That is what the American people will say at the election next November.

With the winning of the war in sight, there are two overshadowing problems. First, the making and keeping of the peace of the world so that your children and my children shall not face this tragedy all over again. This great objective to which we are all so deeply devoted, I shall talk about at Louisville tomorrow night on the radio.

The other problem is whether we shall replace the tired and quarrelsome defeatism of the present Administration with a fresh and vigorous government which believes in the future of the United States, and knows how to act on that belief.

Things Involved

Such action involves many things: tax policies, regulatory policies, labor policies, opportunity for small business, the bureaucracies which are attempting to regulate every detail of the lives of our people—these are all of major importance. I shall discuss each of them in detail before this campaign is over. I will discuss them in plain English and say what we propose to do about them.

I am interested—desperately interested—in bringing to our country a rebirth of faith in our future. I am deeply interested in bringing a final end to the defeatism and failure of this Administration in its domestic policies. I am deeply devoted to the principle that victory in this war shall mean victory for freedom and for the permanent peace of the world. Our place in a peaceful world can and will be made secure. But nothing on earth will make us secure unless we are strong, unless we are productive and unless we have faith in ourselves. We can and we will recover our future and go forward in the path of freedom and security. I have unlimited faith that the American people will choose that path next November.

DEWEY MESSAGE TO C.I.O. HITS AT 'DELIVERING' VOTE

SARATOGA SPRINGS, N. Y., Sept. 7—(AP) Labor's vote cannot be "delivered" to "the practitioners of the dole philosophy," Gov. Thomas E. Dewey declared today to a C.I.O. convention that heard Senator Robert F. Wagner (D-N.Y.) brand the Republican presidential nominee's party "childishly naive" about postwar problems.

Those serving on the war and home fronts "will not turn back to doles and raking leaves," Dewey told the New York State Industrial Union Council in a message read to its annual convention.

The council, composed of C.I.O. unions, will be addressed tomorrow by Sidney Hillman, chairman of the Political Action committee, which is supporting the fourth term candidacy of President Roosevelt and which has been attacked repeatedly by Republican leaders.

"I refuse to believe," Dewey continued, that "the rank and file of labor is partisan to the philosophy of the dole. And I refuse to believe that the practitioners of the dole philosophy can have labor's votes delivered to them by anyone at all."

Hits at "Delivering" Vote

Dewey said "there are those who claim labor's votes can be thus delivered. Some who make that claim hold union offices which were created to advance labor's interests in higher wages, better conditions and greater job security. I say that those who seek to perpetuate a dole economy betray the aspirations of the American labor movement."

"American labor," Dewey went on, "has built great organizations to protect its industrial citizenship. As one who has faith in America and the spirit of freedom which is winning this war, I am certain workers will not submit to a labor front which barters away their political citizenship."

Wagner Backs F.D.R.

Wagner said the United States "must go forward under the forward-looking leadership" of President Roosevelt.

"To say that we will beat the Japs, no matter who is President, foolishly and dangerously misstates the issue," asserted Wagner, a candidate for re-election. "We must beat the Japs without delay or unnecessary loss of life—and we can't do that by changing the best Commander-in-Chief in the world."

The United States must play a leading role in the relief of devastated countries, revival of international trade and creation of a "strong international organization to prevent aggression," Wagner said.

"Toward these ends, we cannot have faith in the party which began by opposing the measures to forestall war and to build up our military defenses," the senator maintained.

Contending Dewey was not the man to solve "the problems of transition to a healthy peacetime economy," Wagner said:

"The outstanding capacity he has shown since his nomination is to work hand in glove with the Republican leadership in state and nation—and this Republican leadership has made a consistent record of inability to solve these economic problems."

DIAMOND DEMAND WILL REMAIN HIGH

NEW YORK, Sept. 7 — (AP) Reopening of the Antwerp diamond market, which normally cuts the bulk of the world's supply of smaller stones, probably will not greatly affect gem prices here, diamond merchants said today.

Prices of smaller stones, they said have been adjusted somewhat during recent months in anticipation of resumption of Antwerp production. Rising from 100 to 300 per cent since 1939, they have dropped recently 10 to 15 per cent. Any further decline, they said, would be gradual and negligible.

Questioning whether the Belgian market will be able to reopen on its pre-war scale, merchants said if that were possible, prices still would be determined by labor costs coupled with demand.

They expect demand to continue high in the United States and anticipate a greatly expanded market in Europe as other countries are liberated.

Possible inflation in Europe, according to diamond merchants, would reduce the number of stones available, would increase labor costs, and would cause an unusually heavy demand for diamonds as investments.

Dealers here feel that London predictions of resumption of Antwerp production in three months are over-optimistic. They estimate that it will be six months or more before the Belgian cutters can resume work.

"Unknowns" in the Antwerp situation are the supply of labor available the state and supply of equipment, and the number of entrepreneurs who will return to the industry.

Many Antwerp diamond men came to the United States after the outbreak of the war and set up cutting businesses here. Some of them plan to stay and others probably will return to Belgium, dealers indicated.

Diamond merchants point out that Antwerp always has specialized in the smaller stones, of 1-2 karat and less. During the war, production of that type of stone has dropped about 65 per cent. As far as the larger stones are concerned, New York is the leading producer, and there has been no appreciable drop.

WILLKIE BLASTS FOREIGN PLANKS OF BOTH PARTIES

NEW YORK, Sept. 7—(AP) Wendell L. Willkie says that both the Democratic and Republican parties showed cowardice and "prepared soil for the sowing of World War III" by adopting evasive platforms at their Chicago conventions.

The 1940 Republican presidential nominee, writing in the Sept. 16 issue of Collier's magazine, said both platforms presented an "irreconcilable paradox" by promising lasting peace without loss of sovereignty.

Declaring that such an implication only could confuse the people, Willkie said the nations must agree to limitation of individual choice of freedom in certain situations in the interest of international cooperation for peace.

Calling upon the rival candidates to supply their interpretations of the platforms, Willkie left upon the question as to whom he would support in the November presidential elections.

"It must be said," he wrote, "that on the general question of foreign policy the Democratic plank is in many ways better than the Republican plank."

He said, however, that "as a Republican" he hoped his party would deserve the "all-important" independent vote by making its position clear and unmistakable through forthright statements by its principal candidates.

Hits Both Parties

Declaring both platforms revealed "the tendency of practical politicians to try to conciliate and win all elements of the population without offending others within or without the party," Willkie asserted:

"Since Dumbarton Oaks, the candidates have seemed much more cognizant of the public's interest, but it remains to be seen whether they will, in the manner of the platforms, attempt to evade the conclusions of that conference."

Willkie said delegates to the Republican convention, without any discussion, adopted their platform within 20 seconds after it was read, and that the Democratic delegates merely ratified a "preordained edict." He continued:

"This cowardice on the part of both parties occurred at a time when millions of Americans were fighting on a dozen battlefronts and on all high seas for the preservation of America's principles on which our position, expressed through our two great political parties in convention, should have been made so clear that even our enemies could not fail to understand.

Sees Threat of War

"Instead, twice we preferred to produce a paradise of seeming political harmony at Chicago. And twice, for the sake of that imaginary harmony, we failed to face our problem squarely, and so prepared soil for the sowing of World War III."

Willkie said that each party as it met in Chicago "faced within its ranks a major group of reactionary dissidents on two different but singularly significant issues."

"Within the Republican ranks, there were ex-isolationists rechristened nationalists, typified and led by the McCormick-Patterson newspapers," he said. "Within the Democratic party the major conflict was with the old-line 'white supremacy' bloc of southern Democrats."

NEW INSTRUMENT AIDS GUNNER TO FIRE WEAPON

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Sept. 7 — (AP) A gadget which will keep a tank gunner's weapon aimed accurately while the tank itself plunges and lurches was demonstrated today.

The instrument known in military nomenclature as a gyroscopic stabilizer, was put through its paces at the Westinghouse Electric and Manufacturing company's East Springfield plant, under the direction of its inventor, Clinton R. Hanna, 44, Westinghouse research engineer.

He quoted Gen. L. H. Campbell, Jr., chief of Army ordnance, as saying the device increased tank gun accuracy as much as several hundred per cent.

The stabilizer — powered by a hand-sized gyroscope — is fixed to the gun and holds it on the target, while the tank plunges over fox holes, slams into gullies and shell holes, or climbs hills.

For his invention, Hanna was awarded a Presidential Citation in 1942. At that time, the device was held in so much secrecy that the citation did not even vaguely describe it.

Wright Plant Sets Mark In B-29 Engine Output

August Was Record Month at Wood-Ridge, N. J., Shop

PATERSON, N. J., Sept. 7 (AP). —The Wright Aeronautical Corporation announced today that its Wood-Ridge, N. J., plant topped all previous monthly records during August in the production of engines for the B-29 Superfortresses.

The actual number of the 2,200 horsepower Cyclone engines turned out was not announced, but the company said it was permitted to reveal that the output had risen into the next higher hundred.

The company said that contract revisions for smaller engines would decrease activity at Paterson area plants, but that the schedule for the Wood-Ridge plant would be increased. It added that Paterson area plants would produce parts for the Superfortress engines when other output is decreased.

HERO CANCELS FETE IN HIS HONOR

Philadelphia, Sept. 7 (A. P.). —They called off a neighborhood homecoming celebration for Marine Corporal Frank Gaidosh, Tarawa-Saipan veteran and winner of the Purple Heart.

The shy Marine thanked his friends but said he didn't want to be feted as a hero. "I'm just one of the boys who did a job that had to be done," was the way he phrased it.

Tito's Girl Soldiers Pretty, Veteran Says

Hazleton, Pa., Sept. 7 (AP)—Sergt. Thomas Mohan, 20, home on furlough from fighting with the 15th Air Force in Italy, was impressed with the pretty girls he saw fighting with Marshal Tito's Partisans.

"Forty per cent. of them compare favorably with American girls," he said.

conflict, a United States Army medical officer said today in an appeal to physicians, surgeons and psychiatrists to prepare for the task of renabilitating mentally ill service men. Addressing second-day sessions of the twenty-third annual American Congress of Physical Therapy, Captain A. B. C. Knudson, of the Veterans Administration, reported War Department figures indicated that from 10 to 20 per cent of casualties developing in combat are neuro-psychiatric and, in certain engagements, the figure is as high as 30 per cent.

Casualties 10 to 30% Mental

CLEVELAND, Sept. 7 (AP).—War neuroses are the most important military-medical issue of modern

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A Post-War Experiment

Ocala, Fla., Sept. 7 (AP)—On ion county soldier says he's going to settle in Australia after the war and cross kangaroos with raccoons. He says he wants to produce fur coats with pockets.

BROMFIELD HITS NEW DEAL REGIME AS 'OLD AND TIRED'

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LOUISVILLE, Ky., Sept. 7 (AP)— Pulitzer Prize winner Louis Bromfield in an address here tonight called the Democratic party "a tired and quarrelsome and politically, shifty, wreck-scared and divided by bitter feuds."

Speaking to delegates to the biennial convention of the National Federation of Women's Republican Clubs, which released the text of his address, author Bromfield rapped as "manifestly absurd" claims that "the Democratic party is in its present form a liberal party."

"I do not believe," he said, "that the Democratic party can rescue us out of the economic, social and political morass into which it has led us for the past 12 years.

"Most of our troubles and the much graver ones which threaten us in the future have come out of the fact that the New Deal party under Mr. Roosevelt has sought to mix totalitarian and Democratic government and they mix no more than oil and water."

Switches to G.O.P.

"I hope you will bear in mind," Bromfield told the delegates, "that the speaker is by tradition and conviction an active member of the Democratic party who will this year, for the first time in his life, vote for a Republican candidate for President."

"I am here tonight only because I believe with deep sincerity that four more years of the present, tired, compromised and divided administration would be a calamity for the nation," he continued, "and that a change of administration will serve to forestall and to defeat the division, fear and confusion upon which the New Deal has built its whole career."

Citing the Democratic convention as "one of the most shameful spectacles in the history of American politics," the author said he thought the "proceedings made up the minds of at least three or four million Democrats to step over the line in 1944 and vote for Governor Dewey."

Bromfield, who touched on "Mr Roosevelt's indispensability as Commander-in-Chief," declared "it is preposterous to say that among the countless brilliant and informed men in this great nation that only one can do the job."

Says People Won War

The American people—the industrial workers, the farmers, the industrialists, the every-day citizen, he continued, "have made an amazing record of production in the war. I think it can be said with honesty and truth that they achieved this record not because of the leadership of Mr. Roosevelt and the efficiency of his administration, but despite the lack of leadership and efficiency."

"Indeed," the author-farmer commented, "a total lack of these things would have made the job easier for the American people."

He cited what he termed "Mr. Roosevelt's lack of faith in the people."

"The blackest secrecy at international conferences is imposed not by other governments but by our own, by Mr. Roosevelt himself," Bromfield continued, outlining the international food conference, the refugees conference in Bermuda, the conference at Teheran, the Dumbarton Oaks conference as examples.

"What is needed is not a New Deal," he asserted, "but a fresh pack, clean, new and strong, a new sensible, able and vigorous administration to clean house and to put business in order once more."

"I believe," Bromfield concluded, "that the man to do the job of cleaning house is Thomas E. Dewey who is a specialist at cleaning out unsavory tenants."

693 Marines Are Back From Pacific Battles

San Diego, Cal., Sept. 7 (AP)—Still clad in battle gear they wore in their last engagement with the Japanese, 693 members of the Second Marine Division have arrived at the marine base for reclassification preparatory to taking 30-day furloughs.

The veterans of Guadalcanal, Tarawa, Saipan and Tinian who have had from 26 to 30 months' service overseas were loaded with souvenirs that included knives and sabers, canteens and Japanese battle flags and coins.

"It's great stuff being back," said Private Edward P. Moran, Morristown, N. J. "I'm happy to be in the States again, but wait until I hit Morristown."

ADD LONDON - (COWAN) - XXXXX SMALL

SANDYS SAID AMERICAN-BUILT MUSTANGS ALONG WITH LATE MODEL BRITISH SPITFIRES AND TEMPEST FIGHER PKANES SHOT DOWN 1,900 ROBOTS. AN ANTI-AIRCRAFT BELT WHICH INCLUDED 800 HEAVY GUNS AND 2,000 LIGHT PIECES CLAIMED 1,500 ROBOTS. AN INTER ARC OF 2,000 BALLONS WHICH WAS LAST LINE OF DEFENSE IN SANDYS' SCHEME INTERCEPTED 15 PER CENT OF THE BOMBS WHICH ESCAPED FIGHTERS AND GROUND GUNNERS.

IN THE CLOSING DAYS OF THE BATTLE ONLY NINE PER CENT OF THE PROJECTILES WHICH THE GERMANS WERE ABLE TO LAUNCH WERE REACHING THE CAPITAL.

THE SYSTEMATIC DESTRUCTION OF ROBOT LAUNCHING SITES BY AMERICAN AND BRITISH BOMBERS WAS HIGHLY PRAISED BY SANDYS.

"TARGETS INCLUDED LAUNCHING SITES, STORAGE DEPOTS AND COMMUNICATIONS IN FRANCE," SANDYS SAID, ADDING THAT MORE THAN 100,000 TONS OF BOMBS HAD BEEN POURED INTO THESE TARGETS, COSTING THE ALLIES 450 PLANES AND 2,900 AIRMEN.

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LO"DO", FRIDAY, SEPT.8-(AP)-- RAF MOSQUITO BOMBERS EOOSED TONS OF EXPLOSIVES LAST "IGHT ON [redacted] THE RHI"ELAND CITY OF KARLSRUHE, IMPORTA"T LI"K I" THE GERMA" WEST WALL, WHILE 100 MILES TO THE WEST ALLIED GROU"D FORCE DRIVI"G TOWARD THE GERMA" FRO"TIER WERE LOCKED I" VIOLE"T COMBAT WITH THE "AZIS AT METZ. SEP 8 1944

IT WAS THE SECO"D ATTACK [redacted] THIS WEEK UPO" KARLSRUHE, WHICH IS SITUATED O"LY A FEW "ILES I"SIDE GERMA"Y NEAR THE PO"T WHERE THE BORDER TUR"S ABRUPTLY WESTWARD TOWARD LUXEMBOURG.

[redacted]
FRE"CH-BASED X X X FIRST GRAF PVS (MAKI"G TIME ELEME"T CO"FORM TO SEPT.8 DATE)

APL KI"GS 00643--JA-- 1A

ADD LONDON (HERSCHER) X X X SOVIET
BUCHAREST ADMITTED A HUNGARIAN PENETRATION INTO THE TURDA AREA, said.
AND TOLD OF BEATING OFF ATTACKS NEAR BARAOLT, 26 MILES NORTH OF BRASOV.
RUSSIAN TROOPS ARE RUSHING TO THE AID OF THE ROMANIANS, A BUCHAREST DISPATCH SAID. SEP 8 1944
IN SLOVAKIA, THE DISMEMBERED PART OF CZECHOSLOVAKIA BETWEEN HUNGARY AND SOUTHERN POLAND, PATRIOT FORCES FIGHTING AGAINST GREAT ODDS ARE "INFLICTING HEAVY LOSSES UPON THE ATTACKING GERMANS," A CZECH-OSLOVAK COMMUNIQUE SAID.
THE GERMANS ARE HURLING TANKS, MOTORIZED INFANTRY AND PLANES

AGAINST THE PATRIOTS WHO ARE FIGHTING ALONG THE RAILWAY RUNNING THROUGH KASSA IN SLOVAKIA, THE BULLETIN SAID.

ALONG THE DANUBE RIVER SECTOR OF SOUTHWESTERN SLOVAKIA TRAFFIC HAS BEEN HALTED AS THE WORKERS QUIT TO JOIN THE PARTISANS, THE COMMUNIQUE SAID.

PS745PEW

ADD LONDON (WERNER) xxx participating.

A FULL SET OF ARMISTICE TERMS IS READY IN THE EVENT OF A SUDDEN GERMAN CAPITULATION, BUT TERMS FOR HUNGARY WERE STILL IN THE STAGE OF PRELIMINARY DISCUSSION BY THE EUROPEAN ADVISORY COMMISSION.

ON THE EVE OF THE EXPECTED LIBERATION OF GREECE, THE GOVERNMENT OF PREMIER GEORGE PAPANDREOUS, WITH THE SUPPORT OF ITS NEW LEFTIST MEMBERS, ORDERED A TRUCE IN THE CIVIL WARFARE AMONG GREEKS.

JP717PEW

SEP 8 1944

BY HOWARD COWAN

LONDON, SEPT.7-(AP)-LIKE TARGETS IN A SHOOTING GALLERY--THAT IS THE WAY MANY OF LONDON'S 8,000,000 HAVE FELT FOR THE PAST TWO AND A HALF MONTHS, WITH THE BLINDLY-KILLING ROBOT BOMBS LIKELY TO BANG DOWN ANY-WHERE, ANY TIME, WITH ONLY SCANT SECONDS OF WARNING.

IT CAN NOW BE TOLD THAT SINCE THE FIRST FEW DAYS OF THE ATTACK IN JUNE, LONDON HAS NOT EVEN BEEN ABLE TO SHOOT BACK AT THE FLYING BOMBS DIRECTLY.

TO KEEP THE PILOTLESS BOMBS FROM BEING KNOCKED DOWN ON THE HEADS OF LONDONERS, GUNS AND BARRAGE BALLOONS WERE MOVED EARLY TO THE RURAL AREAS, ACTUALLY ADDING TO THE SAFETY FACTOR OF THE CITY.

BUT IT DID NOTHING TO RELIEVE THAT HELPLESS, DEFENSELESS FEELING.

IT WAS A NEW SHOCK TO LONDON, A FEW DAYS AFTER THE BUZZ-BOMBS STARTED FALLING AND NEWS OF THEIR COMING WAS RELEASED, WHEN THE BIG ANTI-AIRCRAFT BARRAGE ABRUPTLY FELL SILENT AND THE BARRAGE BALLONS BEGAN TO DISAPPEAR.

BUT IT WAS A WELCOME SILENCE. YOU COULD HEAR BETTER, AND EVERYBODY KEPT THE WINDOWS OPEN. IF SOMEBODY EVEN COUGHED TOO LOUD WHEN THERE WAS A "DANGER OVERHEAD" ALERT, HE GOT A DIRTY LOOK. YOU HAD TO HEAR THINGS TO TAKE COVER.

DESPITE A WALL OF 2,000 CABLE-TRAILING BALLOONS OUTSIDE THE CITY AND A BELT OF 280 ANTI-AIRCRAFT GUNS, PLUS CONSTANT VIGILANCE ON THE PART OF FIGHTERS, 2,300 ROBOT BOMBS SAILED INTO THE CAPITAL,MANY IN THE HEART OF THE CITY.

FEW OBJECTS OF MILITARY IMPORTANCE WERE HIT. ONE FELL ON VICTORIA STATION, AND ONE SUNDAY ANOTHER FELL ON A RAIL LINE OUTSIDE THE CITY AND HELD UP TRAFFIC A COUPLE OF HOURS.

BUT CONCERN FROM THAT ANGLE WAS NOT UPPERMOST. IT WAS HUMAN LIFE THAT WAS IN THE GREATEST DANGER.

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THE EFFECT IN LONDON, ONCE THE GOVERNMENT MADE THE TERSE ANNOUNCE-MENT THAT PILOTLESS PLANES HAD BEEN SENT AGAINST "SOUTHERN ENGLAND," WAS INSTANTANEOUS. RAIL STATIONS WERE JAMMED WITH EVACUEES. EXTRA TRAINS WERE PUT ON TO HANDLE THE TRAFFIC.

THE CROWDS PRINCIPALLY CONSISTED OF CHILDREN WITH THEIR MOTHERS, AND OFTEN YOUNGSTERS WITHOUT THEIR PARENTS, WITH JUST TAGS FASTENED THROUGH THEIR BUTTONHOLES.

THEATERS WRE CLOSED, SUMMER SYMPHONY CONCERTS IN ALBERT HALL WERE CANCELLED, AND CAFES AND RESTAURANTS WERE DESERTED. BUT THE STRANGEST QUIRK OF ALL WAS THAT CROWDS SEEMED TO POUR INTO LONDON ALMOST AS FAST AS THEY LEFT. SOME FRANKLY WERE CURIOUS TO SEE WHAT THE

BUZZ-BOMBS WAS LIKE.

SERVICE MEN, FOR INSTANCE, KEPT COMING TO LONDON FOR 48 HOURS OF FUN ON LEAVE. AMERICAN SOLDIERS WERE KILLED AND INJURED JUST THE SAME AS CIVILIAN LONDONERS WHEN THE BLASTS SENT SLIVERS OF GLASS AND JAGGED CHUNKS OF DEBRIS FLYING THROUGH THE AIR.

THE AMERICAN DOUGHBOYS ALWAYS WERE READY TO PITCH IN WITH THE RESCUE WORK, WITH A WILLINGNESS THAT WON OVER MANY TACITURN BRITONS WHO HAD PREVIOUSLY ADMIRED THEIR ALLIES ONLY FROM A COOL DISTANCE.

WITH THE GOVERNMENT MAINTAINING SECRECY, THE WILDEST RUMORS CIRCULATED FREELY DURING THE LONG ORDEAL.

SOME PROJECTILES, INCLUDING ONE WHICH LANDED IN PICADILLY CIRCUS, 5E3 58.3' '17-43 91)9,$9,, ABOUT NOON ONE DAY, WERE NEVER SEEN OR HEARD UNTIL THE EXPLOSION.

WHILE MOST DID THEIR DAMAGE A FEW SECONDS AFTER THE ENGINE SPLUTTERED AND DIED, SOME PLOWED INTO BUILDINGS WITH THEIR JET STILL SPITTING FIRE AND ROARING FULL BLAST.

LONDON IS FULL OF FRESH DAMAGE THAT IT WILL TAKE YEARS TO REPAIR AND CLEAN UP. BUILDINGS CENTURIES OLD FELL APART AS IF A GIANT TORNADO HAD BLOWN THEM DOWN.

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PS432PEW

LONDON, SEPT 7-(AP)-SIR THOMAS MERTON, A BRITISH SCIENTIST, DEVISED A 20-CENT RANGE FINDER FOR ANTI-AIRCRAFT BATTERIES WHICH SOLVED THE PROBLEM OF SIGHTING ON A ROCKET BOMB AGAINST ITS DAZZLING JET FLAME IT WAS DISCLOSED TODAY.

THIS RECALLED THE USE OF A DIME STORE DEVICE IN THE DOOLITTLE RAID ON TOKYO. FEARFUL THAT THEIR BOMBSIGHT MIGHT FALL INTO JAPANESE HANDS, THE FLIERS SUBSTITUTED A 10-CENT STORE GADGET

DA1025AEW

BY WILLIAM F. BONI

LONDON, SEPT. 7--(AP)-- LT. GEN. COURTNEY H. HODGES' FIRST AMERICAN ARMY NOW DRIVING INTO EASTERN BELGIUM TOWARD THE SIEGFRIED LINE CAN COUNT ON BEHIND-THE-LINES HELP FROM BELGIAN RESISTANCE FORCES WHO ARE ALREADY ENGAGED IN SOME OF THEIR " MOST INTERESTING" OPERATIONS NEAR LIEGE AND CHOISE.

THE PHRASE " MOST INTERESTING" WAS THAT OF ENERGETIC, COMPACTLY BUILT MAJ. GEN. IVAN GERARD, WHO IS NOW THE OFFICIAL HEAD OF THE BELGIAN FORCES OF THE INTERIOR AFTER DIRECTING THE RESISTANCE MOVEMENT INSIDE THE COUNTRY FOR A YEAR.

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THE 51-YEAR-OLD OFFICER WILL SOON RETURN TO BELGIUM FROM WHICH HE HAS BEEN ABSENT SINCE MARCH.

HE SAID THE RESISTANCE MOVEMENT SPRANG UP SPONTANEOUSLY AFTER THE NAZI OCCUPATION OF THE COUNTRY IN 1940 AND BY 1942 HAD ATTAINED A MEMBERSHIP OF 2,000,000 - SO LARGE IT WAS OUT OF HAND FOR THE WORK IT COULD DO.

WHEN GERARD LEFT THE COUNTRY IN MARCH THERE WAS A TIGHTLY KNIT ORGANIZATION OF ABOUT 100,000 UNDER THE DIRECTION OF SOME 500 ARMY OFFICERS.

THESE OFFICERS FORMED A LIAISON LINK IN THE EARLY DAYS BETWEEN

GROUPS WHICH STARTED INDEPENDENTLY IN TOWNS AND VILLAGES -- SOMETIMES WITH A PRIEST AS A NUCLEUS , SOMETIMES A TEACHER OR OTHER LOCAL LEADER IN CIVIL LIFE.

THE SHIRTAGE OF WEAPONS WAS THE ORGANIZATION'S CHIEF WEAKNESS AT THE START , WITH THE RESULT THAT A SERIOUS CAMPAIGN OF SABOTAGE COULD NOT BE BEGUN UNTIL THIS YEAR.

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ALLIED LANDINGS IN NORMANDY JUNE 6 WERE THE SIGNAL FOR THE RESISTANCE FORCES TO WORK MORE IN THE OPEN AND GERARD DECLARED THEIR BLOWS AGAINST THE NAZI LINES OF COMMUNICATIONS IN BELGIUM COUNTED HEAVILY IN THE GERMAN DEFEAT IN FRANCE.

AS AN INSTANCE, HE CITED THE CASE OF A NAZI PANZER DIVISION WHICH RECEIVED AN URGENT CALL TO MOVE FROM BELGIUM TO REINFORCE THE NORMANDY DEFENSE LINES. THE DIVISION FINALLY DID REACH NORMANDY, GERARD CONCEDED, BUT IT HAD TO MAKE A DETOUR THROUGH GERMANY AND LORRAINE TO GET THERE .

WHILE GERARD HAS BEEN IN ENGLAND HE HAS BEEN GETTING DAILY REPORT ON THE RESISTANCE OPERATIONS. TODAY'S BULLETINS INCLUDED THE LIBERATION OF SEVERAL NAMUR SUBURBS BY RESISTANCE FORCES COOPERATING WITH AMERICAN TROOPS, AND THE ANNIHILATION OF 300 NAZI PARATROOPERS

IN ANOTHER SECTION.

London, Sept. 7-(AP)-Supreme headquarters took official cognizance today of the first world war song, "Hinkey, Dinkey, Parley Vous."

In announcing the capture of Armentieres, the officer who gave out the news--just three months after the invasion--laughed and recalled one ribald verse who had this line: "Three months later and all was well."

apl 01315-long rm 928a

LONDON, SEPT 7-(AP)-THREE THOUSAND GERMAN PRISONERS WERE TAKEN BY GEN.RODION Y.MALINOVSKY'S SECOND UKRAINIAN ARMY IN WEDNESDAY'S ADVANCE TO THE ROMANIAN-YUGOSLAV FRONTIER, MOSCOW ANNOUNCED TONIGHT.

THE BROADCAST COMMUNIQUE SAID ADDITIONAL DATA ALSO SHOWED THREE MORE GERMAN GENERALS HAD BEEN CAPTURED LAST SUNDAY BY MALINOVSKY'S FORCES.

NO NEW ADVANCES WERE REPORTED IN THE COMMUNIQUE, ALTHOUGH IT SAID RUSSIAN TROOPS HAD CAPTURED POPULATED PLACES SOUTHWEST OF LOMZA IN POLAND AND IN ROMANIA.

JP502PEW

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BY RICHARD KASISCHKE

LONDON, SEPT. 7-(AP)-ALLIED ARMIES TIGHTENED A NOOSE OF DESTRUCTION ALL THE WAY AROUND GERMANY TONIGHT, CLOSING IN FROM THE SOUTH WITH A NEW INVASION OF YUGOSLAVIA.

GERMANY WAS BATTLING TO KEEP OUT AMERICAN AND BRITISH ARMIES ON THREE SECTORS IN THE WEST. GEN. EISENHOWER'S BRITISH LEFT WING REACHED THE ALBERT CANAL IN BELGIUM IN A GREAT SWEEP AIMED AT THE RUHR AND WAS ABOUT 35 MILES FROM THE NEAREST GERMAN SOIL AND LESS THAN 80 FROM COLOGNE.

A FEW MILES SOUTHWARD THE AMERICAN FIRST ARMY DROVE TO A POINT

3. 24— 18619

ONLY 16 MILES FROM THE GREAT BELGIAN FORTRESS OF LIEGE AND 37 MILES FROM THE GERMAN BORDER, WHILE STILL FARTHER SOUTH THE U.S. THIRD ARMY, ENGAGED IN A GREAT BATTLE ALONG THE MOSELLE VALLEY, WAS ABOUT 20 MILES FROM THE GERMAN SAAR REGION.

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THE U.S. SEVENTH ARMY ROLLING UP FROM THE SOUTH OF FRANCE WAS NEARING THE BELFORT GAP, GATEWAY TO SOUTHWESTERN GERMANY ABOVE SWITZERLAND, AND RADIO REPORTS SAID ITS PATROLS ALREADY HAD JOINED WITH GEN. EISENHOWER'S FORCES IN NORTHERN FRANCE.

THE NEW INVASION OF YUGOSLAVIA, ANNOUNCED BY ALLIED HEADQUARTERS IN ROME, WAS UNDERTAKEN BY LAND, SEA AND AIR FORCES IN COOPERATION WITH MARSHAL TITO'S PARTISAN ARMY, AN ALL-OUT COMBINED OFFENSIVE TO CUT UP THE GERMANS STILL IN THIS PART OF EUROPE. A NEW "LAND FORCES OF THE ADRIATIC" WAS FORMED FOR THIS DRIVE.

ONE OF ITS OBJECTIVES APPARENTLY WAS TO JOIN WITH RED ARMY UNITS DRIVING ACROSS BULGARIA, AND ROMANIA, A JUNCTURE WHICH WOULD CUT OFF FROM THEIR HOMELAND LARGE GERMAN ARMIES IN GREECE AND YUGOSLAVIA.

BERLIN REPORTED THAT SOME SOVIET FORCES HAD DRIVEN IN STRENGTH SOUTHWARD ACROSS THE ENTIRE LENGTH OF BULGARIA INTO GREECE AND LESS THAN 50 MILES FROM THE AEGEAN.

IN ADDITION SOVIET FORCES CONTINUED TO DRIVE TOWARD HUNGARY AND GERMANY THROUGH ROMANIA AND PUSHED NEARER THE BORDER OF EAST PRUSSIA WITH THEIR OFFENSIVE ABOVE WARSAW.

(EDITORS: VARIOUS DATED STORIES MAY BE PICKED UP AS DESIRED.)

40711PEW

BY JAMES F.KING

LONDON, FRIDAY, SEPT 8-(AP)-WITH VICTORY OVER GERMANY GENERALLY REGARDED AS A MATTER OF WEEKS, PRIME MINISTER CHURCHILL PROBABLY NOW IS HOLDING TALKS WITH HIS MINITERS PREPARATORY TO A "WIN THE PEACE" CONFERENCE WITH PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT IN CANADA.

THE CONFERENCE OF THE TWO LEADERS MAY BE EXPECTED TO CENTER ON THESE TWO MATTERS:

1. UNTANGLING THE WRECKAGE LEFT BY THE NAZIS IN EUROPE--INCLUDING THE POLICING OF GERMANY, DIVISION OF OCCUPATIONAL SPHERES BETWEEN THE UNITED STATES, BRITAIN AND RUSSIA AND DECIDING UPON THE MACHINERY THROUGH WHICH LIBERATED COUNTRIES CAN CHOOSE POSTWAR GOVERNMENTS.

2. CURBING THE DEMOBILIZATION FEVER THAT IS SURE TO RISE IN THE UNITED STATES AND BRITAIN UPON THE DEFEAT OF GERMANY AND BEFORE JAPAN HAS BEEN FINALLY CRUSHED--PLACING THE FINAL STAMP UPON MILITARY OPERATIONS IN THE PACIFIC FOR THE LAST LUNGE AT JAPAN AND CONSIDERATION OF THE ROLE THE SOVIET UNION IS TO PLAY.

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WITH THE PRESIDENTIAL CAMPAIGN UNDERWAY IN THE UNITED STATES AND THE CONSEQUENT DANGER OF THE CONFERENCE BECOMING EMBROILED IN POLITICAL ISSUES, THE FEELING AMONG MANY OBSERVERS IN LONDON WAS THAT THE MEETING MUST BE HELD OUTSIDE THE U.S.--PROBABLY AT QUEBEC.

THE CONFERENCE COMES WITH MILITARY OPERATIONS IN THEIR MOST SATISFACTORY STATE OF THE ENTIRE WAR--AND YET WITH MULTIPLE POSSIBILITIES FOR DISRUPTIONS IN THE DIPLOMATIC FIELD.

IT COMES WITH THREE OF HITLER'S SATELLITES, ROMANIA, BULGARIA AND FINLAND, SUING FOR PEACE AND WITH THE FIRST TWO ALREADY HAVING BROKEN WITH GERMANY. PEACE MISSIONS FROM ROMANIA AND FINLAND ARE NOW IN MOSCOW AND ROOSEVELT AND CHURCHILL ARE CERTAIN TO BE KEPT INFORMED OF ALL DEVELOPMENTS BEFORE TERMS ARE SIGNED.

ONE OF THE KNOTTIEST PROBLEMS FACING THE PRESIDENT AND PRIME MINISTER, TOO, IS THE QUESTION OF POLAND--WITH BOTH THE UNITED STATES AND BRITAIN STANDING BEHIND THE EXILED POLISH GOVERNMENT IN LONDON WHILE RUSSIA SUPPORTS THE RIVAL POLISH COMMITTEE OF NATIONAL LIBERATION, ALREADY SET UP IN THE COUNTRY.

THE FATE OF HALF A DOZEN KINGS AND ROYAL FAMILIES OF EUROPE HUNG IN THE BALANCE, TOO, AS THE LEADERS OF THE TWO GREAT DEMOCRACIES PREPARED TO CONFER--MIHAI OF ROMANIA, PETER II OF YUGOSLAVIA, LEOPOLD III OF BELGIUM, SIMEON II OF BULGARIA, GEORGE II OF GREECE, HAAKON VII OF NORWAY, ZOG OF ALBANIA AND THE HOUSE OF SAVOY IN ITALY.

ONLY QUEEN WILHELMINA OF THE NETHERLANDS APPEARED ABSOLUTELY CERTAIN OF HOLDING HER CROWN, ALTHOUGH THERE HAS BEEN LITTLE OPPOSITION TO HAAKON AND HE GENERALLY IS EXPECTED TO STAY.

IN THIS ROYAL WHIRLIGIG THE FEELINGS OF COMMUNIST RUSSIA TOWARD THE KINGS OF THE COUNTRIES WHICH ARE LIKELY TO BE UNDER SOVIET INFLUENCE--NOTABLY BULGARIA, ROMANIA AND YUGOSLAVIA--ARE SURE TO BE A FACTOR.

THE LABORITE DAILY HERALD HAS BEEN ESPECIALLY CRITICAL OF WHAT IT TERMS LAUDATORY REFERENCES TO MIHAI, THE YOUNG ROMANIAN RULER WHO SUDDENLY DECIDED TO BOLT THE COLLAPSING NAZIS.

OTHER DISPATCHES BY BRITISH CORRESPONDENTS IN BELGIUM HAVE REPORTED A MIXED FEELING THERE TOWARD LEOPOLD, ALTHOUGH THE PRESENT BELGIAN GOVERNMENT NAS ANNOUNCED PUBLICLY IT WOULD ACCEPT THE CAPTIVE KING BACK ON THE THRONE.

THE CONFERENCE, TOO, WILL GIVE CHURCHILL A GOOD SOUNDING BOARD FOR DRIVING HOME TO THE PEOPLE OF ENGLAND THAT THEY STILL ARE FACED WITH A LARGE TASK IN DEFEATING JAPAN EVEN AFTER THE FALL OF GERMANY AND AFFORD OPPORTUNITY FOR THE PRIME MINISTER TO QUELL ANY SUSPICION THAT MIGHT ARISE IN THE UNITED STATES CONCERNING THE WILLINGNESS OF BRITAIN TO SHIFT HER ENTIRE MIGHT TO THE WAR IN THE PACIFIC.

AS THE ALLIES CLOSE IN ON JAPAN THE POSSIBILITY OF FURTHER COORDINATING THE COMMANDS IN THE PACIFIC--EVEN PLACING ALL UNDER ONE SUPREME COMMANDER SIMILAR TO EISENHOWER IN EUROPE--MAY BE DISCUSSED.

ADMIRAL LORD LOUIS MOUNTBATTEN, ALLIED COMMANDER IN THE SOUTHEAST PACIFIC RECENTLY MADE A FLYING VISIT TO ENGLAND FOR CONFERENCES AND TOOK TIME TO POINT OUT SOME OF THE DIFFICULTIES FACED BY TROOPS IN THE FAR EAST. ROOSEVELT ALSO HAS HAD A RECENT MEETING WITH THE UNITED STATES COMMANDERS IN THE PACIFIC, GOING TO HONOLULU TO TALK WITH GEN. DOUGLAS MACARTHUR AND ADMIRAL HAROLD W.NIMITZ.

JP907PEW

LONDON, SEP 7-(AP)-BRITAIN'S RIGID BLACKOUT RESTRICTIONS, IN FORCE OR FIVE YEARS, WILL BE RELAXED SEPT. 17.

THE MINISTRY OF HOME SECURITY ANNOUNCED LAST NIGHT THE ORDER WHICH ILL PERMIT THE LIGHTS TO GO UP AGAIN OVER THE NATION AS A RESULT OF ASTERY OF THE GERMAN THREAT FROM THE AIR.

GERMAN PLANES HAVE NOT BEEN OVER ENGLAND SINCE JUNE 7 AND THE OBOT BOMB MENACE IS RECEDING.

EXCEPT IN A FEW COASTAL AREAS, HEAVY BLACK DRAPES AND SHUTTERS NO ONGER WILL BE REQUIRED FOR WINDOWS. STREET LIGHTS WILL BE STRONGER AND RIGHTER ILLUMINATION WILL BE USED AROUND DOCKS, SHIPYARDS AND RAIL ARDS. DAYTIME FIREWATCHING ASSIGNMENTS WILL BE DISCONTINUED.

SW941AEW

LONDON, SEPT 7-(AP)-TRANSOCEAN BROADCAST FROM BERLIN TODAY A DISPATCH QUOTING A GERMAN FOREIGN OFFICE SPOKESMAN AS CONFIRMING THAT BULGARIA HAD DECLARED WAR AGAINST GERMANY, BUT AN HOUR LATER THE AGENCY CORRECTED THIS TO SAY HE CONFIRMED THE BREAKING OFF OF DIPLOMATIC RELATIONS AND NOT A DECLARATION OF WAR.

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DA1023AEW

(EDITOR'S NOTE: JOHN F. CHESTER, ASSOCIATED PRESS WAR ORRESPONDENT, WAS INJURED IN A JEEP ACCIDENT WHILE COVERING THE RITISH ARMY IN FRANCE. HE RECEIVED TWO BROKEN RIBS AND A BROKEN NKLE, BUT OBTAINED THIS INTERVIEW WHILE BEING TRANSFERED TO A HOSPI-AL IN ENGLAND.)

BY JOHN F. CHESTER

A BRITISH ARMY HOSPITAL NEAR LONDON, SEPT. 7-(AP)-THE LATEST MEMBER F THE GERMAN GENERAL STAFF IN FRANCE TO BE BROUGHT TO ENGLAND SAYS HAT GERMANY HAS LOST THE WAR.

THERE WERE INDICATIONS THAT MOST OF THE OTHER MEMBERS OF THE GERMAN TAFF FELT THE SAME WAY AFTER THE BREAKFAST SURPRISE PARTY GIVEN THEM Y BRITISH-OPERATED GERMAN TANKS WHICH REACHED AMIENS AHEAD OF CHEDULE.

LYING ON A STRETCHER ON THE FLOOR OF AN AMBULANCE WHICH WAS TAKING IVE OF US TO A HOSPITAL SHIP, COL. BARON VON GLEICHER SAID "OUR OPE IS THAT ENGLISH AND AMERICAN TROOPS REACH GERMANY BEFORE THE USSIANS TO ASSUME PROTECTIVE CONTROL."

DURING THE FOUR-HOUR AMBULANCE JOURNEY, VON GLEICHER, UNTIL ECENTLY COMMANDER OF A PANZER GROUP, ALSO SAID:

FIELD MARSHAL ERWIN ROMMEL DEFINITELY IS ALIVE BECAUSE HE HAD A ERSONAL CONFERENCE WITH HIM IN A GERMAN HOSPITAL TEN DAYS BEFORE ON GLEICHER HIMSELF WAS WOUNDED AND CAPTURED AT AMIENS.

FIELD MARSHAL GUNTHER VON KLUGE DIED OF A HEART ATTACK ON A RAIN NEAR METZ AFTER HE HAD BEEN RELIEVED OF HIS COMMAND BECAUSE OF THE FAILURE AND SUBSEQUENT DESTRUCTION OF HIS TENTH ARMY.

A GOOD PART OF THE GERMAN GENERAL STAFF IN FRANCE WAS HAVING A BEFORE-DAWN BREAKFAST IN AMIENS WHEN THE BRITISH ARMORED COLUMN BROKE IN UPON THEM. VON GLEICHER DID NOT KNOW THE FATE OF THE OTHERS, BUT BELIEVED AT LEAST ONE HIGH GENERAL WAS CAPTURED.

"WE KNEW THE BRITISH WERE COMING, BUT NOT HOW FAST," HE SAID. "WE ARGUED AMONG OURSELVES AS TO WHETHER TO MAKE AN END-OF-THE-NIGHT OR A START-OF-THE-MORNING DEPARTURE. WE DECIDED ON THE LATTER. WE MADE A MISTAKE. I HAD A CASE IN MY CAR AND DECIDED TO TRY TO GET IT. A MACHINE-GUN FROM A GERMAN TANK CAUGHT ME IN THE LEG."

JR1121PEW

PARIS, SEPT 7-(AP)-FURTHER CHANGES IN THE PERSONNEL OF THE DEGAULLE ADMINISTRATION ARE EXPECTED WITHIN THE NEXT DAY OR TWO TO GIVE MORE REPRESENTATION TO FRANCE'S INTERIOR RESISTANCE GROUP.

WHEN THE ADMINISTRATION MOVED TO PARIS MOST HIGH OFFICES NATURALLY WERE HELD BY MEMBERS OF THE ALGIERS REGIME. TO CARRY ON PENDING THE COMPLETE REASSEMBLY OF OFFICIALS, TEMPORARY "GENERAL SECRETARYSHIPS" IN EACH DEPARTMENT WERE ESTABLISHED AND THESE POSTS WERE GIVEN EN BLOC TO REPRESENTATIVES OF THE INTERIOR RESISTANCE MOVEMENT.

AT A MEETING MONDAY NIGHT THE RESISTANCE GROUP WAS GIVEN ENHANCED REPRESENTATION BY THE ELECTION OF THE GENERAL SECRETARY OF INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION, ROBERT LACOSTE, AS A FULL MINISTER.

HOWEVER, THE REASSEMBLY OF THE TOP CABINET MEMBERS AUTOMATICALLY SUPERSEDED THE GENERAL SECRETARIES, GIVING THE RESISTANCE BLOC A NOMINAL SETBACK IN REPRESENTATION ALTHOUGH THE MEN THEMSELVES ARE STAYING AND WORKING IN THE RESPECTIVE MINISTRIES. THE RESISTANCE GROUP IS ANXIOUS TO COMPENSTATE FOR THIS CHANGE.

M327AEW

PARIS, SEPT. 7-(AP)-A LANDMARK OF THE PREWAR FRENCH PRESS PASSED TODAY AS THE SIX-FOOT LETTERS "LE MATIN" ON THAT PUBLICATION'S PARIS BUILDING WERE TAKEN DOWN BY THE NEW OWNERS OF "LE POPULAIRE," ORGAN OF THE SOCIALIST PARTY HEADED BY EX-PREMIER LEON BLUM, NOW A CAPTIVE IN GERMANY. LE MATIN, PRINTED DURING THE NAZI OCCUPATION, CLOSED DOWN RECENTLY.

JR1039PEW

Paris, Sept. 6-(Delayed)-(AP)-Count [redacted] Jean de Beaumont, wealthy member of the chamber of deputies and member of one of the leading families of France, has been arrested as a collaborator, the prefect of police announced today.

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[redacted] The count is married to a daughter of the Count de Rivaud, rubber manufacturer. He is a multi-millionaire with financial interests in the United States. He is prominent in French horse racing circles.

The countess is a well known novelist. De Beaumont represented French Indo-China in the chamber of deputies.

BY EDWARD D.BALL

U.S.THIRD ARMY HEADQUARTERS IN FRANCE, SEPT 7-(AP)-LT.GEN.GEORGE S. PATTON'S ARMOR AND INFANTRY FORCED THE MOSELLE BELOW METZ TODAY, GAINING A BLOODY FOOTHOLD ON THE RIVER'S EAST BANK AND WINNING AN INITIAL EDGE IN THE BATTLE FOR GERMANY.

IN FIGHTING OF RISING FURY, HOWEVER, AMERICAN FORCES FARTHER DOWN THE MOSELLE IN THE PONT-A-MOUSSON AREA WERE THROWN BACK ACROSS THE RIVER AFTER THEY HAD PUT A FORCE ON THE EAST BANK.

THE FIGHTING THERE WAS HEAVY AND LOSSES WERE OF CONSIDERABLE PROPORTIONS AS THE GERMANS HELD DOMINATING HILLS.

ORCES CLOSING IN UPON THE MOSELLE RIVER ON A BROAD FRONT FROM THE UXEMBOURG BORDER TO NANCY REACHED THE RIVER NORTH OF METZ AND DGED FORWARD IN THE OUTSKIRTS OF METZ TODAY.

GERMAN RESISTANCE STIFFENED CONSIDERABLY.

TROOPS BOTH ABOVE AND BELOW METZ ENCOUNTERED HEAVY ARTILLERY FIRE. THERE WERE NO ADDITIONAL CROSSINGS OF THE MOSELLE SINCE A FORCE OF LT.GEN.GEORGE S.PATTON'S COMMAND SURGED ACROSS YESTERDAY AT CONSIDERABLE COST.

RAINS AND HEAVY MIST CLINGING TO THE COUNTRYSIDE CANCELLED OUT AIR SUPPORT AND INTERFERED WITH LAND OPERATIONS.

IT WAS ESTIMATED THAT THE THIRD ARMY HAS CAPTURED [illegible] WOUNDED 66,000 AND KILLED 20,000.

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JS805AEW

BY SID FEDER (250)

WITH FRENCH FORCES IN SOUTHERN FRANCE, SEPT 5-(DELAYED)-(AP)-NOW THAT MARSEILLE AND TOULON ARE 200 MILES BEHIND THE ALLIED VANGUARDS, IT MAY BE DISCLOSED HOW OUTNUMBERED FRENCH TROOPS--FORCED TO ATTACK THE FIERCELY DEFENDED SEAPORT AREAS BEFORE THEY WERE READY--KILLED OR CAPTURED 53,500 GERMANS IN CLEANING UP THE REGION AT A COST OF ONLY 1,000 CASUALTIES.

ALTHOUGH HALF HIS FORCES STILL WERE NOT ASHORE, GEN.JEAN DE LATTRE DE TASSIGNY, COMMANDER OF THE FRENCH ARMY IN SOUTHERN FRANCE, BRILLIANTLY DIRECTED THE ATTACKS WHICH MADE AVAILABLE BADLY NEEDED HABORS TO SUPPLY FORCES DRIVING NORTH. IN DOING SO, HE WROTE OFF SEVEN VARIOUSLY CONSTITUTED ENEMY DIVISIONS AND FOUR GERMAN GENERALS.

THE ORIGINAL PLAN WAS TO ASSAULT THE PORT AREA SIX DAYS AFTER D-DAY, BUT SPIES BROUGHT INFORMATION THAT THE GERMANS HAD DENSELY MINED TOULON AND MARSEILLE AND PLANNED TO DESTROY THE CITIES AND THEN TAKE UP DEFENSIVE POSITIONS IN FORTS OUTSIDE THE TOWNS.

GEN.DE LATTRE DE TASSIGNY ORDERED AN ASSAULT ONE DAY BEFORE SCHEDULE IN ORDER TO CUT OFF THE GERMAN GARRISONS IN BOTH PLACES AND AT NEARBY HYERES BEFORE THEY COULD JOIN OTHER GERMAN FORCES IN A STOUT DEFENSE.

HE ISSUED THE ORDER DESPITE THE FACT THAT HE HAD ONLY TWO BATTALIONS TO EACH REGIMENT AND ONLY TWO REGIMENTS TO EACH DIVISION LANDED BY THAT TIME.

THE STRATEGY WAS TO SEND COMBAT TEAMS BETWEEN HYERES AND TOULON AND BETWEEN MARSEILLE AND TOULON AND TO ENCIRCLE MARSEILLE. HE PLANNED TO ATTACK HYERES FRONTALLY, SINCE THAT TOWN WAS EASTERMOST OF THE THREE.

IT WORKD ACCORDING TO PLAN, BUT SOME OF THE MOST BITTER FIGHTING OF THE WHOLE CAMPAIGN RESULTED. WHEN THE SHOOTING STILLED, 15,000 GERMANS WERE DEAD AND 38,500 WERE IN PRISON CAGES.

THE BOLD ATTACK AHEAD OF SCHEDULE CAUGHT ONLY HALF THE GERMANS READY IN PREPARED POSITIONS FOR THE SIX-DAY BATTLE.

DA1126AEW

SEP 8 1944

30. 24 — 18621

BY EDWARD KENNEDY

WITH PATRIOT FORCES IN CENTRAL FRANCE, SEPT. 3-(DELAYED)-(AP)-AMERICAN SOLDIERS HAVE BEEN FIGHTING AT THE SIDE OF MAQUISARDS FOR MONTHS IN MANY WIDELY-SEPARATED AREAS OF FRANCE WHERE ALLIED COLUMNS HAVE NOT YET PENETRATED BUT WHERE THE GERMANS HAVE BEEN THOROUGHLY ROUTED.

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IN A TRIP OF WELL OVER 500 MILES THROUGH THIS TERRITORY, WE ENCOUNTERED SEVERAL SMALL GROUPS OF AMERICANS LANDED BY PARACHUTE MONTHS AGO.

THEY HAVE BLOWN BRIDGES AND GENERALLY HARASSED THE GERMANS, AND THEY HAVE LEARNED TO LIVE LIKE THESE PATRIOTS. THEIR LAIRS ARE IN THE FORESTS AND THEY CAN MOVE SWIFTLY.

THEIR WORK IN FRANCE IS DONE NOW.

IN ONE TOWN WE MET A CAPTAIN AND A LIEUTENANT. THEIR EYES BULGED AS THEY SAW OUR JEEP. IT WAS THE FIRST THEY HAD SEEN SINCE THEY DESCENDED INTO THE WOODS ONE NIGHT LAST JUNE.

"YOU MUST COME WITH US," THEY SAID. "OUR BOYS WILL BE TICKLED

PINK TO SEE YOU AND THAT JEEP."

WE WENT TO ONE OF THEIR HIDEOUTS, WHICH WAS ON A FARM SURROUNDED BY THICK WOODS.

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ALL THE GERMANS HAVING BEEN CLEARED OUT OF THE AREA, THEY HAD JOINED THE LOCAL FARMERS IN THRESHING WHEAT, AND JOINED IN THE HARVEST FEAST--A BIG MEAL EATEN UNDER THE SHADE OF A TREE.

THEY GREETED US FIRST WITH AMAZEMENT, THEN WITH JOY. LIFE IN THE WOODS APPARENTLY HAD AGREED WITH THEM, FOR THEY ALL LOOKED HEALTHY AND RUGGED. THEY HAD HIGH PRAISE FOR THE MAQUISARDS AND THE FRENCH FARMERS WHO BEFRIENDED THEM.

IN A NEARBY FOREST HAUNT WE FOUND MORE AMERICANS. THIS UNIT HAS A PREPONDERANCE OF BOYS OF FRENCH-CANADIAN ORIGIN FROM NEW ENGLAND WHOSE REMOTE ANCESTORS MAY HAVE ROAMED THESE VERY FORESTS.

BY DON WHITEHEAD

WITH THE U.S.FIRST ARMY IN BELGIUM, SEPT 7-(AP)-INFANTRY AND CAVALRY OF THE FIRST U.S.ARMY HAVE LASHED OUT 16 MILES NORTHEAST OF NAMUR AND DRIVEN HALF-WAY TO THE BELGIAN FORTRESS OF LIEGE ON THE HIGH ROAD TO GERMANY.

AGAINST STIFF RESISTANCE THEY FORCED A CROSSING OF THE MEUSE RIVER, 16 MILES FROM LIEGE. THIRTY-NINE MILES AHEAD OF THEM LIES AACHEN, TWO MILES INSIDE GERMANY AND ALONG THE ROUTE THE GERMANS FOLLOWED IN THEIR DRIVE ACROSS BELGIUM IN 1940.

OTHER FORCES PLUNGED DEEP INTO THE DENSE WESTERN HALF OF THE ARDENNES FOREST, REACHING A PLATEAU IN THE CENTER.

ALL ALONG THE LINE, DOUGHBOYS AND ARMOR CONTINUED THEIR DRIVE AGAINST THE RETREATING ENEMY, WHO HAS BEEN ABLE TO PUT UP ONLY SPOTTY RESISTANCE.

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NOWHERE DID THE AMERICANS GIVE THE GERMANS A CHANCE TO REST, BUT KEPT PRESSING THEIR DISORGANIZED RANKS TO PREVENT THEM FROM DIGGING IN FOR A STAND BEFORE THE SIEGFRIED LINE.

OUR TROOPS SOLIDLY ESTABLISHED THEMSELVES ACROSS THE MEUSE AND HELD A TIGHT GRIP ON SEDAN, WHICH HAD BEEN A POCKET TRAPPING MANY GERMANS. NO COUNT OF THE PRISONERS TAKEN AT SEDAN IS YET AVAILABLE.

ALL ALONG THE MEUSE THE GERMANS PUT UP BITTER RESISTANCE, BUT THEY ARE UNABLE TO HALT LT.GEN.COURTNEY H.HODGES' DRIVING COLUMNS, WHICH HAVE PUSHED TO THE VICINITY OF TIRLEMONT, 23 MILES NORTH OF NAMUR.

IT IS NOW DISCLOSED THAT A BRIGADIER GENERAL WAS TAKEN PRISONER IN THE MONS POCKET, MAKING A TOTAL OF THREE GERMAN GENERALS SEIZED ALONG WITH MORE THAN 25,000 PRISONERS.

JP447PEW

BY WILLIAM SMITH WHITE

NAMUR, BELGIUM, SEP 6-(DELAYED)-(AP)-TWO 10-FOOT THICK GERMAN BLOCKHOUSES ON THE SOUTHWEST SIDE OF THE CANAL RUNNING THROUGH THIS CITY, EXAMPLES OF THE FIXED DEFENSES U.S.FORCES WILL HIT IN THE THRUST INTO GERMANY, WERE SMASHED TODAY BY THE 105 MM. SELF-PROPELLED GUNS OF A U.S.ARMORED DIVISION.

THESE ARE THE GUNS CALLED PRIESTS BECAUSE THEY HAVE A MACHINEGUN

30.24 — 18623

TYPE MOUNT RESEMBLING A PULPIT.

IT WAS DONE WITH EASE BY A GROUP COMMANDED BY A VETERAN ARTILLERY OFFICER, MAJ.OLIVER W.BRACKMAN OF WYOMING, OHIO.

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WHILE BRACKMAN WAS DIRECTING HIS FIRE, ENGINEERS BRIDGED THE MEUSE.

AS WE SAT AT BREAKFAST LT.W.E.FROST OF 5930 ELLIOTT ST., DALLAS, TEX., CAME UP AND DEFERENTIALLY ASKED THE MAJOR: "SIR, CAN YOU MOVE THIS MESS TABLE, PLEASE?"

THE MAJOR SAID, "YES, WHY?"

"WELL WE HAVE GOT A BRIDGE IN AND WANT TO USE THIS AS THE APPROACH," FROST REPLIED.

THIS DIVISION HAS NOW DESTROYED AS AN EFFECTIVE FIGHTING FORCE AN ENTIRE GERMAN ARMY CORPS IN THE NINE DAYS SINCE IT CROSSED THE MARNE. IT HAS TAKEN 6,000 PRISONERS.

THIRTY-SEVEN SOLDIERS COMMANDED BY MAJ.CHARLES KAPES OF HAZELTON, PA., AND MASTER SGT.PHILIP ZINNER OF 267 WEST 70TH ST., NEW YORK CITY, BROKE A GERMAN ATTACK AGAINST THE DIVISION STOCKADE BACK DOWN THE LINE NEAR MONS AND TOOK 300 MORE PRISONERS.

ADD MOSCOW - (GILMORE) AX COUNTRY

FRONT DISPATCHES SAID THE RED ARMY WAS EMPLOYING LARGE GROUPS OF PARACHUTISTS IN THE LIGHTNING-LIKE WESTWARD ADVANCE.

THE RUSSIANS RECAPTURED WOLOMIN, 10 MILES NORTHEAST OF WARSAW, AND OCCUPIED THE NAREW RIVER FORTRESS OF OSTROLEKA, 26 MILES SOUTH OF THE BORDER OF EAST PRUSSIA. THE POLISH CAPITAL WAS WITHIN RANGE OF MARSHAL KONSTANTIN K. ROKOSSOVSKY'S BIG GUNS.

ADVICES FROM THE FRONT SAID THE RUSSIANS APPEARED TO HAVE DEFEATED A BIG, HEAVILY EQUIPPED GERMAN ARMY BETWEEN WARSAW AND LOMZA, 20 MILES NORTHEAST OF OSTROLEKA ON THE NAREW, AND A BREAKTHROUGH TO A CONSIDERABLE DEPTH WAS INDICATED.

THERE WAS NO INTIMATION IN MOSCOW THAT THE RUSSIANS HAD CROSSED THE DANUBE INTO BULGARIA FROM POSITIONS ALONG THE ENTIRE FRONTIER OF THAT COUNTRY. WEST OF BUCHAREST THE RED ARMY FILLED OUT A LARGE AREA ON THE ROMANIAN SIDE OF THE FRONTIER, OCCUPYING 100 CITIES AND TOWNS.

AS THE RUSSIANS OCCUPIED THE SOUTHERN ROMANIAN PROVINCE OF WALLACHIA, THEIR RIGHT FLANK FORCES CONTINUED TO PUSH NORTHWARD INTO TRANSYLVANIA, CAPTURING CAMPALUNG, 30 MILES NORTH OF FALLEN PITESTI.

CAPTURE OF OSTROLEKA WAS ANNOUNCED IN AN ORDER OF THE DAY BY PREMIER STALIN. THE ADVANCE WAS PRESSED THROUGH SOME OF THE THICK DEFENSIVE POSITIONS ON THE ENTIRE EASTERN FRONT, AND SUCCEEDED IN CLEARING THE EAST BANK OF THE NAREW RIVER, AN IMPORTANT GERMAN LINE, A COMMUNIQUE SAID.

SEP 8 1944

JR25&AEW

BY DANIEL DE LUCE

MOSCOW, SEPT 7-(AP)-SOVIET RUSSIA REMAINED SILENT TODAY ON THE BULGARIAN GOVERNMENT'S PLEA FOR AN ARMISTICE WHILE APPARENTLY RESTRAINING THE RED ARMY FROM AN INVASION, BUT CALLED UPON THE BULGARIAN PEOPLE TO "BREAK THE GERMAN ALLIANCE IMPOSED ON THEM AND REESTABLISH THEIR INDEPENDENCE AND NATIONAL HONOR."

THE FOREIGN COMMISSARIAT, RELEASING THE TEXTS OF DIPLOMATIC EXCHANGES BETWEEN MOSCOW AND SOFIA SINCE SPRING, DECLARED THESE EXCHANGES PROVED "THE DESIRE OF THE BULGARIAN RULING CIRCLES TO COLLABORATE IN THE HITLERITE WAR AGAINST THE RUSSIAN PEOPLE."

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THE RELEASES ASSERTED THAT AS LONG AGO AS EARLY IN THE YEAR THE GERMANS WERE MAKING MILITARY USE OF BULGARIA'S AIRFIELDS, PORTS AND TERRITORY.

THE BULGARIAN REPLY ON APRIL 24 WAS A BLANKET DENIAL, BUT IT PROMISED AN INQUIRY IF THE KREMLIN WOULD COMMUNIQUTE THE FACTS UPON WHICH THE PROTEST WAS BASED.

TWO DAYS LATER THE SOVIET GOVERNMENT REQUESTED PERMISSION TO OPEN CONSULATES IN TWO BLACK SEA HARBORS, BUT THE BULGARIAN REGIME EVADED THIS ISSUE UNTIL JULY 29, WHEN IT AT LAST AGREED TO THE OPENING OF ONE, THE COMMISSARIAT DECLARED.

DURING THIS PERIOD, SAID THE RUSSIAN STATEMENT, "THE PRINCIPAL QUESTION BECAME THE PASSAGE OF GERMAN TROOPS THROUGH BULGARIA."

FOLLOWING THE SUCCESSES OF THE RED ARMY'S SUMMER OFFENSIVE AND THE ALLIED LANDINGS IN FRANCE THE SOVIET GOVERNMENT ON AUG.2 FORMALLY DEMANDED THAT BULGARIA BREAK OFF RELATIONS WITH GERMANY.

THIS DEMAND WENT UNANSWERED. AUG.30 A RUSSIAN NOTE SHARPLY WARNED SOFIA ABOUT BULGARIA GRANTING PASSAGE TO GERMAN TROOPS FLEEING FROM SOVIET FORCES IN ROMANIA. THE NOTE DESCRIBED THIS PASSAGE AS "DIRECT SUPPORT OF GERMANY IN THE WAR" AND REQUESTED THAT IT "CEASE WITHOUT DELAY."

TWO DAYS AGO RUSSIA DECLARED WAR ON BULGARIA.

M514AEW

MOSCOW, SEPT.7-(AP)-LUCRETIU PATRASCANU, CHIEF OF THE ROMANIAN ARMISTICE DELEGATION, TODAY PREDICTED THERE WOULD BE AGREEMENT ON ALL ARMISTICE TERMS BY TOMORROW NIGHT, ATTRIBUTING THE PRESENT DELAY TO THE UNITED STATES AND BRITAIN AND NOT TO RUSSIA.

PS734PEW

BY ROBERT STURDEVANT (360)

TRELLEBORG, SWEDEN, SEPT 7-(AP)-A YOUNG AMERICAN AERIAL GUNNER WHO LIVED DESPITE THE FACT THAT HIS LEFT ARM WAS TORN OFF BY A GERMAN SHELL WAS AMONG 1,700 ALLIED PRISONERS OF WAR WHO LANDED HERE TODAY UNDER AN EXCHANGE AGREEMENT.

HE WAS A RIVER VIEW, ALA., STAFF SERGEANT WHOSE LIFE WAS SAVED WHEN THE NAVIGATOR ON THE U.S.BOMBER RAIDING GERMANY APPLIED A TOURNIQUET AND TOSSED HIS PARACHUTED FIGURE DOWN INTO GERMANY. HE LANDED NEAR VECHTA, 32 MILES SOUTHWEST OF BREMEN.

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WAR DEPARTMENT RULES PREVENT DISCLOSURE OF THE AIRMAN'S NAME OR DETAILS OF HIS REMARKABLE EXPERIENCE PENDING OFFICIAL NOTIFICATION OF THE FAMILY.

THE ARRIVAL OF THE WOUNDED AND SERIOUSLY ILL AMERICAN, BRITISH AND DOMINION WAR PRISONERS AT THIS SOUTHERN SWEDISH PORT FOLLOWED THE ARRIVAL IN GOTEBORG OF A LOAD OF INVALIDED GERMAN WAR PRISONERS ABOARD THE SWEDISH SHIP GRIPSHOLM. THE ALLIED SOLDIERS WILL PROCEED TO GOTEBORG AND EMBARK ON THE GRIPSHOLM AND ARUNDAL CASTLE.

INCLUDED WERE 239 AMERICANS, MOSTLY AIRMEN SHOT DOWN IN RAIDS OVER THE CONTINENT. AS THE SWEDISH SHIPS AND A GERMAN FERRY EDGED INTO THE PIERS A SWEDISH MILITARY BAND PLAYED "STARS AND STRIPES FOREVER."

THE MEN WEREN'T SURE WHERE THEY WERE UNTIL THEY SAW THE BLONDE SWEDISH GIRLS ON THE DOCKS, SINCE THE GERMANS HADN'T TOLD THEM WHERE THEY WERE BEING TAKEN.

"IS THAT AN AMERICAN GIRL--LET ME LOOK AT HER AGAIN," EXCLAIMED A SERGEANT FROM PHILIPPSBURG, N.J., WHEN HE SPOTTED MRS.MARTHA COOK WOOD, WIFE OF MAJ.ROBERT WOOD OF THE AMERICAN MILITARY ATTACHE'S OFFICE IN STOCKHOLM.

THE DECKS WERE LINED WITH HUNDREDS OF BATTLE-JACKETED BRITISH DOMINION TROOPS, AND WAS A SPRINKLING OF TURBANNED INDIANS. SOME OF THOSE EXCHANGED WERE OF THE GORDON HIGHLANDERS REARGUARD WHICH STOOD BEFORE ST.VALERY PROTECTING THE DUNKERQUE EVACUATION.

"IT'S BEEN FOUR YEARS AND THREE MONTHS SINCE WE WERE CAPTURED T THERE," SAID ONE OF THE SCOTSMEN.

ONE AMERICAN GUNNER FROM CLEBURNE, TEX., WAS TWITTED BY THE OTHERS BECAUSE HE WAS WEARING A BLUE RAF JACKET INSTEAD OF HIS OWN LOST BLOUSE. "I'D GO NAKED TO GET BACK TO TEXAS," HE SAID.

ANOTHER AMERICAN AIR GUNNER FROM MILWAUKEE, WHOSE SHOULDER WAS SMASHED IN A RAID ON COLOGNE A YEAR AGO, TOLD HOW HE PARACHUTED DOWN AND LANDED IN THE HEART OF THE CITY "RIGHT NEXT TO A BEER BARREL, AND ME FROM MILWAUKEE, TOO."

JP924PEW

BERN, SWITZERLAND, SEPT 7-(AP)-A LAUSANNE GAZETTE DISPATCH FROM THE FRENCH FRONTIER TODAY SAID AMERICANS WITH TANKS HAD ARRIVED AT MONTBELIARD, ONLY 10 MILES FROM BELFORT, THE FORTRESS TOWN ON THE VALLEY ROUTE INTO SOUTHWEST GERMANY.

THE SWISS TELEGRAPH AGENCY SAID ABOUT 800 PERSONS, INCLUDING WOMEN, CHILDREN AND OLD MEN, HAD BEEN IMPRESSED BY THE GERMAN SS TO DIG TRENCHES ON THE WEST SIDE OF THE RHINE AROUND HUNINQUE AND SAINT LOUIS, JUST NORTH OF THE SWISS FRONTIER.

DA1056AEW

BERN, SEPT. 7-(AP)-THE SWISS NEWSPAPER DER BUND REPORTED TODAY THAT PIERRE LAVAL, VICHY CHIEF OF GOVERNMENT, HAD REACHED THE GERMAN ISLAND OF MAINAU IN LAKE CONSTANCE, FIVE MILES FROM THE SWISS FRONTIER.

JS759AEW

ADD ROME-(NORGAARD) XX CENTER

AN AMERICAN OFFICER SAID: "IT IS EXPECTED THE ENEMY WILL OFFER RESISTANCE BY DELAYING ACTION UNTIL THE FIFTH ARMY REACHES THE GOTHIC LINE, WHICH HE PROBABLY WILL DEFEND STUBBORNLY."

IN 365 DAYS SINCE THE SALERNO LANDINGS THE FIFTH ARMY HAD HAMMERED THE NAZIS BACK 315 AIRLINE MILES, BUT ROUGHLY TWO-THIRDS OF THAT MILEAGE WAS COVERED IN SEVEN WEEKS AFTER MAY 11, WHEN THE ENEMY WAS HIT A TERRIFIC BLOW ON THE GARIGLIANO-RAPIDO-CASSINO FRONT.

THE WEIGHT OF THAT BLOW SENT TWO GERMAN ARMIES REELING BACK 200 MILES. THE 45 OTHER WEEKS OF THE INVASION HAVE SEEN MANY PROLONGED STALEMATES WHICH AT TIMES THREATENED A REVERSION TO THE STATIC TRENCH WARFARE OF 1914-18.

DA240PEW

SEP 8 1944

ADD ROME-(NORGAARD) XX ANNOUNCED

CAPT. HENRY J.WALSMITH OF DENVER, COLO., LED THE FIRST THUNDERBOLT ATTACKS FROM SOUTHERN FRANCE BASES. HIS FORMATION IS PART OF A GROUP COMMANDED BY COL.STEPHEN B.MACK, ST.JAMES PLACE, YARDLEY, PA.

ROME, SEPT. 7-(AP)-THE CROIX DE GUERRE WITH PALM WAS PINNED ON THE COLORS OF THE COMBINED AMERICAN-FRENCH B-26 MARAUDER WING OF THE MAAF AT ITS SARDINIAN BASE TODAY IN TOKEN OF A CITATION BY GEN.CHARLES DE GAULLE FOR THE FLIERS' SUPPORT OF FRENCH TROOPS IN ITALY LAST SPRING.

SIMILAR AWARDS WERE MADE INDIVIDUALLY TO SIX HIGH RANKING AMERICAN OFFICERS OF THE WING, WHILE A SEVENTH, COL.DONALD L. GILBERT OF REDWOOD CITY,CAL., RECEIVED A SECOND PALM TO HIS PREVIOUSLY AWARDED CROIX DE GUERRE.

OTHER RECIPIENTS OF THE FRENCH CROSS WERE BRIG.GEN.ROBERT M. WEBSTER, 4080 CATHEDRAL AVE., WASHINGTON,D.C.; COL.JOHN P.DOYLE, 67 MILTON AVE., GARDEN CITY, LONG ISLAND,N.Y.; COL.GORDON M.AUSTIN,

848 CLAY AVE., SCRANTON,PA.; LT.COL.WILLIAM ADAMS, 654 MERRICK ST., SHREVEPORT,LA.; COL.JOSEPH R.HOLZAPPLE, MINIER,ILL., AND COL. EUGENE B.FLETCHER, 869 ROSECRANS AVE., SAN DIEGO,CALIF.

WEBSTER IS FORMER WING COMMANDER AND NOW DEPUTY COMMANDER OF THE U.S. 12TH AIR FORCE. DOYLE IS PRESENT WING COMMANDER.

N1006AEW

SEP 8 1944

FIRST LEAD CHINESE

BY SPENCER MOOSA

CHUNGKING, SEPT 7-(AP)-JAPANESE FORCES THRUSTING SOUTHWESTWARD FROM NEWLY CAPTURED KIYANG ARE ONLY 12 MILES FROM THE AMERICAN AIR BASE AT LINGLING, THE CHINESE HIGH COMMAND ANNOUNCED TONIGHT. LINGLING LIES 28 MILES SOUTHWEST OF KIYANG AND 68 MILES FROM THE ENEMY-HELD RAIN CENTER OF HENGYANG.

JAPANESE INFANTRYMEN STRIKING DOWN THE HUNAN-KWANGSI RAILWAY WERE REPORTED ONLY 25 MILES FROM TUNGAN, CLOSE TO THE KWANGSI BORDER AND 95 MILES BELOW HENGYANG. THIS REPRESENTED A 35-MILE GAIN FROM THE POSITION REPORTED LAST NIGHT.

THE JAPANESE ARE EMPLOYING AT LEAST 250,000 MEN IN THE FIGHTING FOR HUNAN, THE CHINESE DECLARED.

THE ENEMY APPARENTLY IS TRYING TO SPLIT CHINA, TEAR A LAND OVERLAND COMMUNICATIONS BETWEEN MANCHURIA AND THE SOUTH CHINA SEA AND SEIZE IMPORTANT AMERICAN AIR BASES IN PREPARATIONS TO FIGHT OFF ANY ATTEMPT THE AMERICANS MIGHT MAKE TO INVADE THE CHINA COAST.

ADDITIONAL ADVANCES ETC XXX PREVIOUS AT START.

SEP 8 1944

KA1144AEW

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS, SOUTHWEST PACIFIC, FRIDAY, SEPT. 7-(AP)-NEW OFFICIAL PHRASEOLOGY TO LABEL JAPANESE AERIAL COWARDICE WAS INSERTED IN TODAY'S COMMUNIQUE OF GEN.DOUGLAS MACARTHUR.

REPORTING AN AIR STRIKE ON DUTCH CELEBES, THE COMMUNIQUE SAID THE ALLIES' "FIGHTER COVER PROBABLY DESTROYED ONE OF SIX NONAGGRESSIVE INTERCEPTORS."

X558PPW

SOMEWHERE IN THE SOUTHWEST PACIFIC-(DELAYED)-(AP)-LT.GEN. GEORGE C.KENNEY, COMMANDER OF THE ALLIED AIR FORCES IN THE SOUTHWEST PACIFIC, HAS AWARDED THE FOLLOWING DECORATIONS TO NEW YORKERS:

AIR MEDAL--T/S DAVID COHEN, 165 BENNETT AVE., NEW YORK; 2ND LT. STEPHEN G.PAZAR, 1460 OAKLEY ST., BRONX; 1ST LT.CHARLES C. BROWN, RFD, MANSVILLE; 1ST LT. FRANK CYCH, 99 MOHR ST., BUFFALO; 2ND LT. WILLIAM KOVALENKO, 1776 BATHGATE AVE., NEW YORK; 1ST LT. DONALD F.PEET, 13 INTERSTATE ST., SUFFERN; 1ST LT. KENNETH B. STORMYR, 7903 14TH AVE., BROOKLYN; FLIGHT OFFICER PERCY TOLSHINSKY, 3708 EAST TREMONT AVE., BRONX; 1ST LT. EDWARD J.TOWNS, 20 WOODLAND PL., WHITE PLAINS; MAJ. HERBERT WALDMAN, 29-11 36TH AVE., LONG ISLAND CITY; 1ST LT. THOMAS O. WALMSLEY, 383 VICTORY BLVD., STATEN ISLAND; 1ST LT. WILLIAM S.WOZNEK, RFD 3, EAST SYRACUSE; S/SGT. HENRY J.DYLONG, 12 STEWART AVE., BUFFALO.

BRONZE OAK LEAF CLUSTER TO AIR MEDAL--2ND LT. EDWIN G.MILLS, 117-70 141ST ST., S. OZONE PARK; T/3 LOWELL E.DEAS, 625 ELMWOOD AVE., NIAGARA FALLS; 1ST LT. HUGH J.MCCONNELL, 551 W. 185TH ST., NEW YORK; 1ST LT. HOWARD S.SMITH, 524 PELTON AVE., STATEN ISLAND.

SECOND BRONZE OAK LEAF CLUSTER--1ST LT.HENRY L.TIMMERMANS, 50-24 214TH ST., BAYSIDE; 1ST LT.THOMAS J.BROWN, 80 PROSPECT AVE., STATEN ISLAND; 1ST LT.MORTIMER C.GOLDMAN, 116 E.MOSHOLU PARKWAY, NEW YORK.

THIRD BRONZE OAK LEAF CLUSTER--1ST LT.HAROLD C.WAY, ROCKVILLE.

SB1231PEW

SEP 8 1944

BY MORRIE LANDSBERG

(WX) WITH U.S.ARMY FORCES ON SAIPAN, JULY 8-(DELAYED)-(AP)-THREE SURVIVORS OF A FIERCE JAPANESE BANZAI ATTACK TOLD TODAY THE FIRST EYEWITNESS ACCOUNT OF THE ENEMY'S PENETRATION OF AMERICAN LINES AT DAYBREAK YESTERDAY.

THE STORY OF THE SAVAGE FIGHT CAME FROM NAVY LT.CHARLES J.BLANK, 26, 230 PATTERSON ROAD, DAYTON, OHIO; TECHNICAL SERGT.FREDERICK N.STILZ, 29, 1419 MYRTLE AVE., BROOKLYN; AND CORPORAL JOSEPH A. FERRER, 23, 205 HELEN ST., SYRACUSE, N.Y.

BLANK, A NAVAL GUNFIRE LIAISON OFFICER WITH THE ARMY BATTALION WHICH SUFFERED THE FIRST ATTACK, SAID THAT DURING THE NIGHT HE HEARD GROUPS OF 40 OR 50 JAPANESE TRYING TO BREAK THROUGH THE OUTER LINES BUT THEY WERE REPULSED.

"ABOUT 10 MINUTES TO FIVE-ALL HELL BROKE LOOSE-," SAID BLANK, WHO CAME OUT OF THE LONG ORDEAL UNINJURED.

THE HEAVYSET NAVAL OFFICER, WHOSE WIFE MRS.SUE BLANK LIVES AT ATHENS, OHIO, ESTIMATED THAT BETWEEN TWO AND THREE THOUSAND JAPS MADE A SCREAMING CHARGE THAT DROVE THE OUTNUMBERED UNITED STATES INFANTRYMEN FROM THE SECTOR ABOVE TANAPAG AND DOWN TO THE BEACH.

"THERE WERE SO MANY WE COULDN'T FIRE FAST ENOUGH," SAID FERRER. 'THE JAPS BAYONETTED FIRST MEN IN THE FOXHOLES. OUR MEN WEREN'T

CAUGHT BY SURPRISE-THEY FELL TO FIRING AT THE OUTER RIM-BUT WE JUST COULDN'T HOLD THEM.

"THEY ATTACKED WITH CLUBS, SWORDS, AND WITH WOODEN GUNS WITH BAYONETS ATTACHED AS WELL AS WITH RIFLES AND MACHINE GUN FIRE. THEIR OFFICERS WERE SLASHING OUR WOUNDED LYING IN THE ROAD. THEY LEFT NO CASUALTIES."

STILZ, BATTALION SERGT.MAJOR SAID THAT FOR A WHILE THE ENEMY HAD THE AMERICANS SURROUNDED.

"WE ESTABLISHED A DEFENSE PEREMITER ON THE BEACH BUT WE WERE RUNNING LOW ON AMMUNITION AND HAD TO MAKE EVERY SHOT COUNT," STILZ CONTINUED. "WE STARTED TO FIGHT OUR WAY BACK TO THE AMERICAN SECTOR AT ELEVEN O'CLOCK YESTERDAY MORNING. BEFORE THAT I SAW THIRTY FIVE OF OUR MEN BACK INTO THE SEA FIRING UNTIL THE WATER GOT TOO HIGH. THEN THEY RAMMED THEIR RIFLES INTO THE SAND."

FERRER SAID 300 MEN STARTED OUT FROM THE BEACH TO REGAIN OUR LINES, DRIVING INLAND ON A ZIGZAG COURSE IN THE GENERAL DIRECTION OF WHERE OUR TROOPS HAD BEEN.

EYEWITNESS ACCOUNT BY LANDSBERG X X X TROOPS HAD BEEN. THEY WALKED A MILE AND A HALF-"IT SEEMED LIKE FIVE MILES" SAID BLANK-TO REACH UNITED STATES POSITIONS.

LANDING CRAFT PICKED UP THE WOUNDED AND REMAINING MEN ON THE BEACH AT 6:15 P.M. YESTERDAY. TWO DESTROYERS RESCUED 135 AMERICANS FROM THE REEFS. BOTH FERRER AND STILZ WERE HIT BY FRAGMENTATION BOMBS BUT THEY DISCOUNTED THEIR INJURIES AS MERE SCRATCHES.

SEP. 8 1944

LT830PEW

BY WILLIAM L.WORDEN

U.S. PACIFIC FLEET HEADQUARTERS, PEARL HARBOR, SEPT 7-(AP)-AMERICAN CARRIER FIGHTER PLANES STRUCK THE PALAU ISLANDS "IN FORCE" TUESDAY (CORRECT), WREAKING DESTRUCTION ON GROUNDED PLANES AND DEFENSES ON THAT ISLAND GROUP FORMING ONE OF JAPAN'S LINKS WITH THE PHILIPPINES.

THIS THRUST INTO ONE OF THE ENEMY'S MOST SECRET AND USEFUL BASES, BUT 550 MILES EAST OF THE PHILIPPINES, WAS ANNOUNCED TODAY BY ADM. CHESTER W.NIMITZ.

IT WAS THE THIRD CARRIER TASK FORCE STRIKE REPORTED THIS WEEK, INDICATING AN INCREASING TEMPO IN THE ACTIONS CLEARING THE WAY FOR POSSIBLE IMPENDING INVASIONS. THE OPERATIONS EMPHASIZED NIMITZ RECENT WORDS THAT "THE WAY TO BEAT THE JAP IS TO KEEP ON HIS TAIL."

THE OTHER CARRIER RAIDS, ANNOUNCED LAST MONDAY, WERE AGAINST THE BONIN AND VOLCANO ISLANDS, FROM 615 TO 750 MILES SOUTH OF TOKYO, AND WAKE ISLAND, 2,300 MILES WEST OF HERE.

NIMITZ REPORTED THAT THE "MANMADE TYPHOON," AS HE REFERS TO THESE CARRIER BORNE ATTACKS, FAILED TO BLOW UP ENEMY AIR INTERCEPTION OVER THE PALAUS. GROUNDED PLANES WERE SET AFIRE AND ANTI-AIRCRAFT EMPLAREMENTS AND WAREHOUSES HEAVILY STRAFED.

THE ATTACK EXTENDED TO BABELTHUAP ISLAND, LARGEST OF THE PALAUS AND AT THE NORTHERN END OF THE GROUP. AN AMMUNITION OR FUEL DUMP THERE WAS DESTROYED AND 17 SMALL CRAFT LEFT BURNING.

PALAU NOW HAS BEEN HIT THREE TIMES BY CARRIER TASK FORCES. THE OTHER ATTACKS WERE LAST MARCH 30-31, THE FIRST OF THE WAR, AND JULY 25-26. SCORES OF RAIDS HAVE BEEN MADE BY HEAVY BOMBERS BASED IN DUTCH NEWGUINEA.

JAPAN HAS LOST 238 PLANES AND PROBABLY 62 MORE IN DEFENSE OF THE PALAUS AGAINST ALLIED LOSSES OF 34 AIRCRAFT.

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OTHER AERIAL ACTIONS ANNOUNCED TODAY WERE:

KURILE ISLANDS, NORTH OF JAPAN--PARAMUSHIRO AND ONNEKOTAN ISLANDS SMACKED TUESDAY BY NAVY PLANES. LANDING BARGES AND PATROL CRAFT STRAFED.

VOLCANOS--IWO ISLAND BOMBED BY ARMY LIBERATORS WEDNESDAY, ENCOUNTERING MODERATE TO INTENSE GROUND FIRE.

MARCUS ISLAND, 1,200 MILES SOUTHEAST OF TOKYO--BOMBED BY ARMY LIBERATORS WEDNESDAY, MAKING THE SECOND LANDBASED ATTACK. MODERATE ANTIAIRCRAFT FIRE DAMAGED ONE BOMBER.

MARIANAS ISLANDS, SOUTH OF THE VOLCANOS--PAGAN ISLAND'S ANTIAIRCRAFT POSITIONS SUBJECTED TO ROCKET FIRE AND STRAFING ON WEDNESDAY.

NAURU ISLAND, JUST BELOW THE EQUATOR AND WEST OF THE

30. 24 — 18627

GILBERTS--RAIDED TUESDAY BY ARMY MEDIUM BOMBERS WHICH
HIT AIRFIELDS AND GUN POSITIONS, ENCOUNTERING MODERATE
FIRE.

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DV523PCW

HONOLULU,SEPT.7-(AP)-ARMY AUTHORITIES TODAY ANNOUNCED THE ARRIVAL IN HAWAII OF THE ARMY BOARD THAT IS MAKING AN OFFICIAL INVESTIGATION OF THE JAPANESE ATTACK ON PEARL HARBOR. THE BOARD, HEADED BY LT.GEN.GEORGE GRUNERT, WAS EXPECTED TO REMAIN TWO WEEKS.

DV556PCW

ADD AN ALEUTIAN BASE - (BELL) XXLANES

THE NEW COMMANDANT HAS SEEN SERVICE WITH THE NAVY UNDER, ON AND ABOVE THE OCEANS. EARLY IN HIS CAREER, AFTER GRADUATION FROM THE NAVAL ACADEMY IN 1911, HE SERVED ON BOTH SUBMARINES AND BATTLESHIPS. HE TOOK UP AVIATION IN 1920 AND AFTER TRAINING WAS DESIGNATED NAVAL AVIATOR FOR BOTH LIGHTER THAN AIR AND HEAVIER THAN AIR CRAFT.

HE COMMANDED THE FIRST HELIUM INFLATED BLIMP IN 1921 AND SUBSEQUENTLY BECAME THE FIRST NAVAL WING COMMANDER AND COMMANDER OF THE FAMOUS "HIGH HAT" FIGHTER SQUADRON ONE. LATER HE SERVED ON THE CARRIERS SARATOGA, LEXINGTON AND RANGER AND COMMANDED THE LATTER VESSEL ON NEUTRALITY PATROL IN THE ATLANTIC JUST PRIOR TO THE PRESENT WAR. HE WAS PROMOTED TO REAR ADMIRAL IN JULY, 1942 AND ASSIGNED TO COMMAND OF THE CARRIER REPLACEMENT SQUADRON OF THE PACIFIC FLEET. HE TRANSFERRED TO HIS SOUTHWEST PACIFIC COMMAND IN AUGUST, 1942.

ADMIRAL WOOD WAS BORN IN 1890 AT GOSHEN,IND., BUT AT PRESENT LISTS HIS HOME AS SEATTLE.

ADD BUENOS AIRES XXTRANSGRESSORS

"THERE IS NO BETTER ANSWER TO THOSE CALLING THE GOVERNMENT 'NAZI' THAN THIS AFFIRMATION IN THE REVOLUTIONARY PROCLAMATION," HE SAID. "TODAY, MORE THAN EVER, WE DECLARE, THIS TIME EMPHATICALLY, FOR PUBLIC REPUDIATION OF ANY FOREIGN OR EXTREMIST IDEOLOGY."

RIO DE JANEIRO, SEPT. 7-(AP)-PRESIDENT GETULIO VARGAS, IN A SPEECH MARKING BRAZIL'S INDEPENDENCE DAY, PROMISED THE NATION TODAY THAT ELECTIONS WOULD BE HELD AGAIN AFTER THE WAR AND REITERATED HIS PLEDGE MADE LAST WINTER THAT ONCE THE COUNTRY HAS RETURNED TO NORMAL THE PEOPLE WILL HAVE "A FREE CHOICE OF THEIR MANDATES.

WHILE POINTING OUT THAT ELECTIONS MUST AWAIT THE "WAR'S END AND A CALM ATMOSPHERE," VARGAS TOLD THE CROWD WHICH JAMMED INTO THE HUGE VASCO DE GAMA FOOTBALL STADIUM "IT IS IMPERATIVE TO PARTICIPATE IN THE CHOICE OF DELEGATES OF PUBLIC POWER X X X AND TO ADOPT A METHOD WHICH REGISTERS EFFECTIVELY THE WILL OF ALL THE INDIVIDUALS WHO CONTRIBUTE TO THE COUNTRY'S PROSPERITY WITH THEIR PRODUCTIVE LABOR."

VARGAS TRACED BRAZIL'S WAR EFFORT AND REAFFIRMED THE NATION'S DETERMINATION TO "AID ITS ALLIED WITH THE MAXIMUM OF ITS POWER AND EFFICIENCY."

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HE INDICATED BRAZIL'S BACKING OF UNITED STATES FOREIGN POLICY ALL THE WAY, SAYING "OUR POLICY OF SOLIDARITY WITH THE UNITED STATES IS A TRADITION."

JR1141PEW

MEXICO CITY,SEPT 7 (AP)-THE FEDERAL INCOME TAX LAW EFFECTING PROFESSIONAL MEN WAS DECLARED UNCONSTITUTIONAL TODAY BY THE SUPREME COURT.

THE COURT UPHELD MARIANO JOSE NORIEGA, ATTORNEY, IN HIS CONTENTION THAT THE LAW CONTAINS CONFLICTING CLAUSES. DEFENDANTS WERE THE FINANCE MINISTRY, CONGRESS AND INCOME TAX BOARD.

GG124PCW

EXICO CITY,SEPT 7-(AP)-PRESIDENT AVILA CAMACHO AND JOHN W. STUDEBAKER, UNITED STATES COMMISSIONER OF EDUCATION, HAD A TALK TODAY ABOUT THE PROBLEM OF ILLITERACY IN THE TWO COUNTRIES AND THE BROADER ONE OF BETTER UNDERSTANDING OF EACH OTHER BY THE TWO PEOPLES.

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STUDEBAKER ON THIS HIS SECOND VISIT AT MEXICO'S INVITATION, IS SPENDING A FULL WEEK STUDYING SCHOOLS AND SCHOOL METHODS HERE AND ARRANGING FOR EXTENSIVE RECIPROCAL EXCHANGE OF TEACHING INFORMATION.

WITH MINISTER OF EDUCATION JAIME TORRES BODET AND AMBASSADOR GEORGE S.MESSERSMITH, STUDEBAKER WORKED OUT PLANS FOR ENLARGING THE GROUP OF NORTH AMERICAN TEACHERS WHO WILL COME HERE NEXT SUMMER TO STUDY SPANISH AT THE UNIVERSITY.

TORRES BODET AND STUDEBAKER LAID THE BASIS FOR MUTUAL RECOGNITION OF EACH COUNTRY'S SCHOLARSHIP CREDITS BY THE SCHOOL OF THE OTHER SO THERE MAY BE CONSIDERABLE EXCHANGE OF STUDENTS.

TORRES BODET VOLUNTEERED TO REVIEW MEXICAN TEXT BOOKS TO SEE THAT THEY ARE CORRECT HISTORICALLY REGARDING THE UNITED STATES AND FREE FROM CAUSES OF FRICTION.

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DV1112PCW

NEW YORK, SEPT 7-(AP)-INDICATIONS THAT SOVIET UNION PURCHASING COMMISSIONS ARE PLANNING ON BUYING GOODS OUTSIDE OF LEND-LEASE ARRANGEMENTS WERE REPORTED TODAY BY THE NEW YORK TIMES AND HERALD TRIBUNE.

THE NEWSPAPERS QUOTED FOREIGN TRADERS AS ANNOUNCING AT A MEETING ON THE FOREIGN CREDIT INTERCHANGE BUREAU YESTERDAY THAT WHILE MOST BUSINESS CONTINUES ON A LEND-LEASE BASIS, THE RUSSIAN PURCHASING COMMISSION HAS BEEN MAKING SOME PURCHASES FOR CASH.

M431AEW

NEW YORK, SEPT 7--RADIO ATLANTIK, CLANDESTINE GERMAN-LANGUAGE STATION WHOSE LOCATION HAS NEVER BEEN OFFICIALLY DISCLOSED, SAID IN A BROADCAST RECORDED BY NBC THAT PARACHUTE TROOP EMERGENCY ALARMS SOUNDED TODAY IN MANY CITIES OF THE GERMAN WEST WALL REGION AND SINGLE AIRBORNE LANDINGS WERE REPORTED.

DA244PEW

NEW YORK, SEPT. 7-(AP)-"JUST WHAT WE WOULD HAVE EXPECTED OF HER." THAT WAS THE COMMENT TODAY OF THE SOCIALLY PROMINENT FAMILY OF THE AMERICAN WOMAN WHO LED FRENCH UNDERGROUND RESISTANCE ALONG THE RIVIERA -- ISABEL TOWNSEND PELL.

STEPHEN PELL, UNCLE OF THE 43-YEAR-OLD MISS PELL, SAID HE WAS "NOT AT ALL SURPRISED" BY REPORTS OF HER LEGENDARY FEATS WITH THE FFI.

"SHE HAS ALWAYS BEEN A VERY REMARKABLE GIRL, TREMENDOUSLY ENERGETIC," HE SAID. "LAST WINTER WHEN I HEARD SHE HAD BEEN IMPRISONED BY THE NAZIS I SAID, 'WELL, IF THAT IS TRUE, I'M SURE SHE'S RUNNING THE WHOLE CAMP BY NOW.'"

MRS. LIVINGSTON PELL, A COUSIN, REPORTED MISS PELL HAD ATTENDED THE EXCLUSIVE MISS MADEIRA'S SCHOOL NEAR WASHINGTON, D.C., IN VIRGINIA, AND HAD MADE HER DEBUT IN NEW YORK "SOME 20 YEARS AGO."

"SHE HAS SPENT MOST OF HER LIFE ABROAD," PELL SAID. "THE LAST LETTER I HAD FROM HER, A YEAR AGO, DIDN'T SAY ANYTHING ABOUT THE MAQUIS. SHE JUST TOLD OF HER WORK WITH THE FRENCH CHILDREN.

"SHE BEGAN HELPING THE CHILDREN WHEN WAR BEGAN, RAISING MONEY, AND THEN GRADUALLY TOOK OVER THE WHOLE SHOW. AS I UNDERSTAND IT, SHE WAS RUNNING EVERYTHING ALL ALONG THE RIVIERA."

MISS PELL, KNOWN TO THE FRENCH BY HER UNDERGROUND NAME "FREDRICKA," NOW IS SERVING AS UNOFFICIAL "CHIEF OF STAFF" FOR THE AMERICAN GENERAL OF THE LIBERATING ARMIES IN SOUTHERN FRANCE.

HER MOTHER IS MRS. COTTEN SMITH OF WARRENTON, VA.

JR1103PEW

NEW YORK, SEPT 7-(AP)-ERNIE PYLE, SCRIPPS-HOWARD COLUMNIST WHOSE INFORMALLY WRITTEN, PERSONALIZED DISPATCHES PRESENTED THE ENLISTED MAN'S VIEW OF FIGHTING, IS COMING HOME FROM THE WARS FOR A LONG REST.

IN A FAREWELL COLUMN FROM PARIS, DISTRIBUTED BY UNITED FEATURES SYNDICATE, PYLE SAID: "I'M LEAVING FOR ONE REASON ONLY--BECAUSE I HAVE JUST GOT TO STOP. X X X I HAVE HAD ALL I CAN TAKE FOR A WHILE."

"I'VE BEEN IMMERSED IN IT TOO LONG," PYLE CONTINUED. "MY SPIRIT IS WOBBLY AND MY MIND IS CONFUSED. THE HURT HAS FINALLY BECOME TOO GREAT."

GEORGE CARLIN, GENERAL MANAGER OF UNITED FEATURES, TODAY SAID IT WAS NOT KNOWN WHETHER PYLE WOULD RETURN BY SHIP OR PLANE AND THAT THE DATE OF HIS ARRIVAL WAS UNDETERMINED.

"BUT I KNOW THAT HE PLANS TO GO DIRECTLY TO ALBUQUERQUE, N.M., WHERE HE HAS A HOME, AND GET AWAY FROM EVERYTHING," CARLIN SAID.

THE SMALL, SLIGHT GRAY-HAIRED PYLE HAS BEEN OVERSEAS SINCE JULY, 1942, RETURNING ONLY FOR A SHORT VISIT IN SEPTEMBER, 1943. HE HAS FILED HIS STORIES OF HEROISM, COMEDY AND TRAGEDY FROM ALL THE IMPORTANT SECTORS IN THE NORTH AFRICAN, MEDITERRANEAN AND EUROPEAN THEATERS. PYLE ESTIMATED HE HAS WRITTEN MORE THAN 700,000 WORDS DURING MORE THAN TWO YEARS OF SHARING DAY-TO-DAY EXPERIENCES WITH ALLIE SOLDIERS.

ALTHOUGH PYLE PLANS TO RETURN HOME FOR AN INDEFINITE PERIOD, TWO OF HIS CLOSEST FRIENDS WILL CONTINUE THEIR WORK IN THE EUROPEAN THEATER--DON WHITEHEAD AND HAL BOYLE, ASSOCIATED PRESS WAR CORRESPONDENTS. BOYLE RECEIVED PAINFUL BACK INJURIES NEAR PARIS RECENTLY WHEN HIS JEEP WAS INVOLVED IN AN ACCIDENT BUT IS CONTINUING WITH HIS DAILY COLUM, "LEAVES FROM A WAR CORRESPONDENT'S NOTEBOOK."

DA1PEW

WEST POINT, N.Y., SEP 7-(AP)-MAJ.GEN.E.LEITAO DE CARVALHO, CHIEF OF THE BRAZILIAN DELEGATION ON THE JOINT BRAZIL-UNITED STATES DEFENSE COMMISSION, ACTING FOR THE BRAZILIAN MINISTER OF WAR, CONFERRED THE CROSS OF THE ORDER OF MILITARY MERIT ON THE U.S. MILITARY ACADEMY CORPS OF CADETS TODAY.

THE CEREMONY AT RETREAT PARADE WAS AN OBSERVANCE OF THE ANNIVERSARY OF BRAZIL'S DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE, SEPT. 7, 1822. THE DECORATION WAS RECEIVED FOR THE CADETS BY MAJ.GEN.FRANCIS B.WILBY SUPERINTENDENT OF THE ACADEMY.

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MQ743PEW

ALEXANDRIA BAY,N.Y.,SEPT 7-(AP)-THE KINGSTON, CANADIAN STEAMSHIP LINE ST.LAWRENCE RIVER STEAMER, WAS DRIVEN AGROUND ON HAMMOND SHOALS BY A STIFF WIND TODAY. SOME 100 PASSENGERS WERE REMOVED SAFELY BY A SISTER SHIP, AND A SALVAGE FIRM'S TUGS PREPARED TO PULL THE KINGSTON FREE.

THE COAST GUARD REPORTED THAT THE 250-FOOT SHIP APPARE

WAS UNHARMED WHEN IT WAS SWUNG SIDEWISE ONTO A REEF ABOUT ONE-QUARTER MILE OFF SHORE AFTER THE WIND SNAPPED A HAWSER WHILE THE KINGSTON WAS EDGING IN TO A DOCK.

U.S. COAST GUARDSMEN STOOD BY WHILE THE PASSENGERS WERE REMOVED TO THE RAPIDS PRINCE, WHICH WAS REROUTED FROM PRESCOTT,ONT., TO RETURN THE RIDERS THERE. THE CREW OF THE KINGSTON REMAINED ABOARD HER WHILE A KINGSTON,ONT., SALVAGE CONCERN SENT TUGS.

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(NO PICKUP)

WASHINGTON,SEPT.7-(AP)-THE POSTWAR RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN SURFACE AND AIR CARRIERS IS EXPECTED TO FIGURE IN TESTIMONY BEFORE THE CIVIL AERONAUTICS BOARD FRIDAY BY THE MATSON NAVIGATION COMPANY WHICH IS APPLYING FOR AIR ROUTES FROM HAWAII TO LOS ANGELES, SAN FRANCISCO, PORTLAND AND SEATTLE.

TESTIMONY OF HAWAIIAN AIRLINES LTD., AN APPLICANT FOR HAWAII-CALIFORNIA ROUTES, WAS CONCLUDED TODAY FOLLOWING CROSS-EXAMINATION OF FORD STUDEBAKER, ASSISTANT OPERATIONS MANAGER, HAROLD CADY, FREIGHT TRAFFIC MANAGER, AND ALVIN P.ADAMS, TRAFFIC CONSULTANT FOR THE HAWAIIAN FIRM.

A BRIEF FILED BY THE NATIONAL FEDERATION OF AMERICAN SHIPPING, INC., WHICH OBSERVERS BELIEVE PRESAGES WHAT MIGHT BE EXPECTED TO HIGHLIGHT CROSS-EXAMINATION OF THE MATSON WITNESSES, STATES:

"FROM A COMPETITIVE STANDPOINT THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN RAILROADS AND STEAMSHIPS, ON THE ONE HAND, AND SURFACE CARRIERS AND AIRPLANES, ON THE OTHER, IS WHOLLY DIFFERENT. PRACTICALLY EVERY KIND OF TRAFFIC THAT CAN BE HANDLED BY RAILROAD CAN BE HANDLED BY STEAMSHIP AND VICE VERSA AND WHERE RAILROADS AND STEAMSHIPS OPERATE PARALLEL SERVICES THEY COMPETE WITH EACH OTHER FOR ALL KINDS OF TR

"AIRPLANES, AT LEAST IN THE PRESENT STATE OF DEVELOPMENT, CARRY ONLY PASSENGERS, MAIL AND LIGHT HIGH-CLASS FREIGHT OF THE TYPE SOMETIMES CALLED EXPRESS FREIGHT. THE AIRPLANE, THEREFORE, IS A SUPPLEMENTARY AND COMPLEMENTARY TRANSPORTATION FACILITY WHICH CAN BE FREELY UTILIZED BY SURFACE CARRIERS WITHOUT STIFLING COMPETITION OR OTHERWISE INJURING THE PUBLIC INTEREST."

WITH FIVE APPLICANTS, IN ADDITION TO MATSON, STILL TO BE HEARD, PLUS THE INTERVENORS, CAB EXAMINERS THOMAS L.WRENN AND LAWRENCE J. KOSTERS ESTIMATED THE HEARING WOULD RUN THROUGHOUT THE REST OF THIS WEEK AND ALL NEXT WEEK.

ED ALBANIA

ASSOCIATED PRESS

... PUPPET CAB... GERMAN-OCCUPIED ... UNDER THE PREMIERSHIP OF IBRAHIM ...ICACU, WHO HAS A LONG RECORD OF COLLABORATION, WAS ANNOUNCED BY THE TIRANA RADIO TODAY IN A BROADCAST RECORDED BY THE FCC. THE NEW GOVERNMENT WAS SET UP WHEN THE TEMPORARY REGIME OF FIQRI DINE RESIGNED A FEW DAYS AGO.

THIS WAS THE SIXTH MAJOR SHIFT IN RECENT WEEKS IN GOVERNMENTS WHICH HAD BEEN AIDING THE AXIS. THE OTHER NATIONS AFFECTED WERE FINLAND, ROMANIA, HUNGARY, BULGARIA AND SLOVAKIA.

DA153PEW

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

THE FIRST MONTH OF MARSHAL FOCH'S POWERFUL OFFENSIVE WHICH LED TO THE END OF WORLD WAR 1 WAS COMPLETED ON SEPT. 8, 1918. IT SAW THE TROOPS OF KAISER WILHELM IN THEIR LAST DITCH IN NORTHERN FRANCE FACING A DIFFICULT AND DANGEROUS RETREAT TO THE HOMELAND.

PROBABLY NO OTHER MONTH HAD BEEN OF EQUAL IMPORTANCE IN MILITARY HISTORY SINCE NAPOLEON WAS DEFEATED AT LEIPSIG AND BEGAN HIS FINAL RETREAT INTO FRANCE.

TODAY'S FRONTLINE REPORTS PUT THE ALLIES AT THE VERY THRESHOLD OF GERMANY, WITH MOST OF HITLER'S NAZIS CLEARED FROM THE AREAS THAT

WERE BATTLEFIELDS IN 1918.

THE 1944 WHIRLWIND OFFENSIVE OF THE LAST 30 DAYS HAS BEEN SWIFTER AND HAS CARRIED FURTHER THAN IN 1918. IT HAS PERHAPS WRITTEN A STILL GREATER CHAPTER IN MILITARY HISTORY.

MQ1038PEW

-- FOUR YEARS AGO TODAY --
BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS
SEPT.7, 1940 -- GERMANS SPREAD DESTRUCTION THROUGH LARGE AREAS OF LONDON IN GREAT AIR RAID; COMMUNICATIONS AND PUBLIC SERVICES HARD HIT. ROMANIA AGREES TO CEDE SOUTHERN DOBRUJA TO BULGARIA.
MK641AEW

NIGHT LEAD THE ROAD TO BERLIN
BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS
1--RUSSIAN FRONT: 312 MILES (FROM OUTSIDE PULTUSK)
2--WESTERN FRONT: 362 MILES (FROM BREDA, NETHERLANDS)
3--SOUTHERN FRANCE: 510 MILES (FROM ARBOIS)
4--ITALIAN FRONT: 585 MILES (FROM RICCIONE MARINA)
JP1018PEW

EUROPEAN WAR FLASHBACK
BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS
SEPT. 8, 1918--SOUTH OF THE AISNE RIVER AMERICAN TROOPS BEAT OFF REPEATED GERMAN COUNTERATTACKS, WHILE BRITISH AND FRENCH ARMI CONTINUED THEIR PRESSURE ON THE RETREATING GERMANS ON THE LINKED-UP ALLIED FRONTS, MAKING GAINS TOWARD ST.QUENTIN AND LAON.
SEPT. 8, 1940--AS THE GERMANS MADE ANOTHER RAID ON THE LONDON AREA, REICHSMARSHAL GOERING ANNOUNCED HE HAD TAKEN PERSONAL COMMAND OF THE GERMAN AIR ATTACKS ON BRITAIN.
JR1032PEW

SEP 8 1944

AMERICANS OPEN BATTLE FOR REICH ALONG WIDE FRONT

Boni

SEP 9 1944

Heavy U. S. Blows Crush Enemy Defenses Before Siegfried Line.

ALBERT CANAL CROSSED

British, Dutch Forces Leap Waterway, 25 Miles of the Prussian Border.

SUPREME HEADQUARTERS ALLIED EXPEDITIONARY FORCE, Saturday, Sept. 9.—(AP) The U. S. First army seized the Belgian fortress of Liege and pressed on today to within 18 miles of the German frontier as enemy defenses buckled along a 200-mile front before the Siegfried Line under crushing blows opening the battle for Germany. NIGHT

The U. S. Third army planted three more bridgeheads across the Moselle river, last water barrier before Germany's Saar basin, and deepened them with tanks and infantry in violent fighting after smashing 6,000 enemy troops that tried to move behind it between Metz and Verdun.

British and Dutch forces burst across the Albert canal—which the Germans consider the bulwark of their northern flank—and pounded on five miles to within 25 miles of the Prussian border before colliding with German forces deployed in strength.

2 Belgian Ports Fall

Two Belgian ports on the channel—the famed tourist city of Oostende and the small fishing center of Nieuport 10 miles west—fell to Canadian forces, giving the Allies their first landing points close to the front unhampered by enemy fire.

Canadian patrols said the Germans had cleared out of Oostende, which has a large inner and outer harbor and vast quays and piers.

One British column, striking toward Germany in a drive coordinated with that of the American First army, sped 20 miles east of Leuven (Louvain) to St. Trond, which is 20 miles northwest of fallen Liege.

It was only 10 miles from a junction with an American column which pounded up 10 miles north of Huy to the town of Faimes.

The American forces pushing past Liege—where the Germans broke the Belgian defenses in 1940—were within 20 miles of the enemy gateway city of Aachen after reaching the village of Romsee, three miles east of Liege.

Along its 75-mile front, the First army gained an average of 12 miles east of the Meuse river and ployed deep into the Ardennes Forest, reaching Maissin, a village 25 miles west of the Luxembourg border.

Only dense mine fields and spotted German units in the forest slowed the advance.

Drive Past Sedan

On the extreme south of this front, the First army drove 12 miles east of Sedan to St. Cecile, and 12 miles southeast to Blagny.

The Germans' surprise attack on a Headquarters outfit testified to the heat of the battle raging on the Third army front. In the gen-

Americans Capture Liege, Gain on Moselle; British and Dutch Sweep Over Albert Canal; Allies Block Off Balkans, Trap 250,000 Nazis

30 24 — 18631

eral melee, 25 Panther tanks were knocked out and most of the 6,000 enemy troops were captured.

The Third army's drive into Metz and the First army move on Aachen were aimed at two of the most heavily fortified sectors of the Siegfried Line. Aachen is an outpost of the line.

Events were moving fast on the channel. The Canadians surrounded Dunkerque, and Poles on the east drove deep into the German rearguards covering the retreat of forces across the Schelde river, from where they have been slipping by barge into the Netherlands at night.

The Poles had heavy going in driving to Roulers, 24 miles southeast of Oostende, but advance elements pressed on 10 miles northeast to Thielt, taking a large number of prisoners, including whole companies.

On their left, Canadian armor reached Dixmude, 13 miles south of Oostende, and captured Bergues, five miles from Dunkerque.

These successes added to the bag of prisoners taken by the British Second army in northern Belgium, where 8,000 Germans were rounded up within 24 hours.

(The Nazi-controlled Norwegian radio said Berlin newspapers confirmed that a new Western front commander-in-chief had been chosen for the climactic struggle—Field Marshal Gen. Walter Von Model, Russian front veteran, the Federal Communications Commission reported).

Supreme headquarters lifted a temporary news blackout to disclose the latest advances on the Siegfried Line.

The British broke the Albert canal line at Beeringen, 35 miles southeast of Antwerp, and drove five miles beyond to near Bourg-Leopold, about 25 miles from the German border — beyond which lie the Rhineland industrial cities of Dusseldorf and Cologne.

The U. S. First army, crushing enemy resistance before Liege, moved up near the city's western outskirts, with the Prussian frontier some 24 miles ahead.

While resistance crumbled before their blows, the Third army was locked with the Germans in some of the grimmest battling since it burst out of the hedgerows of Normandy.

A front dispatch said the Third army forced two new crossings just south of embattled Metz and a third to the south near Toul, giving the Doughboys a total of five bridgeheads on the Moselle.

Cross Moselle

Both infantry and armor were being shoved across to the east bank in spite of raking fire from artillery batteries, which were under heavy counterfire from big U. S. guns.

The German force that tried to cut behind, struck by moonlight from dense woods in which it had been lurking, surrounded a headquarters, but was held off by pick-up American forces of clerks and technicians until tank troops came up and routed them.

The Third still stuck to footholds in the big city of Metz itself, and brought up other forces north of there along the Moselle.

The American Seventh army, coming up from southern France to join the final battle for Germany, drove through Besancon and headed down the last 50 miles to the Belfort gap — the best route into the southern Rhineland.

Without aerial reconnaissance and with too few troops to man the pillboxes and forts of the Siegfried Line, the Germans must guess where these masses of tanks, artillery and infantry are going to deal the big blow — and they cannot afford to be wrong.

One high U. S. staff officer declared the Germans cannot even afford an error of 50 miles, because they cannot shift forces that distance under Allied aerial assault in time to save the situation.

The British Second and the American First raced through once-fortified territory which the Germans had stripped of guns for the overrun positions in Europe.

After wiping out the resistance at Huy, 16 miles southwest of Liege, the Doughboys drove on 15 miles northeast along the Meuse river to the fortress' environs along a route littered with burning German vehicles.

Twenty-six miles ahead is the German city of Aachen, an outpost of the Siegfried Line.

Fight in Ardennes Forest

There was heavier fighting in the Ardennes Forest to the south after the Americans broke across the Meuse at many points. In the center of the forest, the Doughboys captured Louette-St. Pierre and Bievre, the latter little more than 30 miles from Luxembourg's border.

(The Germans said that in the drive on Liege, the Americans were advancing on both sides of the Meuse.)

Here, as well as farther south on Lt. Gen. George S. Patton's Third army front, the Germans were waging a bitter holding fight to purchase time for getting the Siegfried Line ready for action.

This belt of fortifications, stretching from the Netherlands to the Swiss frontier, was constructed on the theory that the attackers would be certain to penetrate it, and hence it requires a mobile reserve of high-caliber combat troops to cut them off.

But such a type of defense on the 400-mile line would call for a minimum of 40 divisions, which it is extremely doubtful the Germans can muster.

Thus to the enemy, from here on scraps of information, even hints of major movements, will be invaluable. Hence, the news blackout.

This secrecy did not apply to the action along the French and Belgian channel coasts, where a British general who led the dash to Antwerp estimated 120,000 Germans were sealed off.

Canadians and Poles hemming in the ports of Boulogne and Calais faced a bitter fight from fairly strong enemy forces which had been left behind.

British and Canadian forces were reported within 15 miles of Dunkerque on the south in a drive from Ypres and were little more than 18 miles from the Belgian city of Bruges.

They were herding a big pocket of Germans toward the channel north of Gent, where remnants of the mauled 15th army are frantically trying to escape into Holland.

British Reach Dixmude

Field dispatches which were unconfirmed said the British had reached Dixmude, 13 miles south of the Belgian port of Ostende.

Newly-captured prisoners declared they had no desire to attempt escape, since it meant return to Germany and a fanatical fight to the death.

Farther south, the big French port of Le Havre was under assault by land and air.

American heavy bombers joined the battle with attacks on an ordnance depot at Kastel and an armored vehicle plant at Gustavsburg.

Fighters and fighter bombers wrecked a convoy of more than 300 vehicles heading northeast toward Germany some 70 miles south of Orleans, far back of the front.

ALLIES STRIKE TO SMASH FOE'S SIEGFRIED LINE

End of Germany by Early November Is Forecast in Headquarters Dispatch.

3 MORE BRIDGEHEADS WON

Yanks Break Up Counter-attack by 6000 Nazi Troops With 35 Tanks Near Metz.

SEP 9 1944

London, Sept. 8 (A. P.).—Gen. Eisenhower swung four Allied armies against the Siegfried Line for a knockout punch today and a dispatch from the invasion commander's headquarters declared that the end for Germany may come by early November.

Not even the highly advertised Siegfried Line appeared to be of much concern any more to the Allied command.

The swiftness of victory will be determined only by the speed with which gasoline and other supplies can keep up with the rocket-like advances of the Allied armies, said a dispatch by Howard Cowan, Associated Press correspondent who represented the combined American press at Gen. Eisenhower's headquarters. The dispatch, held up for five days, was released from censorship tonight.

Big Fight Already Over.

The belief that the last big battle in the west has already been fought was expressed as these developments marked the front—cloaked in a strict news blackout to mask Gen. Eisenhower's next moves:

1. Lieut.-Gen. George S. Patton's Third United States Army poured troops over five bridgeheads across the Moselle River in eastern France in the face of a storm of German fire.

2. The Second British Army cracked the enemy's famous Albert Canal Line in northern Belgium.

3. The First United States Army of Lieut.-Gen. Courtney H. Hodges moved up to the famous fortress area of Liege in Belgium.

4. The Seventh United States Army under Lieut.-Gen. M. Patch closed in from the Mediterranean on Besancon, only fifty miles from the Belfort Gap Road to the Rhine, just above Switzerland.

5. The British spearhead and the First and Third United States Army forces were only about twenty-five miles from the German frontier.

6. Two thousand American and British heavy bombers heaved shattering loads of explosive on the rear nerve centers of the Siegfried Line in attacks such as have been the preludes to nearly all major Allied offensives.

Patton's Men Resisted.

The array of four armies was in position or nearly in position to strike any one of several critical points, from the Swiss border to the British sector ten miles below the Dutch frontier.

Gen. Patton's men were striking into the strongest resistance toward the tough defenses of the Saar. His three newest bridgeheads were just below Metz and near Toul, west of Nancy.

The First Army, aiming at the vital Ruhr and Rhineland from Belgium, was near Liege, only about twenty-five miles from Aachen in Germany, and was filtering through the rough Ardennes toward one of the weaker links in the German defenses.

The Germans needed forty or fifty divisions to hold all the Siegfried Line strongly—forces which they apparently lacked—and Gen. Eisenhower's step was intended to take full advantage of the wide-open possibility of keeping the Germans guessing until too late to shift their reserves.

Whether the main blow would come across the level fields of the Dutch "appendix" province of Limburg, through the fortress chain around Liege, the Ardennes forest, the Metz Gap or the Belfort Gap was left to the Nazi imagination.

The Germans, stiffening in apparent desperation along the whole buffer front before the Siegfried Line and the Rhine, were putting up their fiercest fight since Normandy along the Moselle, where Gen. Patton's Third Army, battling into Metz, was twenty miles from the West Wall.

Supreme Headquarters announced that patrols which had slugged their way into the city of Nancy on Gen. Patton's right flank had been forced to withdraw. However, the Americans clung firmly to Toul, eleven miles to the west.

[DNB, German official news agency, broadcast today that the "large-scale detaching movements" forced upon the German command following the American breakthrough at Avranches in Normandy "may not be considered ended." DNB said that the Germans were now standing on a line formed by the Lower Schelde west of Antwerp, the Albert Canal across northern Belgium, the Meuse, the upper Moselle and a line running down to the Swiss frontier.]

The British Second Army crossed the Albert Canal near Beeringen, twenty-seven miles northeast of Leuven, and smashed on five miles to the area of Bourg-Leopold, forty miles east of Antwerp and about twenty-five miles from the German border due eastward.

Gen. Hodges's First Army captured Huy on the Meuse, after a new crossing of the stream in that area eighteen miles northeast of Namur, then drove on almost fifteen miles to the vicinity of Liege, twenty-three miles from the border and twenty-five from Aachen, German hot spring resort and the seat of Charlamagne's empire.

It was noteworthy that neither of these thrusts—one across the Albert Canal, first world war defense line, and the other deeply into Belgium's greatest fort triangle — encountered more than medium resistance and no massive fortified positions.

Transferred Their Guns.

This seemed to substantiate reports current weeks ago that the Germans had depleted much of their defense system in the Low Countries by transferring their guns up to the now lost Atlantic Wall.

South of the Liege-Namur sector the First Army was across the Meuse River almost its whole length. These advances bulged steadily into the Ardennes forest toward Luxembourg. Latest reports placed the Americans half way across the forest region in of Louette-St. Pierre, eighteen miles north of Sedan and thirteen miles southeast of Givet, and the village of Bievres, eighteen miles southeast of Sedan.

[Another German general surrendered to the British Second Army BBC said in a German language broadcast recorded at New York today by NBC.]

A dispatch this morning from Associated Press correspondent Edward D. Ball said that the American Third Army was moving steadily across the Moselle River below Metz, although heavy German fire made progress slow and costly.

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"An indication that the Germans are using all available forces in the Moselle basin defense is the fact that Nazi officers from six different divisions have been captured in the United States bridgehead area south of Metz," Mr. Ball wrote.

Germans Hitting Back.

The Germans were hitting back with all their might, keeping up the drumming artillery fire which earlier forced abandonment of a bridgehead at Pont-a-Mousson, the Third Army's first setback since the Normandy breakthrough.

This was the Germans' dilemma:

The Allies now are moving into a position to open a major assault against the Siegfried Line anywhere along the front, and the weakened German army simply has not enough men to fill its last-hope defense system everywhere in the strength necessary to stop such an attack.

For the Germans it is mainly a problem of disposition of reserves.

As one high Allied staff officer explained: "We have them guessing where to put them, and with our air reconnaissance we know what their guesses are."

An official announcement last night said that the enemy now had been cleared entirely from the historic French fortress city of Sedan. A sizable German garrison had been pocketed there for nearly a week.

Around Boulogne and Calais and inland from Dunkerque the clean-up was moving into its final stage. The net was drawn tighter around Boulogne and Calais. The Paris radio said that Canadian advance units had pushed within half a mile of Dunkerque, but this was not confirmed.

Strong Canadian tank and infantry forces reached Dixmude, fifteen miles south of Ostend and

twenty miles east of Dunkirk today in a thirty-five mile advance from St. Omer.

On the Canadians' right Polish armor and infantry pushed northeast twenty miles from Ypres through Roulers to the outskirts of Thielt, fifteen miles west of Gent and fifteen miles southeast of Bruges.

Supreme Headquarters, Allied Expeditionary Force, Sept. 8 (AP)—General Eisenhower's great assault front, bulging within 25 miles of Germany's Siegfried Line at three points, was placed under a news blackout tonight to mask the preparations of the final massive assault to burst open the way to Berlin.

The three great salients were:

The British were across the Albert Canal, 40 miles east of Antwerp.

The American First Army reached the outskirts of the Belgian fortress city of Liege, 26 miles from Aachen in Germany.

Lieut. Gen. George S. Patton's American Third Army closed in along the Moselle all the way from north of Metz almost to Nancy.

These may be the last positions disclosed for the time being.

Bitter Delaying Fights

Meanwhile, through the Ardennes Forest and all the way south to the approaches of the Belfort Gap, which Lieut. Gen. Alexander M. Patch's Seventh Army was nearing, the Allied assault team was closing up on the Siegfried Line against bitter German delaying fights.

Moselle River Front, Sept. 8 (AP)—The Third Army threw three more bridgeheads across the Moselle river and enlarged two others against stiff resistance today.

Captured Nazi General Disgusted Over His Men's Lack Of Weapons

By Roger D. Greene

With the British Second Army Near the Netherlands Border, Sept. 8 (AP)—Lieut. Gen. Sir Miles C. Dempsey's army poured across the Albert Canal today, blazing a trail for the next phase of the Allied campaign as broken and by-passed German remnants fell back into Channel ports and tried to escape into Holland.

All avenues of the enemy's retreat to the east and southeast have been cut off, and prisoners confess they are not eager to go back to Germany.

Nazi General Disgusted

Lieut. Gen. Seyffert, commander of the 348th German Infantry Division, who was captured with his entire staff north of Antwerp yesterday, expressed disgust with attempts to continue the war without proper weapons.

When an escorting officer commented that he had seen only two German planes since D-day, the general said bitterly, "You've seen two more than I have."

Germans Hide In Daytime

Ugly tempered bands of Nazis are still wandering along the back roads, hiding in the daytime and trying to shoot their way out at night.

"There is a party of 6,000 Huns wandering around in one area, a British staff officer said.

Sizable German pockets are resisting in the area northeast of captured Gent.

Poised For Drive Into Holland

(The remainder of this dispatch was filed September 6, two days ago, and was the first in several days from the British front.)

British troops, resting for the moment, are ready to pour into Holland with more tanks and guns than the Germans ever saw before.

A headquarters staff officer today (Wednesday) told the plan for the spectacular operations tomorrow, but all that can be said now is that by the time American newspaper readers see this we shall be driving very far into another country.

206 Miles In Six Days

There have been rumors that we have been cut off, that we have gone too far and that our supply lines have been severed, but neither the British nor the Belgians are worried.

Lieut. Gen. B. G. Horrocks, commander of the British corps which made the spectacular dash to Antwerp and covered 206 miles in six days, said:

"Our flanks were a bit thin and at one time we had one division holding 65 miles, with the Boche trying to escape through them. I am proud of them. There hasn't been a single bellyache.

A "Funny Incident"

"There was a funny incident yesterday when a German Panther went to shoot up some of our leaguers (units camped along the route). You'd never guess what target the Boche chose. It was, of all things, an anti-tank regiment. In something less than two minutes it had 16 holes in it."

General Horrocks estimated that 120,000 Germans were still caught in a trap in northwest France and along the Belgian coast.

Supplies Called Ample

"The enemy is trying desperately to get out, sometimes sneaking across our lines of communication at night, sometimes shooting their way out, but they are completely disorganized," he added.

The commander said he had heard reports of Allied troops fighting in Holland, but declared: "We definitely are not over the Holland frontier yet."

Despite the long distance covered so rapidly from Normandy, the general said, he was not worried about supplies.

"I am sitting pretty for another 250 miles," he declared, "with plenty of ammunition, petrol and food."

(An advance of 250 airline miles from Brussels might carry British troops to Bremen or Hannover, 150 miles from Berlin.)

"Duodenal Divisions"

"As to the future, I think the Germans may have sufficient forces inside Germany to check us, but not hold us. All they have left now is the duodenal divisions—the old chaps with big stomachs.

"We expect some opposition on the Albert Canal, on the Siegfried Line and on the Rhine, which is 600 yards across and has E-boats on it. When we reach the Rhine there should be a novel battle, and we'll see what E-boats can do against tanks and guns.

Only the SS is fighting bitterly to the end, he added.

"The SS must be killed off—all of them—or the same thing will be happening to our children 20 years from now," he said.

A Dutch battalion has arrived in Brussels to act as guides for the British army, and Prince Bernhard, commander of the Dutch forces, is "somewhere about," Horrocks said.

STABS BY PINCERS MAY TOPPLE REICH

Allied High Command Thinks Big Battles Are Past

This dispatch comes from the correspondent assigned to represent the American press at General Eisenhower's headquarters. It was written last Sunday, before the Germans' stand on the Moselle river, and has just been released from censorship.

By HOWARD COWAN

General Eisenhower's Headquarters, Sept. 3 (AP—Delayed)—The continued retreat of the German armies and their failure to make any kind of organized stand since the Allies pushed them across the Seine leaves but one conclusion—that Hitler has lost the war in the west.

It is most likely that the last big battle of the war on the western front already has been fought. Armored pincers will simply keep on stabbing first here, then there, until Germany herself is overrun—just as northern France and Belgium have been overrun in the past few days.

Time Of Little Concern

How long this will take is a matter of the least concern to the Allies.

Most think the jig will be up by early November.

This includes some conservatives who a few weeks ago wouldn't even guess at all.

General Eisenhower himself went before a hundred newspapermen in London last week and repeated a statement he made in Algiers last Christmas: "That the Hun would be licked in '44 if everyone does his part." It is not unreasonable to assume that the supreme commander allowed himself some margin to work in.

Wait For Supplies

It is no secret that the speed of the Allied advance is governed only by the time it takes for supplies to catch up with the gasoline-devouring tanks and trucks. Things have developed to a point where one can ask: "When will we be here?"—pointing to any spot in Germany. One gets a prompt and direct answer, qualified by "If the gasoline and ammunition keep up with us."

Lieut. Gen. George S. Patton, Jr., is going at a clip which frequently leaves communications far behind. On several occasions, he has not waited for gasoline trucks to catch up. Hundreds of gallons of captured German fuel powered Patton's tanks in their helter-skelter dashes through and around Nazi defenses.

Blind Strategy Cited

Allied commanders are cheered by the progress which they say would have been absolutely impossible except for Hitler's blind strategy of holding on until his forced withdrawal turned into first a retreat and then a rout.

It is to be expected that isolated pockets of resistance will be encountered here and there and the Allies are ready for them. The Nazis may try to stand on the Siegfried Line, but this is causing no great concern.

The four-year-old fortifications are not expected to halt the Allies any more than the Maginot Line slowed Hitler in 1940.

Although each day sees Allied troops occupying larger chunks of territory once dominated by the Germans, it is still clear that the main objective is destruction of the German army itself and not necessarily the strategical moves that look good on the war maps.

One other consideration has figured in the strategy, however: The liquidation of as many robot bomb and V-2 sites as possible. It is evident now that the Germans probably thought they could use the buzz-bomb punishment of London as a weapon to persuade the Allies to reconsider their "unconditional surrender" ultimatum and bring the war to a quicker end with more lenient terms.

Ready For Gas Use

Though peace feeler rumors began to fly during the past week as Allied armies neared the border of Germany, one can say with absolute certainty that nothing of a nature serious enough to require the attention of the military has been received to date.

Neither has the rumor that the Germans are preparing to use gas had any effect on Allied plans.. We always have been ready for it, and are always ready to retaliate in case the Germans use gas first.

With their air power on the wane, the use of gas would appear to be a blunder too stupid even for the Fuehrer himself to make.

A.P. Writer In France Is Injured In Collision

St. Omer, France, Sept. 8 (AP)—Robert C. Wilson, Associated Press war correspondent, suffered facial cuts and arm and leg bruises when a jeep in which he was riding collided with a truck near here last night.

Wilson reported he had been "slowed down to a walk" for a few days, but was going on with his assignment to the British forces.

Wilson, 28 years old, is a native of Bennington, Vt., and worked in Associated Press bureaus in Albany, Syracuse and New York before going abroad in May.

His newspaper jobs have included work for the Vermont Press Bureau at Montpelier, the Rutland (Vt.) *Herald* and the Springfield (Mass.) *Union*. His wife is on the staff of the Rutland *Herald*.

One-Man Subs Sunk

With the Canadian Forces in France, Sept. 8 (AP)—Spitfire pilots smashed and sank a number of one-man midget submarines recently in Normandy coastal waters, near the mouth of the Orne river.

"The pilot of each sub appeared to be seated in a kind of glass dome attached to a cigar-shaped body," one airman said. "Apparently they cannot go below the surface for more than a minute or two. They bobbed up and down like porpoises."

12th AAF Fighters Hit Targets In Reich

A 12th Air Force Fighter Base in Southern France, Sept. 5 (AP—Delayed)—The four planes of Capt. Early Maxwell's Thunderbolt fighter-bomber flight hammered ground targets in Germany today, making the first 12th Air Force fighter attack on German soil.

The quartet of P-47's, led by the captain who in the past two years has been chasing the Germans more than 3,000 miles from Egypt, took off from one of the most advanced bases in the Rhone valley. They strafed a troop train, destroying the engine and all cars and then pounded the troops who had taken cover in a ditch. They also wiped out 18 motor vehicles and riddled two planes on the ground.

Captain Maxwell's plane was badly damaged by ack-ack, but he brought it back to base.

300 NAZI NAVAL CRAFT DESTROYED IN CHANNEL

ALLIED NAVAL HEADQUARTERS, Sept. 8—(AP) More than 300 enemy naval craft, including more than 100 "human torpedoes" and explosive motorboats, have been destroyed off the northern coast of France since D-day, it was disclosed here today at the headquarters of Admiral Sir Bertram H. Ramsay, naval commander-in-chief for the Western front.

There has been fighting in the channel almost every night—fighting which has been largely unreported—but convoys have been going across nevertheless at an average rate of 16 daily.

By D-day-plus-28 the Allied navies, working with remarkable cooperation, had delivered 1,000,000 men to France and with them 183,500 vehicles and 650,000 tons of stores—an average of one vehicle and more than a half-ton of stores for every five men.

That period included a disastrous four-day gale which started June 14 and destroyed an enormous number of craft and disrupted the cross-channel shuttle service. Nearly all of the vessels that failed to make shelter were pounded to pieces on the beaches.

GEN. EISENHOWER PRESENTS PLAQUE TO FRENCH PEOPLE

PARIS, Sept. 8—(AP) General Dwight W. Eisenhower stood today beneath the Arc de Triomphe, symbol of French military prowess since Napoleon, and presented a commemorative liberation plaque to the French people.

The ceremony, unannounced in detail beforehand, brought together one of the greatest aggregations of high Allied officials yet assembled.

With Eisenhower were air chief Marshal Sir Arthur William Tedder, Lt. Gen. Joseph Pierre Koe-

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nig. Lt. Gen. Omar N. Bradley, Lt. Gen. Carl Spaatz, Air Chief Marshal Sir Arthur T. Harris, Air Marshal Trafford L. Leigh-Mallory and an array of others.

Extensive precautions were taken to see that the occasion was not marred by shooting as was Gen. Charles De Gaulle's procession through the city just after its liberation.

The giant arch, which was begun by Napoleon to commemorate his victories of 1805-6, is inscribed with a roster of France's victories. At its base are the tombs of the unknown soldier and France's eternal light.

A cordon of Sherman tanks of the French Second armored division, first to enter the city on the day of its liberation, surrounded the arc as Eisenhower presented the simple wooden plaque to representatives of De Gaulle and the city of Paris.

Crowds were not permitted within a block of the ceremony and French and American military policemen dotted surrounding rooftops.

"The glory of having largely freed their capital belongs to Frenchmen," Eisenhower said.

"Two weeks ago French and Allied troops made their entry into the city. They came to give the coup de grace to the last elements of the enemy remaining here. But the liberation of Paris was already nearly complete.

"A week before, armed with courage and with resolution, the men of the F.F.I., who for four years under the inspiration of General de Gaulle had never ceased to struggle against the enemy, went into the streets to drive out the despised invader.

"The shield which I present today is temporary and is soon to be replaced by one of metal, which we hope may be placed in a permananent and appropriate setting.

"May this simple object recall forever the great day of the liberation of Paris."

Eisenhower spoke in English and his address was then given in translation by a Headquarters officer.

Wodehouse Denies He Lived In Luxury In Berlin Hotel

Paris, Sept. 5 (AP—Delayed)—P. G. Wodehouse, British novelist who was severely criticized in Britain and America for talks he made on the German radio in 1941 after his release from a German internment camp, declared today that any reports that he had lived in luxury in Berlin and had been treated with favoritism by the Germans were "pure lies."

Wodehouse, creator of the world-famous and inimitable Jeeves, gentleman's gentleman, and a host of other popular fiction characters, said he hoped to go to America as soon as possible after the war.

"The world completely misunderstood my purpose in connection with the broadcasts from Germany," he said in an interview at the Bristol Hotel in Paris, where he and Mrs. Wodehouse have been living for the past year.

Wife Sold Her Jewelry

The author said he had been released by the German Gestapo in the usual manner after a year's imprisonment, as were numerous other British civilians. He declared his wife had sold most of her jewelry to get money for them to live on and "this should refute any idea that we were aided by the Germans."

As for the talks over the German radio, he said, "wrong as it may have been, it was my own idea as a means of talking to my many friends, letting them know I was well and acknowledging letters and parcels from those who had been so helpful in seeking my release.

"The Germans never once asked me to broadcast or made any suggestion as to what I should say. I wrote my own script and passed it through regular censorship channels."

Gave Five Talks

Wodehouse added, however, that arrangements for the broadcasts were handled by a German he had known in the United States and who, he later learned, was "interested" in the German radio.

"Altogether, I gave five talks, each about different phases of the internment camp life I had experienced," said the novelist. "They were mostly on the comical side.

"From what I have heard since, criticism of me was based entirely on announcements that I was speaking over the German radio and not for what I actually said.

"All stories about us living a life of luxury in the Adlon Hotel in Berlin are pure lies. I spent three days there under constant guard of the Gestapo before I was released.

"After that we lived in the country most of the time, on borrowed money or that received from sale of Mrs. Wodehouse's jewelry."

Nazis' Prisoner in Paris, MacGowan Saw Them Flee

Army Releases Story of 'Sun' Correspondent's Escape

LONDON, Sept. 8 (AP)—Gault MacGowan, "New York Sun" war correspondent, watched the German evacuation of Paris during his ten days as captive of the Nazis and then escaped to shelter provided by French patriots. He sustained slight injuries from barbed wire. A British correspondent with him was wounded fatally in the ambush in which MacGowan was captured.

The Army released today this account of the adventure:

"Gault MacGowan, 'New York Sun' war correspondent with the 1st Army, has escaped from German hands and rejoined our forces after living with French Forces of the Interior.

"As a war correspondent, he joined Lieutenant George S. Patton's 3d Army just before the capture of Chalons-sur-Marne and entered the city, where he previously had been held a prisoner with a divisional general. He then made his way back to the 1st Army.

"MacGowan escaped and joined one of General Koenig's Maquis regiments of the interior operating in Champagne. He stayed with them until the American advance reached the area. This was for four days.

"He was ten days a prisoner, part of the time in Paris, and saw the German evacuation from Paris.

"He was captured by a German ambush of combat engineers in tanks on Aug. 14 when he was going to Chartres, which the B. B. C. (British radio) had prematurely announced as in our hands.

"A British correspondent, William Makin, of "The Sunday Times," who was with him at the time, was wounded in the ambush and later died. MacGowan was unhurt except for minor injuries sustained when crossing a barbed-wire palisade."

Patch Injured but Keeps Going

WITH UNITED STATES SEVENTH ARMY IN FRANCE, Sept. 8 (AP)—Lieut. Gen. Alexander M. Patch, Seventh Army commander, wrenched his back yesterday while riding in a jeep through a pouring rain over slippery roads. The general insisted that he would be all right in a day or two, climbed back into his jeep and kept going.

DE GAULLE URGED AS HEAD OF FRANCE

Paris, Sept. 8 (A. P.).—A new French republic founded along the lines of the United States Government with Gen. Charles de Gaulle installed as the first president—as "the George Washington of France"—was advocated today by a powerful federation of French resistance groups.

This coalition would launch the fourth Republic of France as soon as the war ends and political and war prisoners can be returned from Germany.

The Federation, known as "Mouvement de la Liberation Nationale," embraces groups controling six of the most influential former underground newspapers in France, all published daily in Paris.

It was formed last January although its six papers have been published in some form since 1941. The directors, all publishers, are Philippe Vianny, Robert Salmon, who is also a member of the National Council of Resistance; Jean Jurgensen, and Aiy Black, whose father was an American.

"Our federation is socialist, even tending toward communist," said Jurgensen. "We want nothing of the old government. It brought about the ruin of France.

2 'Collaborationists' Acquire $16,000,000

Paris, Sept. 8 (AP)—The Paris prefect of police announced the arrest of a group of theatrical, journalistic, financial and other celebrities in a roundup today of persons suspected of collaboration, including two French Quislings who were said to have amassed an illicit fortune of $16,000,000 while operating with the German Gestapo.

Among those arrested, the prefect announced, were the Vichy Supply Minister, Max Bonnafous, called "the starver" by the French, and the Vichy Colonial Minister, Jules Brevie, a close friend of Marshal Petain.

The two French Gestapo agents' gold cache was found buried in a friend's garden. It was said to have been acquired while the agents ostensibly were smuggling funds out of France for other persons.

Eisenhower Honors FFI

New York, Sept. 8—Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower was acclaimed by the city of Paris today as he presented a shield to the president of the Paris Committee of Liberation in a ceremony at the Arc de Triomphe, Correspondent Merrill Mueller reported in a broadcast from the combined American networks received by CBS.

The shield, which will go on the French unknown soldier's monument, is a copy of the Allied air force insigne.

In his presentation speech, Eisenhower said:

"The glory of liberating Paris belongs to Frenchmen who, after four years of occupation, went into the streets to drive out the despised invader.

Eisenhower also paid tribute to the inspiration of Gen. Charles de Gaulle. Mueller said.

Belgian Chief In Brussels

New York, Sept. 8—The Brussels radio announced today that Premier Hubert Pierlot, all members of his cabinet and leaders of the Belgian Legislature had arrived in the Belgian capital.

The broadcast was reported by the Federal Communications Commission.

Germany Says Halts on Belgian Line

D. N. B., official German news agency, broadcast yesterday that the "large-scale detaching movements" forced upon the German command following the American break-through at Avranches in Normandy "may now be considered ended," according to The Associated Press.

D. N. B. said the Germans were standing on a line formed by the lower Scheldt River west of Antwerp, the Albert Canal across northern Belgium, the Meuse, the upper Moselle and a line running down to the Swiss frontier.

AMERICAN TROOPS TAKE BESANCON

Vital Communications Center on Road to Belfort Falls.

ROME, Sept. 8—(AP) American forces stormed up the Doubs valley "road to the Reich" today after capturing the city of Besancon and met bristling German opposition in what appeared to be the opening round of the battle for Belfort gap, 20 miles from the Rhine.

Besancon, an important communications center 50 miles southwest of Belfort's frowning fortifications, was the scene of stiff street fighting for hours after units of Lt. Gen. Alexander M. Patch's Seventh army encircled the city and then swept on after the main body of retreating Nazis.

Meet Heavy Resistance

The last yards into Besancon were fiercely defended by heavy enemy rearguards, who laid down a curtain of mortar and machine-gun fire and even brought tanks into the fight. It is along the Doubs valley and in Belfort gap that the battered German 19th army must fight to try to prevent General Patch's Americans and French from pouring across the border of Germany itself.

Kenneth Dixon, Associated Press war correspondent with the Seventh army, said the battle of Belfort gap might begin within the next few hours. It was not immediately known, he said, whether any American troops had managed to beat the Nazis to the vital pass and plug it against the retreating enemy.

"If they have not," he continued, "it will be up to the Allied air force to powerhouse the Belfort gap with bombs and bullets . . . all movement ceases.

"Between Besancon and Belfort there are signs that Hitler's scorched earth policy is being put into effect as the Nazis put the torch to French farm houses. Many Germans when they realize they are surrounded switch quickly to civilian clothes and depend upon the mixed tongues of the Swiss border region to protect them from discovery."

In some instances, disguised as French Maquis, these Germans have led Doughboys into ambushes, and several American soldiers have been killed, Dixon said.

He disclosed that General Patch for the second time since the landings in southern France received a wrenched back yesterday as he tore along a slippery road in his jeep—trying to keep pace with his fast-moving soldiers. He kept going despite the pain and insisted he would be all right in a day or two.

Push Past Chalon

French forces kept pace on both sides of the American advance. East and south of the Yank spearhead the Poilus charged through Juras and seized Pontarlier, just southeast of Besancon near the Swiss border, after fierce street fighting. To the west other French forces pushed northward from Chalon-Sur-Saone against stiff resistance and smashed through the enemy's hastily-prepared Loue river line.

Reports persisted that units of the Seventh army already had made a junction with Lt. Gen. George S. Patton's Third army driving eastward from Paris, but there was no official confirmation. One story said a Seventh army patrol entered an unnamed town and found five American officers sitting around a table having a glass of beer.

"Where are you from?" the startled patrol leader was said to have asked.

"Oh, we are from the northern army and took a ride this way to see what was going on," an officer was supposed to have replied.

Front dispatches indicated the Nazis were in a similar state of confusion about the whereabouts of Patch's various armored columns. Many enemy units were so rattled they did not know whether to fight or to flee, and hundreds were being caught in isolated pockets.

An Allied communique volunteered merely that the Seventh army had reached Besancon and was meeting stubborn resistance from the enemy, "who is trying to protect his line of retreat."

For almost the first time since

they hit the beaches of Southern France more than three weeks ago, the Americans and French were not being favored by perfect weather as they skirted the Alpine crags. The troops were being alternately drenched by cold, driving rainstorms and baked in dazzling sunlight.

Naval Guns Pound Nazis

On the Riviera, meantime, Allied naval guns continued to pound away at the enemy's few remaining shore positions near the French-Italian border.

Headquarters disclosed that the veteran U. S. Battleships Texas, Nevada and Arkansas supported the landings of American and French troops on the Riviera Aug. 15 and on subsequent days. Other battleships which participated in the bombardment were the British Ramillies and the French Lorraine.

In addition to the battleships the American fleet included the cruisers Augusta, Quincy, Tuscaloosa, Cincinnati, Omaha and Philadelphia; several baby flattops, 55 destroyers, 48 minesweepers and some 280 landing craft of various types.

All three of the American battleships and some of the cruisers and other vessels participated in the Normandy landings June 6 before coming to the Mediterranean.

Yanks Enter Besancon In South

BRIA

Rome, Sept. 8 (AP)—American troops of the Seventh Army, pushing into Besancon, in southern France, after a swift advance from Arbois, were engaged in heavy fighting today with Nazi forces attempting to cover the retreat of battered 19th Army remnants fleeing toward the Belfort gap, 50 miles to the northeast.

The gap—situated in the lowlands between the Vosges range and the Swiss border at the lower tip of the Siegfried Line—is the sole area where there are no mountains to block the Seventh Army's entrance to the Reich.

Series Of Sharp Fights

The Americans penetrated into the western, southern and eastern sections of Besnacon following a series of sharp fights with substantial forces of Germans employing machine guns, mortars and tanks in the first real resistance encountered on the southern French front in several days.

There was no official confirmation here of reports from abroad that elements of the Seventh Army had linked up with Lieut. Gen. George S. Patton's Third Army to the north.

Pontarlier Occupied

West of Besancon, Allied forward elements breached the Nazi defense line set up along the Loue river south of the Foret de Chaux between the village of Paray and Quingey, about 20 miles to the east, and penetrated into the forest.

Meanwhile, between Besancon and the Swiss border, French troops overcame heavy resistance near Le Valdahon southeast of Besancon and continued their advance. The French occupied Pontarlier in the Jura foothills after stiff street fighting.

Set Up Road Blocks

French forces sweeping up the Saone Valley on the west flank of the Allied advance made substantial progress after running into stiff opposition north of Chalon-sur-Saone.

The towns of Mont-sous-Vaudrey, Quingey, Villers-Farlay and Salins were among localities occupied in the American advance. The retreating Germans created road blocks by felling trees and by other means at several points.

The French, fighting near Le Valdahon, the site of a great artillery training center for French and Americans in the first World War, engaged a German column of tanks and armored cars.

Allied headquarters did not state whether the main German force was stil in the area betwen Chalon-sur-Saone and Besancon, 63 miles to the northeast, on the road to the Belfort Gap. A statement that the enemy was "concerned over the threat to his line of retreat" indicated the posibility that some of the main force faced a trap. Besancon is an important communications center on the Doubs river and Rhone-Rhine canal, with a population of about 50,000.

A navy communique said the United States destroyer Ludlow and the French cruisers Montcalm and Le Malin took part in the bombardment of German batteries and troops opposing the right flank of the Seventh Army in the Menton area on the Ligurian Sea September 5.

Three U. S. Battleships

The United States battleships Texas, Nevada and Arkansas supported the landings of American and French troops in southern France August 15 and subseqent days, the naval command disclosed today.

Other battleships participating were the British Royal Navy's HMS Ramilles and the French ship Lorraine, which was refitted and modernized in the United States after a long immobilization at Alexandria.

In addition to these battleships the landings were supported by 26 cruisers, nearly 100 destroyers and a host of smaller craft.

American cruisers engaged were the Augusta, Quincy, Tuscaloosa, Cincinnati, Omaha, Philadelphia, Brooklyn and Marblehead. The USS Tulagi and USS Kasaan Bay, "Baby Flat Tops," also participated.

Battle For Belfort Gap Is Near

Allied Artillery Opens Fight For Belfort Gap

Planes Also Pound Corridor From South France To Reich—Columns Within 10 Miles

By THOMAS F. HAWKINS

At the French-Swiss Frontier, Sept. 8 (AP)—The battle for the Belfort Gap began today with a preliminary Allied artillery barrage and an all-day series of air attacks.

Three Allied motorized columns were approaching, with the most advanced within ten miles of the city of Belfort.

Allied artillery opened up at 4 A. M. and continued to fire fairly regularly during the morning and occasionally during the afternoon.

Nazi Positions Dive-Bombed

Fighter planes searched out German positions, using dive-bombing tactics.

Montbeliard still was in German hands this morning. Belfort was bombed during the day, with the Swiss town of Delemont also a victim.

Most of the air attacks were concentrated on German communications beyond the Belfort Gap, with a heavy raid on the frontire junction of Montreux-Vieux, where big fires were set this afternoon.

Shells Hit French Village

Artillery fire also touched the French village of Balmont, which a French-African patrol entered yesterday.

The Germans, in strength in good positions, appeared determined to defend the gap, but their anti-aircraft fire vainly tried to reach the Allied planes, and not a single German fighter plane appeared.

Seeking to prevent sabotage, the Germans arrested all men around Belfort and held them in hotels. At Abbevillers a German order said that the first act of sabotage would cause execution of 300 men.

By Kenneth L. Dixon

With United States Seventh Army, Sept. 8 (AP)—In the chilly heights of these Alpine hills of France, the inevitable battle of the Belfort Gap is approaching rapidly.

Both sides are using divisions in flanking attacks. They are like prizefighters throwing alternate right and left hooks.

Lieut. Gen. Alexander M. Patch is seeking to cut off completely disorganized remnants of the German 19th Army.

Converging Toward Pass

Between spasmodic fire and fights of terrific intensity, when caught in Seventh Army traps, the enemy is withdrawing and converging toward the mountain pass near the junction of the French, German and Swiss borders.

When the Germans start pouring through the pass in major proportions, the battle of Belfort Gap will be under way. Only the next few hours and the ever-changing September weather will determine whether it will be only a harassing chase or a bloody struggle, mass surrenders and slaughter.

Swiss Report Bombings

(The Swiss radio said Allied planes flew over the west Swiss border and that bombs fell on several rail stations, causing casualties. This suggested that some of the bombers were giving tactical support to the Seventh Army pursuing the Germans into the Belfort Gap.)

The gap is in the Vosges and Jura mountains on an open route between Germany and France at the Burgundian gate and Rhine valley. The fortress city of Belfort has been a traditional show-down spot in many European wars.

FURTHER RETREAT NEEDED NAZIS SAY

LONDON, Sept. 8 — (AP) The Germans admitted today that they must retreat still further in the west before stabilizing a line and that Allied pressure on the Reich's borders was increasing after a lull to bring up supplies.

"We should not deceive ourselves into believing German withdrawals in the west are already concluded," wrote Dr. Max Krull, DNB commentator.

"In fact, the final German defense line is not yet reached, and furious, fluctuating fighting is now taking place in front of this line.

"German defense was somewhat strengthened recently by the lengthening of Allied supply lines, coupled with the fact that most French harbors are unusable at the moment.

"But the lull has not lasted long and seems over already. Enemy activity becomes stronger again and the pressure of armored spearheads is becoming more insistent from northern Belgium to Belfort."

Capt. Ludwig Sertorius, Nazi military observer, said that "good progress" had been made in the consolidation of German lines, but at a cost of "very hard fighting to gain time."

He conceded gains by the British Second army across the Albert Canal, and by the American First army at Namur.

Sertorius said two armored wedges had been forced north and south of Liege "indicating a pincer operation against this fortress."

"The whole weight of battle in the west," he added, "is centered now in this area, aiming undoubtedly at a breakthrough into the Aachen basin."

Allies Close Balkan Trap On 250,000 German Troops

BRIA

Enemy Escape Route Out of Yugoslavia, Greece Cut Off.

ROME, Sept. 8—(AP)—Allied armies appeared to have sprung one of the biggest traps of the war tonight on 250,000 Germans unable to quit Yugoslavia and Greece because of coordinated aerial bombing and sabotage which has wrecked all main rail escape routes.

"German troops in the Balkans are in a serious plight," said an official Allied Mediterranean air headquarters announcement.

Barrier Across Balkans

"A barrier in effect has been laid across the Balkans from the (Adriatic) coast to Romania to prevent the possibility of any planned retreat back into Germany."

Crashing into Yugoslavia from Romania in the east, the Red army in conjunction with Marshal Tito's national army of liberation has captured the first German-held Yugoslav town, said the United Nations Algiers radio. The name of the town was not given.

Allied "land forces of the Adriatic" were striking into Yugoslavia from the Adriatic coast toward a junction with the Red army, and the air force announcement said that Yugoslavia's rail system was so devastated that organized enemy resistance to the Allied thrusts would be impossible.

The intensified offensive began a week ago. The Adriatic land forces consist of commando units, some landed and some flown in, whose operations for the most part are covered with official secrecy.

An Allied headquarters announcement said that the joint air, land and sea offensive in Yugoslavia has come "at a moment when the enemy is in the very greatest need of freedom of movement for regrouping his forces in the Balkans."

"Since the operations began almost a week ago, the enemy has had to plan against two separate deteriorations of his positions," the announcement said.

Needs Rail System

"The advance of the Soviet forces to the Romania-Yugoslav frontier has made more urgent his absolute control of the Serbian rail system. He is facing here the hazard of a Russian drive to the Adriatic and, either for reinforcement of his holding army in Greece and Albania or for their withdrawal, the Skoplje-Belgrade system is imperilled."

Field Marshal Gen. Baron Maximilan von Weichs, Nazi commander in the Balkans, has 20 divisions in Yugoslavia and six in Greece, it is estimated, and has been trying to get these troops back to the encircled homeland.

But all main rail routes from Vienna and Budapest to Bulgaria and Greece—running through Yugoslavia—have been made impassable, and river traffic on the big Danube waterway has been hindered by aerial mine-laying.

Even while this announcement was being made Allied heavy bombers were dumping cargoes of explosives on rail yards in Yugoslavia.

U. S. Liberators bombed yards at Nis, and Flying Fortresses spilled their loads across the yards at Brod on the Belgrade-Zagreb railway, and at Sarajevo, birthplace of the First World War. The Liberators also attacked a Belgrade rail bridge across the Sava river.

Mustangs strafed two airdromes north of Belgrade, destroying many planes on the ground. Only a handful of enemy aircraft was sighted, and they did not attempt to stop the Allied operations, an announcement said.

Bombers Resume Activity

In its resume of the "operation strangle" against the Balkans since the capitulation of Romania Aug. 23, the 15th air force said its strategic forces had dropped 8,000 tons of bombs on communication lines in Yugoslavia, Hungary, and Romania, knocking out vital arteries and destroying much of the enemy's rolling stock.

As a result of these blows and demolitions by Tito's partisans, rail

traffic at present is impossible from Greece to Belgrade, from Belgrade to Ljubljana, from Sarajevo to Uzice, from Bihac to Sunja, from Karlov to Zagreb, or from Fiume to Zagreb, the report said.

A Yugoslav partisan announcement said the vital Zagreb-Belgrade line had been broken in 600 places.

Despite bad weather Mustangs and rocket-firing Beaufighters ranged as far east as Salonika in Greece yesterday, blasting convoys of enemy vehicles and trains moving from Greece into Serbia. They knocked out at least 25 vehicles, and the shooting of 14 rockets left a 40-car train enveloped in smoke.

RUSSIANS SWEEP ACROSS BULGARIA, TAKE DANUBE PORT

Reds Push Ahead Along 135-Mile Front, Capture Varna on Black Sea.

HERCHER

OPEN DRIVE ON HUNGARY

Second Ukraine Army Crosses Transylvanian Alps, Nears Border.

SEP 9 1944

LONDON, Saturday, Sept. 9. — (AP) Russian troops swept unresisted into Bulgaria yesterday on a 135-mile front and captured the big Danube port of Ruse and the Black Sea port of Varna, while other Soviet forces opened a new drive on imperilled Hungary.

Gen. Feodor I. Tolbukhin's Third Ukraine army crossed into Bulgaria from Romania in a drive aimed at swiftly crushing 250,000 Germans in neighboring Yugoslavia and Greece whose escape railways have been cut by Allied bombers and Marshal Tito's Partisans.

Climb Through Alps

Alpine units under Gen. Rodion Y. Malinovsky, Second Ukraine army commander, climbed through the 6,500-ft. Transylvanian Alps via Boita pass and captured the rail hub city of Sibiu, 128 miles from the prewar frontier of Hungary, last big Axis satellite nation.

The Russians covered 48 miles in the first day of the new drive, turning northward from Ramnicul-Valcea, taken Thursday.

"Bulgarian troops did not decide to resist our troops," said a Soviet bulletin announcing the invasion of the Balkan kingdom whose government has declared war on her former Axis partner, Germany, and asked Moscow for an armistice since the Soviets declared war on her Tuesday.

The Moscow bulletin said the invasion began yesterday, whereas a broadcast Thursday said the Russians had entered Bulgaria on Tuesday and raced clear across the country and into Greece, reaching the Demotika area near the Turkish frontier and only 42 miles from the Mediterranean.

In the westward drive through the Danube valley and in the new crossing into Transylvania General Malinovsky's troops captured a total of 100 towns and villages.

Moscow did not mention the Yugoslav front, but the free Yugoslav radio broadcast an order of the day by Marshal Tito in which he hailed the arrival Wednesday of the Red army on the Yugoslav frontier at Turnu-Severin, 106 miles east of Belgrade and 168 miles west of Bucharest.

Dispatches from Rome said the Russians already had crossed into Yugoslavia, and quoted the Mediterranean air command as saying that Allied bombers and Partisans had blocked Nazi escape routes.

Tito urged the Yugoslav national army of liberation to exert all their power to prevent the Germans from fleeing, telling it "now we are no longer isolated, but firmly linked with our great Allies in the struggle for our common goal."

Gain Northeast Of Warsaw

On the front northeast of Warsaw other Soviet troops were declared to have dislodged the Germans from several populated places southwest of Lomza on the approaches to German East Prussia in some of the bitterest fighting of the war.

Berlin said the Russians had chosen a 60-mile front for a crossing of the Narew river and had established bridgeheads on the western bank after hurling 30 divisions into the struggle, which also aims at decisively outflanking Warsaw, 75 miles southwest of Lomza.

Inside Warsaw Polish underground warriors have been smashed completely, Col. Ernst von Hammer, German radio commentator, declared.

A communique from the Polish patriots inside the capital, distributed by the Polish press service here, acknowledged that "General Bor's" fighters were in a "serious situation."

Although saying earlier that the Germans had abandoned Praga, the eastern suburb of Warsaw threatened by the Russians, the Poles said the Germans were carrying out a systematic destruction in the center of the capital after forcing the Poles out of the old city district.

Food Situation Bad

"The food situation is becoming worse," said the underground communique. "There is no electric light in the city and the water supply is cut off."

Gen. G. F. Zakharov's Second White Russian army was hammering at the outposts guarding lower East Prussia, and in conjunction with Marshal Konstantin K. Rokossovsky's adjoining First White Russian army battering almost at the gates of Warsaw, was trying to outflank the Polish capital.

German troops were fighting with the same tenacity exhibited at Caen in Normandy—and a breakthrough might have the same disastrous consequences for the Nazi army.

Lt. Col. Alfred Von Olberg, Nazi transocean agency commentator, said the Russians had sent reserves across to the west bank of the Narew at a point only 25 miles south of East Prussia, and said that the Soviet intention apparently was to drive into that German province.

At captured Varna the Russians were only 52 miles north of Burgas, Bulgaria's other chief Black Sea port, and were 82 miles from the Turkish frontier, and 120 miles from the Greek border.

More than 100 villages also were swept up by other Soviet columns rolling westward through Romania toward southern Hungary and northern Yugoslavia, the communique said. These included the big Transylvanian city of Sibiu, across the Carpathians 120 miles northwest of Bucharest and only 128 miles from prewar Hungary.

The United Nations radio at Algiers said Russian troops had crossed into Yugoslavia after capturing the nearby border city of Turnu-Severin at the foot of the iron gates rapids Wednesday, and in cooperation with Yugoslav Partisans had captured their first Yugoslav town.

Capture Rail Hub

Occupied Ruse is a thriving Bulgarian commercial city of 49,000, and is connected by rail and road with Varna and Sofia. It is just across the Danube from the Romanian port of Giurgiu.

Varna, a city of 70,000, has a capacious deep-water harbor which will give the Russians a valuable transportation center for supplying the Russians fanning out through the lower Balkan peninsula.

The Black sea port long was a haven for German U-boats preying on Russian shipping, and a Tass dispatch said that the Germans had sunk 74 vessels there and at Burgas, including seven submarines, 32 minesweepers, 25 landing barges and four transports.

Tass said the Bulgarian government not only did not interfere with the German scuttling operation, or intern the Nazi crews, but shipped them to Germany. The sinkings occurred between Aug. 26 and Aug. 30, the Russian agency said.

Reds Reported Joining Tito

General Revolt Is Said to Grip Serbia—Moscow Announces Invasion of Bulgaria.

SEP 9 1944

London, Sept. 8.—The United Nations radio at Algiers said tonight that the Russians had joined with the Free Yugoslav forces and captured their first town in Yugoslavia. The town was not identified.

Meanwhile dispatches from Cairo stated that fighting has begun between Bulgars and Germans on the Serbian border, and the Free Yugoslav radio declared that a mass uprising against the enemy occupation forces is taking place on an unprecedented scale, that the Serbs are in general revolt and attacking garrisons, and that the Nazis and their collaborators are in panicky flight toward Hungary. Marshal Tito's forces have tripled in size during the last few days, this radio added.

DAY

Tonight a Moscow communique announced that Russian troops have entered Bulgaria, and an official broadcast from Sofia said that Bulgaria had declared war on Germany and was welcoming the Russians "as an army of brotherly peoples."

The Moscow communique said that Ruse, across the Danube in Bulgaria from Giugiu in Romania, and the Bulgarian Black Sea port of Varna, 100 miles southeast of Ruse, already had been occupied.

This followed by four days Moscow's declaration of war on Bulgaria as a consequence of her delaying tactics in getting out of the war. The Russians had accused the Bulgars of harboring German ships in their ports.

The Yugoslav radio said the Serbs were in general revolt and attacking garrisons. The Nazis and collaborators were declared in panicky flight toward Hungary. Marshal Tito's forces were said to have tripled in size during the last few days as his Partisans and the Russians on the east pressed tighter the jaws of a trap fashioned for the enemy in the southern Balkans.

Bulgarians Seek Peace

The Bulgarian Government sought peace with the Allies.

The Bulgar-German clashes were apparently on a small scale and not a part of any concerted Bulgarian campaign against the Germans. Military experts in Cairo said that developments in the Balkan country bottled up some 200,000 Germans in Greece and southern Balkan areas. There was no indication of a large-scale German withdrawal from Greece, but there was some evidence that the Germans were pulling garrisons from Rhodes and the Dodecanese Islands, as well as from Crete and the Cyclades. These troops were reported being regrouped in northeastern areas to meet the Russian-Bulgarian threat.

Evacuation Railroads Disrupted

Allied headquarters in Rome announced that rail routes along which the Germans are attempting to evacuate troops from Greece into Serbia and then into Hungary have been destroyed, and Yugoslavia's railways are so devastated that organized resistance to the Russian thrust toward the Adriatic will be impossible.

"A barrier has, in effect, been laid across the Balkans from the coast to Romania to prevent the possibility of any planned retreat back into Germany," an official announcement said.

Advanced Russian units slashing through the Balkans moved west toward a junction with Tito's Yugoslav Partisans. Moscow reported that the drive was intended to pocket all Germans in Greece, Bulgaria and Albania.

Bulgarian Assembly Dissolved

Attempting to set its house in order and satisfy the Allies, the Bulgarian Government announced the dissolution of the National Assembly, banned all organizations having Nazi or Fascist tendencies and ordered the release of all Allied war prisoners.

The measures were announced in an official Sofia broadcast, which explained the dissolution of the Assembly by declaring that it was "constituted against the will of the Bulgarian people and supported a false policy."

Shift Of Generals Reported

(A Sofia broadcast reported by the Federal Communications Commission also announced that the Bulgarian army's chief of staff, General Philipov, had been "relieved of his duties" and replaced by General Yantchulev.)

It thus appeared that the new Sofia Government was trying to disassociate itself entirely from the regime responsible for allying Bulgaria with the Axis.

Russ Entry Continues

The advance of Russian troops into the country apparently was proceeding almost without bloodshed.

Bulgaria thus remained technically at war with both the Allies and Germany, having broken with the Nazis yesterday.

TRUCE IN SIGHT FOR BULGARIA

WERNER

Moscow Considers Kingdom's Break With Germany

London, Sept. 8 (AP)—Yielding to specific demands from Russia, Bulgaria went to war with Germany today and welcomed the Soviet Union's Red Army "as an army of brotherly peoples."

Two days after the declaration was prematurely announced in Ankara by Nikola Balabanov, Bulgarian Minister, Premier Constantine Muraviev broadcast a proclamation that Bulgaria had "broken off with Germany and has declared war on her."

Accepts "All Demands"

Muraviev said his Government accepted "all demands" announced by Soviet Gen. Feodor I. Tolbukhin in a broadcast to the Bulgarian people, and shortly afterward the Moscow radio announced that in view of the Bulgarian declaration, the Soviet Government "decided to consider the Bulgarian request for an armistice."

Tolbukhin's demands were that Bulgaria must break with Germany and join the allied coalition; that German soldiers in Bulgaria must be handed over to Soviet troops as prisoners of war, and that all German ships in Bulgaria must be handed over.

Tolbukhin was quoted as saying the Red army did not intend to fight the Bulgarian Army but to rout the Germans.

Claims Reason For Delay

The announcement said Bulgaria had been in a state of war with Germany since 6 P. M. today. The delay in announcing the declaration was "solely for very important military considerations," the broadcast said.

Muraviev said he was prepared to begin armistice negotiations immediately. He also announced a reshuffling of the army high command.

The Nazi DNB agency, which a short time before had denied the Bulgarian declaration, reported it under a Belgrade dateline without comment.

Russia declared war on Bulgaria September 5, alleging persistent Bulgarian aid to Germany even after the country tried to wriggle out of the war into "neutrality."

In the face of her failure to win an armistice from Britain and the United States or Russia, Bulgaria is now following Romania's example of active military help to the Allies.

Dissolves Assembly

The Bulgarian Cabinet, in other moves to mollify Russia, dissolved the National Assembly as unworthy to represent the people. It also ordered the release of all Allied prisoners and banned all organizations with Nazi or Fascist leanings.

Muraviev's proclamation did not detail the changes in the army command, but the Bulgarian telegraph agency said the Bulgar chief of staff, General Philipov, had been relieved and replaced by General Yantchulev.

Although the Bulgarian peace mission, headed by Stoijan Moshanov, seemed to have disappeared from Cairo, a dispatch from Moscow said speculation there was that final armistice talks probably would take place at Cairo. The report said they definitely would not be held in Moscow.

Romanian Pact Near

The Communist leader of the Romanian peace delegation in Moscow said Romania's armistice "might be signed before midnight," and emphasized that only the British and Americans were causing delay.

The 16-man Finnish delegation also was there, ready to begin armistice talks.

Austrians—who have been promised independence after the German collapse—heard reiterated appeals from Moscow radio to rise in revolt. Nazis launched a high-pressure campaign for Austrian loyalty coupled with threats of ruthless repression of any defeatist or separatist intrigues.

The Yugoslav radio reported a mass rising "on an unprecedented scale" against German occupation forces.

Rise In Slovakia

Jan Masaryk, Czechoslovak deputy Premier, told a press conference in Liverpool that Slovak liberation forces at present control about half of the entire area of Slovakia as well as all east-west railways over which the Germans hoped to evacuate troops from Romania.

In a BBC address to revolting forces in Czechoslovakia, Eduard Benes, President of the Czech Government in exile, promised: "We shall pursue the retreating Germans on the side of the Red army and the other Allies and we shall pursue them inside Germany and continue the fight until the finish."

GERMANS CLAIM WARSAW VICTORY

London, Sept. 8 (A. P.).—The German radio declared tonight that Gen. Bor's Underground Polish Army inside Warsaw had been smashed completely, and had laid down their arms.

A few hours earlier Gen. Bor himself had said that the Nazis were evacuating the Praga defense lines east of the capital.

A later communique from Gen. Bor, distributed here by the Polish Telegraphic Agency, said: "The situation is very serious. After occupation of the Old Town, the Germans have been carrying out systematic destruction of the center of the capital. They are speedily dominating the area on the Vistula. The food situation is becoming worse. There are no electric lights in the city and the water supply is cut off."

Russian Army Pounds Hitler Hold On Balkans

Moscow, Sept. 8 (AP)—The Red army slashed through the Balkans today in a three-pronged drive which promised to smash Hitler's fast-weakening hold on that vital area and trap thousands of his troops by cutting all communications with the homeland.

Advanced Russian units moved west toward a juncture with Marshal Tito's forces and Allied troops in Yugoslavia, while others advanced steadily toward the important road and communications center of Sibiu, in Transylvania.

(The United Nations radio at Algiers said tonight that Russian troops had joined with Free Yugoslav forces and captured their first town in Yugoslavia. The town was not identified.)

Silent As To Bulgaria

Official sources were silent on military operations against Bulgaria, and there was no indication of any response to Bulgarian pleas for an armistice.

(A German report said Russian troops fanning out across Bulgaria in a drive toward the Aegean Sea had reached the area of Demotika inside Greece on the Turkish frontier.)

The objective of the Balkan drive is to create a steel wall from the Black Sea to the Dalmatian coast and pocket all the Germans in Greece, Bulgaria and Albania.

Reds Gain In Poland

In Poland Red army forces edged forward northeast of Warsaw toward the southern border of East Prussia, fighting against unusually stiff German resistance that included large forces of tanks and self-propelled guns.

(The German radio asserted tonight that General Bor's underground Polish army inside Warsaw had been smashed completely, a few hours after Bor himself said the Nazis were evacuating the Praga defense lines east of the capital.

(Berlin said the "insurgents" laid down their arms.

Quit, Berlin Says

(A later communique from Bor, distributed by the Polish Telegraph Agency, said: "The situation is very serious. After occupation of the old town, the Germans have been carrying out systematic destruction of the center of the capital. They are speedily dominating the area on the Vistula. The food situation is becoming worse. There are no electric lights in the city and the water supply is cut off.")

A Tass dispatch from Constanta said that in the Bulgarian Black Sea ports of Burgas and Varna the Germans were permitted to sink 74 Nazi vessels, including 7 submarines, 32 minesweepers, 25 landing barges and 4 transports.

No Interference

Tass said the sinkings took place between August 26 and 28 and that, from reports it had received, the Bulgarian Government not only failed to interfere or intern the crews, but sent them to Germany.

The dispatch added that there are 112 German vessels at the Danubian port of Ruschuk, 12 of large size.

Recent Tourists Fighting

Front dispatches from Transylvania said the Russians are meeting numerous Hungarian Alpine units which include men who not long ago were moving through these same mountains as tourists.

The Germans and Hungarians are laying numerous mines through the passes and ravines, the dispatches added.

The Russian war bulletin announced the capture of 3,000 Germans during Wednesday's sweep through Turnu-Severin, 170 miles west of Bucharest. Soviet forces captured Rimnicul-Valcea, 98 miles northwest of Bucharest and 48 miles south of Sibiu.

1,500 BOMBERS HIT RHINELAND

American Heavies Rake Four Priority German Targets

London, Sept. 8 (AP)—Fighting their way through a storm and temperatures as low as 50 below zero, almost 1,500 Flying Fortresses and Liberators blasted four top priority German targets in the Rhineland directly behind the Siegfried Line today.

The targets for the big formations of United States bombers included the synthetic-oil and chemical plants at Ludwigshafen, pounded for the fourth time in two weeks, the vital railway freight yards at Karlsruhe just behind the Siegfried Line, equipment at storage depots at Kastel and a tank factory at Gustavsburg, both on the outskirts of Mainz. This was the first air attack on the latter two targets.

20 Bombers Missing

Flak was especially heavy over Ludwigshafen and 20 of the great fleet of bombers were missing although all of the 500 escorting Mustang fighters returned safely.

United States heavy bombers of the Mediterranean Air Force also struck during the day at railroad yards and bridges throughout eastern Yugoslavia in direct support of the Red army and Marshal Tito's Partisans.

Simultaneously more than 500 RAF four-motored Lancasters made a concentrated assault on Le Havre, their third attack on that Channel fortress by daylight.

The attacks on Kastel, two miles west of Mainz, and Gustavsburg, four miles south of Mainz, were the first. The weather was good and all pilots reported that their bombs hit the targets. Few enemy fighters and relatively light anti-aircraft fire were encountered.

About 500 Mustangs escorted the Flying Fortress and Liberators which made the assault. It was a far lighter force than usual for such a number of heavy bombers. Headquarters reported that the virtual absence of German air force opposition recently had made any larger escort unnecessary.

Transport And Troops Strafed

Eighth Air Force fighters swept far out over the battle lines during the day, strafing transport and troop concentrations in northern France, Belgium and Holland, and RAF Spitfires attacked enemy shipping off the Dutch coast.

In a sweep over the Rhineland, Eighth Air Force fighters hit the Frankfurt and Mannheim rail yards and claimed destruction of 70 locomotives, 173 cars and 156 motor vehicles.

Ten German planes were destroyed on the airport near Bonn, while ten of the Eighth's fighters failed to return.

Enemy gun positions at Boulogne were attacked early in the night by RAF Mitchell and Boston medium bombers.

Column 20 Miles Long Raked

Other fighters, rocket-equipped, smashed a German column of more than 300 vehicles manned by 1,000 troops, and then forced the surrender of survivors to the French Forces of the Interior.

The column, 20 miles long, was sighted going northeastward on the road between Chateaureux and Issoudon, 70 miles south of Orleans. The fighter bombers immediately attacked until their ammunition was exhausted, returned to their bases, reloaded and refueled, and made a second assault. The planes were led by Col. Anthony Grosetta, of Tucson, Ariz.

Keeping up the aerial bombardment of Brest, Lightnings dropped more than 50 tons of bombs on gun emplacements on the city's outskirts in direct support of attacking American ground forces. This group was commanded by Lieut. Col. Clinton C. Wasem, of Deaver, Ohio. It destroyed three positions and damaged others.

Ninth Air Force fighter-bombers joined in the daylight assaults on Brest and claimed destruction of 16 fortified buildings and heavy damage to 21. Four gun positions were attacked farther inland.

Thunderbolts strafed two trains and dumped millions of surrender leaflets on enemy troops near Namur, Huy, Marche and Durbuy. Two planes were lost.

Two low-level attacks by French-based Thunderbolts yesterday destroyed 483 trucks, 217 horse-drawn vehicles and 20 pieces of armor. There was no Nazi air opposition.

RAF Mosquito bombers loosed tons of bombs last night on the Rhineland city of Karlsruhe, in the German west wall 100 miles beyond where the American Third Army is fighting in the Metz area. It was the second attack this week on the city.

Other Mosquitos battered enemy lines north of Antwerp and Ghent. Forty railway cars were shot up by cannon fire.

Flyers Block Rail Lines In Balkans

Rome, Sept. 8 (AP)—All main German escape and supply lines from Vienna and Budapest to Bulgaria and Greece are impassable.

Closed To Traffic

Rail traffic at present is impossible from Greece to Belgrade, from Belgrade to Ljubljana, from Sarajevo to Uzice, from Bihac to Sunja, from Karlov to Zagreb and from Fiume to Zagreb, the announcement said.

Closing of these lines was attributed jointly to Allied air onslaughts and demolitions by Marshal Tito's Yugoslav Partisans.

In contrast with the speed and skill which the Germans showed in the past in repairing rail lines, the enemy has done virtually nothing to patch up the most recent devastation, headquarters said.

RAF planes armed with heavy rockets have proven highly effective in knocking out even substantially constructed bridges, the announcement said.

Despite bad weather Mustangs and rocket-firing Beaufighters ranged as far east as Salonika and the Danube yesterday.

2,000 Bombers Hammer Le Havre And Three Rhineland Areas

London, Sept. 8 (AP)—Almost 2,000 American and British heavy bombers attacked installations in southwest Germany and the besieged Nazi garrison at Le Havre today.

American bombers, accompanied by 500 Mustang fighters, battered chemical and oil plants at Ludwigshafen in the Siegfried Line zone, an ordnance depot at Kastel near Mainz and an armored-car plant at Gustavsburg, southwest of Frankfurt.

All the objectives were in the upper Rhineland, opposite Lieut. Gen. George S. Patton's American Third Army, massing in the Moselle river basin for a drive into the German fortifications.

1,000 U. S. Bombers Out

More than 1,000 four-engined planes made up the American bombing armada and almost an equal force of British Lancasters bombarded the 5,000 Germans bottled up in Le Havre with perhaps 2,500 tons of bombs. The British flew without escort.

Neither the American nor British announcements told of enemy interception.

The German radio was still shouting warnings of approaching bomber formations as late as 3 P. M.

the United States 15th Air Force announced today, while American bombers and fighters struck anew at railways and airdromes in seething Yugoslavia.

The fresh air blows supporting the offensive by Marshal Tito and the Russians, last reported 90 miles east of Belgrade, fell upon rail and other targets near the Yugoslav capital, at Nis in central Serbia, at Brod and at Sarajevo.

River Traffic Hindered

The 15th Air Force said river traffic on the Danube had been hindered by RAF mine layers. Strategic air forces, alone, in the Mediterranean theater have dropped 8,000 tons of explosives on Yugoslavia, Hungary and Romania since Romania surrendered August 23, it was announced. During the operations, few interceptors were seen, as was the case today.

Earlier, MAAF said that Yugoslavia's whole rail system is so ance to the Russian thrust will be impossible.

Barrier Erected

"At the same time a barrier has, in effect, been laid across the Balkans from the coast to Romania to prevent the possibility of any planned retreat back into Germany," said the official announcement.

Lightning Caused Air Disaster

KIRKHAM, England, Sept. 8 (AP)—The American bomber that killed sixty persons in its flaming plunge into Freckleton on Aug. 23 was struck by lightning during a violent storm, it was testified at an inquest that returned a verdict of death by misadventure. Nine American soldiers and thirty-eight children were among the killed.

Eduard Benes Cheers Patriots Of Slovakia

London, Sept. 8 (AP)—President Eduard Benes told the battling patriots of Slovakia today in a BBC broadcast that they form an internationally recognized part of the Allied Czechoslovak army and must be treated accordingly. An Allied declaration to this effect will be made within a few days.

Russ Religious Schools Open

London, Sept. 8 (AP)—The Moscow radio announced today the opening of theological schools in Moscow for the education of priests of the Orthodox church. Opening of the schools was described as another step in Premier Stalin's program for restoration of religious freedom.

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FINNS IN MOSCOW

Moscow, Sept. 8 (A. P.).—A sixteen-man Finnish armistice delegation headed by Premier Hantti Hackzell arrived here last night and was expected to begin negotiations with Soviet Government representatives today.

Bulgarian armistice talks will not be held here, it was learned, and there was general speculation they might take place in Cairo.

The head of a Romanian delegation in Moscow predicted that an armistice agreement would be signed here before midnight taking his country formally out of the war.

Germans Seen Fearing Invasion In Jutland

Stockholm, Sept. 8 (AP).—Reports of lively German military activity in Denmark are coming persistently from travelers and underground sources, the Free Danish Press service said today, and added that this indicated that the German high command fears an invasion in Jutland and northern Sjaeland.

The press service said tanks and cannon can be seen moving through Copenhagen northward.

Swiss Depots Report Attacks

BERNE, Switzerland, Sept. 8 (AP).—A Swiss communique said today that four American fighter planes had machine-gunned railroad stations at Delmont and Moutier in Switzerland, wounding seven persons.

GERMANS FORBIDDEN TO TALK ABOUT PEACE

BERN, Switzerland, Sept. 8.—(AP) Leading a frantic Nazi press campaign to control public opinion in Germany, the SS, Schwarze Korp said today "every good German is forbidden to talk of the end of the war or even allude to a peace compromise."

Nevertheless, frontier dispatches said the SS (Elite Guard) is having increased difficulty suppressing the thinking of the German people despite widespread arrests, including 2,000 in the Berlin area alone.

Envoy

Madrid, Sept. 8 (AP)—Diplomatic sources reported tonight German Ambassador Hans H. Dieckhoff is now in Berlin and will not return to Spain. It was thought he probably would be replaced by Franz von Papen, former Amgassador to Turkey.

NAZI FIGHTING FOR PO VALLEY

Battle Of Attrition Rages Along 12-Mile Sector

Rome, Sept. 8 (AP)—A deadly battle of attrition raged tonight along a 12-mile sector near the Adriatic coast, with the Germans squandering reserves in a final desperate effort to hold the Allies out of the great Po valley and Northern Italy.

Some British Eighth Army units had bored their way to the banks of the Marano river, only four miles from Rimini, coastal anchor of the enemy's rugged Gothic Line, but massing Nazi forces behind the stream promised only more hard, bloody slugging for the attacking troops.

Enemy Losses Reported Severe

German losses were reported to have been extremely severe in recent days, yet Field Marshal Gen. Albert Kesselring appeared willing to pay any price to prevent a break-through. Once the Gothic Line is pierced, a vast force of Allied armor is ready to deploy swiftly across the plains beyond and cut the escape routes of enemy troops manning the remainder of the line all the way westward to the Ligurian sea.

Fighting All Along Front

American troops, completing a solid year of campaigning on the Italian mainland, advanced to within two miles of Pistoia, last important city south of the Gothic Line remaining in German hands. Farther west Yank patrols pushed well north of Lucca.

After several days of savage fighting, the Nazis still held Coriano Ridge, four miles inland from the Adriatic, as well as San Savino Ridge, about 5½ miles from the coast.

Similar sharp fighting occurred at points all along the front extending inland 12 miles to Castelnuova and Pian di Castello, where the enemy continued to throw in fresh artillery and motorized infantry. Headquarters said "extremely bad weather" had contributed to bringing the Allied advance to a virtual standstill. Fighters and fighter-bombers braved the low ceiling, however, to attack railroads, bridges and Nazi strong points in the Rimini area.

[A German high command communique said local Allied attacks near the Adriatic were beaten back with "exceptionally heavy casualties," including 27 tanks knocked out.]

Eighth Army Drives To Bank Of Marano

Rome, Sept. 8 (AP)—Eighth Army tanks and infantry fought forward another mile on the Adriatic coast yesterday and reached the banks of the Marano river, only four miles from Rimini, but 12 miles inland the Germans, counterattacking fiercely with tanks, brought the Allied offensive to a standstill, Allied headquarters said today.

Near the other end of the Italian front American troops, who today finish a solid year of combat on the Italian mainland, advanced to within two miles of Pistoia, the last important city south of the Gothic Line remaining in enemy hands.

Yanks Heavily Shelled

Farther west patrols from the United States 92d Infantry Division pushed well north of Lucca. Near the coast enemy artillery opened up with heavy shelling of American positions north of Pisa.

In contrast with the precipitate flight from France, the Germans gave every indication that they will yield the gateway to northern France just as grudgingly as they gave up the Salerno beaches, Cassino or Rome.

Eighth Army units which slugged their way to the banks of the Marano found the Nazis left strong rear guards "beyound which their main forces are firmly established," said an official report from General Sir Harold Alexander's headquarters.

Still Hold Ridges

Massing the main weight of their tanks in close support of the infantry, the Germans still held the Coriano ridge, four miles inland from the Adriatic, and the San Savino ridge, five and a half miles from the coast.

Just south of San Savino German armor and infantry attempted a fierce counterattack yesterday, but suffered heavy casualties.

Equally sharp fighting raged along the sector extending inland 12 miles to Castelnuova and Pian di Castello, with enemy defenses strongly bolstered by reinforcements.

Heavy Toll Taken

The last-ditch fight by the Nazis to hold the thin barrier preventing Lieutenant General Sir Oliver Leese's armor from spilling out onto northern Italy's great plains was absorbing Nazi manpower at a fast rate.

Members of one veteran regiment in the San Savino fighting said they had never seen so many German dead as now litter the ridges.

Since August 26, when the advance toward Rimini began, the Eighth Army has taken 2,700 prisoners, of whom over 600 were Field Marshal General Albert Kesselring's crack paratroopers.

Rains Slow Drive

Heavy rains which flooded streams curtailed advances in the mountainous central and western sectors of the Eighth Army front where Indian patrols found the enemy withdrawn from a number of villages.

Sweeping close inshore, the British destroyer H. M. S. Loyal and the gunboat H. M. S. Scarab bombarded gun positions in the Rimini area yesterday, but spotting was difficult because of the heavy rain.

'Last Phase Of German War At Hand'—Marshall

Rome, *Saturday*, Sept. 9 (AP)—Gen. George C. Marshall declared today in a message on the anniversary of the Salerno landings that "the last phase of the German debacle is now at hand."

Addressed to Lieut. Gen. Mark W. Clark and his Fifth Army, the message from the Chief of Staff said: "Today we momentarily anticipate the breach of the Gothic Line and the occupation of the Po valley."

Anniversary congratulations were received also from Field Marshal Sir Alan Francis Brooke, chief of the British Imperial General Staff and from General Sir Henry Maitland Wilson, Allied commander in chief in the Mediterranean area.

OUR AIR RAID DRILL AROUSES G. I. MIRTH

Rome, Sept. 8 (A. P.).—The Stars and Stripes poked gentle fun today at New York's air raid drill of last Tuesday night in a story headlined "Believe it or not New Yorkers still hold air raid alerts."

"In the United States they still have blackouts—or at any rate, they had one in New York city last night and the citizenry took the quaint business as seriously as if the Luftwaffe were just a few miles off Sandy Hook," the Army newspaper began.

Noting that servicemen home from overseas appeared dazed by the drill, the Stars and Stripes quoted one G. I. in the vicinity of Times Square as asking wonderingly: "Who do you think is gonna bomb 'em? All the Germans can use against London are robots and blackouts don't help against them. Anyhow, look at the moon."

The newspaper then proceeded to analyze the drill, saying. "For those who have been in air raids in Naples, Palermo and Algiers, the New York blackout test is kind of confusing. Sirens seem to blow every few minutes. They blow when the planes are overhead.' They blow when the planes 'go away.' They blow 'all clear.'

"Being in a New York blackout you get a feeling that Naples, Palermo and Algiers were amateurs at the air raid business, incapable of putting on a real class A performance. . . . In Naples only two blasts of the siren, in New York four."

VALLETTA, Malta, Sept. 8 (AP)—Malta, once the most-bombed spot on earth, ended its blackout tonight on the anniversary of the lifting of the great siege by the Turks in 1565.

South Africa Blackout Ends

Cape Town, South Africa, Sept. 8 (AP)—The blackout has been lifted completely along the whole coastal belt of South Africa. The duties of the civilian coastal defense corps have been suspended.

Pitchfork Attack

Cape Town, Sept. 8 (AP)—Lieut. Archie Turnbull, of the South African Sixth Division, recently captured an Italian position with a pitchfork. Wounded and without his pistol, he attacked a German machine-gun nest in one of the buildings with a pitchfork until it surrendered.

BRITISH PATROLS REACH HOPIN IN NORTH BURMA

SOUTHEAST ASIA COMMAND HEADQUARTERS, Kandy, Ceylon, Sept. 8—(AP) British patrols, pressing 38 miles down the Mandalay railway from Mogaung, have reached the town of Hopin without striking Japanese resistance, a communique announced today.

The area was strewn with the bodies of 500 of the enemy. (The dispatch did not make clear whether these Japanese had starved or fallen victim to air attacks, but it showed the sorry state of the enemy's north Burma defenses.)

At Hopin the British were 57 miles north of their big objective in the drive south through Burma along the route the Japanese conquerors followed—the enemy base of Katha.

Enemy movements along the Mandalay railways, as well as craft in Burma's rivers, were under heavy aerial attack.

RAF fighters and fighterbombers also swung back to the attack in western Burma, where Allied columns with a concentration of artillery and mortars knocked out one strongpoint blocking their drive toward the enemy's Chin hills base of Tiddim.

British Reach Hopin In Burma Offensive

Southeast Asia Command Headquarters, Kandy, Ceylon, Sept. 8 (AP)—Patrols of the British 36th Division pushing down the Mandalay railway in northern Burma have reached Hopin, 38 miles south of Mogaung, without encountering Japanese resistance, it was announced today.

The bodies of more than 500 Japanese were counted.

JAPANESE TROOPS SEIZE LINGLING IN CENTRAL CHINA

CHUNGKING, Sept. 8—(AP) The large and long-established American airbase at Lingling in central China fell yesterday before a strong Japanese force streaming down the Hunan-Kwangsi railway in a drive intended to help establish an overland military route from Manchuria to Singapore.

The Chinese high command announced the loss today and admitted that the invader force reached a point only six miles northeast of the important town of Tungan, less than ten miles from the border of Kwangsi province and less than 100 miles from Kweilin, a major city of Kwangsi province.

(A broadcast report from the Hunan front by a Japanese News Agency correspondent said the Japanese completely occupied the walled city of Lingling by 8 a.m. Thursday. The broadcast report, heard by the Associated Press, said the final assault had been going on since Wednesday and that the airfield was occupied by midnight of that day.)

Lingling, one of Maj. Gen. Claire L. Chennault's bases which has been bothering the Japanese for a long time, was occupied by columns attacking from the northeast. The high command said brisk fighting was continued in the suburbs of the town, a forward base for Chennault's airmen as far back as the Flying Tiger days.

As the Chinese fought to prevent further enemy advances toward Kwangsi province, the Chinese army spokesman Maj. Gen. K. K. Tseng said there was an unconfirmed report that the Japanese were massing troops in northern Indo-China for a possible invasion of Kwangsi. Such a force would try to make a junction with forces from the north and accomplish the master Japanese plan for cutting China in half and destroying U. S. advanced air bases. It also would guard against an American landing in south China.

The high command said the Chinese beat back Japanese attacks on Changning, Chinese stronghold 37 miles south of Hengyang. The fighting east of Paoching, major objective of the Japanese right wing, was becoming more intense with a battle in full swing 18 miles from the city.

Gen. Joseph W. Stilwell's headquarters announced that 14th airforce Liberators sank three freighters 15 miles west of Takao harbor, Formosa, Sept. 6. One was of 5,600 tons and the other two 1,200 each.

Stilwell's communique also told of heavy bombing of enemy troop movements Sept. 6 and 7 in cooperation with Chinese ground troops fighting to stem the Japanese advance in the Hengyang-Lingling area.

(Tokyo radio, heard by the Associated Press, said American planes raided Canton yesterday, causing casualties and small damage.)

Lingling Falls To Jap Troops

Chungking, Sept. 8 (AP)—The American air base of Lingling has been lost to five Japanese divisions pressing forward in southern Hunan province, the Chinese command announced tonight.

Lingling is 75 miles southwest of Henygang, where another Ameri-

can air base previously was lost, and is less than ten miles from the border of Kwangsi province.

The Japanese, driving on a 60-mile front, were less than 100 miles from Kweilin, the communique disclosed.

Jap Left Wing At Leiyang

The Japanese left wing, based at Leiyang, Canton-Hankow railroad town 30 miles south of Hengyang, at last previous reports was striking west and only 12 miles from Lingling. The Japanese right wing continued toward Paoking, 63 miles west of Hengyang.

Fighting was in progress near Lengshuitan (cold water town) from which a railroad spur runs southward to Lingling.

Kwangsi Push Seen

A Chinese army spokesman said the Japanese were reported massing troops in northern Indo-China for a possible invasion of Kwangsi from the south with the idea of joining the forces near Kwangsi's northern borders. This plan, involving a joint thrust of 400 miles across Kwangsi, would be a great step toward the Japanese objective of organizing an overland link from Singapore to Manchuria.

Sink Three Jap Ships.

Chungking, Sept. 8 (A. P.).—Liberators of the Fourteenth United States Air Force sank three enemy freighters totaling 8,000 tons yesterday fifteen miles east of Takao, Formosa, Gen. Joseph W. Stilwell's headquarters announced today.

SUPERFORTS BOMB JAPANESE PLANTS IN MANCHURIA

WASHINGTON, Sept. 8—(AP) A mission of Superfortresses described by the enemy as numbering more than 100 planes, attacked centers of the Japanese war economy in occupied Manchuria today.

An initial announcement by the 20th Airforce said only that "important industrial targets" in Manchuria were hit, but enemy broadcast reports mentioned Anshan, Penhsihu and Antung—were such war-vital commodities as steel, coal, aluminum and explosives are produced.

A Tokyo radio report claimed that "at least three enemy raiders" were shot down. On the basis of the Japanese statement that more than 100 planes participated (a number larger than reported in any previous B-29 mission), the loss of three planes would be well within the allowable loss figure for strategic bombing.

Today's attack was the second visit of the big China-based bombers to targets in the north. On July 29, the Superfortresses bombed steel manufacturing plants at Anshan and shipping facilities at Tangku, the port for Tientsin.

Penhsihu is a coal center in the Mukden area and Anshan the site of the Showa steel works, which ranks next to Japan's biggest plant at Yawata, in the home islands. Yawata has been the target of other B-29 raids.

The Japanese news agency Domei, in a report issued after the first radio announcement that Anshan and Penhsihu had been attacked, said that Antung also was a target. Antung is an important commercial port located ten miles from the mouth of the Yalu river, and also the location of the Manchuria mining company's explosive plant, an important arsenal, the Manchuria light metals company's aluminum processing plant and the Suiho Hydroelectric company.

U.S. Superforts Again Attack Manchuria

Washington, Sept. 8 (AP)—A new Superfortress raid on the Japanese arsenal of Manchuria was announced today by the 20th Bomber Command, and the Tokyo radio reported more than 100 planes had taken part.

The United State Army announcement said only that "important industrial targets in Japanese-dominated Manchuria" were attacked.

Tokyo quoted an army communique as saying:

"China-based United States air forces raided Anshan and Penhsihu about 1.30 P. M. today with more than 100 planes. At least three enemy raiders were shot down. Some damage was caused on the ground."

Damage Surveyed

Field Marshal General Sugiyama, Japanese War Minister, told a Diet committee that the extent of the damage could not be ascertained pending completion of an investigation, Tokyo said. A previous broadcast referred to the raid as having been made by "several tens" of planes.

Anshan is a big steel-producing city and Penhsihu is a coal center near Mukden.

Details Withheld

As in previous forays, the 20th Bomber Command withheld announcement of results pending the return of the bombers.

"Our air units intercepted these raiding planes over Anshan and repulsed them after carrying out fierce and bold attacks to crush the enemy," Tokyo said.

The Tokyo radio also said American planes raided Canton yesterday causing casualties and small damage.

Site Of Steel Mills

Anshan is the site of the Showa steel works, second in importance only to the great Yawata steel plants in the Japanese homeland which have been the target of two Superfortress assaults.

A city of about 200,000, it also produces many chemical by-products vital to Japan's war effort, including large percentages of the empire's output of benzene, toluene, phenol and synthetic oils.

Antung Blow Hinted

The Tokyo broadcast also suggested that Antung, a city of about 300,000 and the center of the Manchurian light-metals industry, might also have been hit.

Superforts Revisit Anshan In Manchuria

A United States Superfortress Base in Western China, Sept. 8 (AP). The largest force of Superfortresses yet employed bombed Anshan in Manchuria and the surrounding Japanese industrial empire today, concentrating on chemical and explosives factories. No planes were lost.

[In Washington the War Department announced that returning pilots reported that "bombing results were good."]

The bombload was the largest per plane and the largest total since the Superfortresses started their series of attacks on Japan and its satellite war-industry centers.

Result Of Improvements

Improvements in the big B-29 planes and the improvement of techniques due to combat experience permitted the increased bomb tonnages.

The giant planes flew in perfect formation in perfect weather and smeared the key targets in daylight. Full assignment of results awaited further interrogation of crews.

[The Japanese radio said more than 100 of the big planes participated in the raids.]

Maj. Gen. Curtis Le May, new commander of the 20th Bomber Command, directed the massed squadrons in their dawn takeoff.

The B-29 Superfortresses inflicted a crippling blow in their July 29 raid on Anshan's steel works. Prime targets today were factories and installations which produce the bulk of the raw materials in the enemy's war chemicals industry.

Damages Still Visible

The first returning flyers said the Japanese had failed to increase their fighter defenses and anti-aircraft since the July raid, describing fighter interception as "weak" and flak as "weak to moderate."

They said evidence of the destruction done previously was clearly visible at Anshan, with repairs having been only begun.

Anshan, second largest steel producer and largest coal by-products center in the Japanese Empire, was hit today in "the very core" of its chemical works, particularly the explosives plants.

Sinsiang Also Raided

Diversionary raids were made on railroad yards at Sinsiang, highway and rail junction on the Peiping-Hankow railway west of Chihsien.

Japanese interceptors made persistent passes at one outward-bound bomber group over central China but were driven off and outdistanced.

Another formation was followed by three Zeros for a short distance but the Japanese were reluctant to get within range.

Other groups reported fighter opposition at various points en route.

YANKS RULE AIR IN LOWER PHILIPPINES

MacArthur Reports New Unchallenged Raids On Davao Area

Japs take big U. S. air base of Lingling.....Page 3

Headquarters, Southwest Pacific, *Saturday*, Sept. 9 (AP)—Allied air forces "now dominate the southern Philippines," Gen. Douglas MacArthur announced today while reporting unchallenged new daylight raids against Japanese air centers near Davao on Mindanao.

Strong units of heavy and medium bombers, escorted by fighters, Wednesday wrecked the Japanese Santa Anna seaplane base in Davao Bay and bombed Buayan, one of the key airdromes in southern Mindanao. One hundred and thirteen tons of explosives were dropped, the second largest total on Mindanao.

The only enemy plane in the air, a transport, was shot down.

Other raiders and patrol planes roamed uncontested over island bases between New Guinea and Mindanao and to the westward, destroying or heavily damaging seven freighters, totaling 6,500 tons, and hitting installations.

Halmahera Thrice Hit

Three separate attacks were made on Halmahera and near-by Morotai islands, south of Mindanao.

MacArthur's announcement of aerial domination over the southern Philippines was taken to mean the Mindanao sector which has been heavily bombed.

Last Monday he reported the Japanese air forces had been driven from the airfields of southern Mindanao. Today's statement, coupled with pilots' reports, showed that Nipponese planes no longer were coming from more remote bases to challenge Allied raiders.

This report augmented the general's statement yesterday that Allied aircraft now roam at will over the Moluccas, which sweep southwestward of the Philippines, and that the Japanese air force in western New Guinea had been virtually annihilated.

Fighters Fly 1,700 Miles

Fighter planes apparently flew another 1,700-miile record round trip to protect Wednesday's bomber flight over Mindanao. Liberators dropped their bombs on the seaplane base. Smoke from "very large fires" and explosions rose 8,000 feet, the communique said.

Mitchells hit Buayan field to the southwest inflicting "widespread damage to hangars, repair shops and motor parks."

In another dramatic single-handed strike against shipping, a lone Catalina flying boat sank or badly damaged four small Japanese freighters at Sarangani Bay, near the southern tip of Mindanao, Wednesday night and Thursday morning. At the same time another Catalina sank one medium and two smaller freighters at Ceram.

Mitchell medium bombers Wednesday swept invasion-threatened Halmahera and Morotai Island, to the north, without encountering air opposition. Halmahera is approximately 300 miles south of Mindanao.

U. S. Bombers In 3-Day Strikes At Yap, Ulithi

United States Pacific Fleet Headquarters, Pearl Harbor, Sept. 8 (AP). American carrier-based planes bombed and strafed Yap and Ulithi islands in the western Carolines September 5, 6 and 7, destroying the cable station on Yap that once was the subject of a controversy between the United States and Japan.

These raids and the aerial strikes at the Marianas Islands to the north, Marcus Island and the Marshalls were announced today by Admiral Chester W. Nimitz.

The three-day assault on Yap and Ulithi coincided on the first day with a carrier fighter sweep over the Palau Islands, 315 miles southwest of Yap. The Palau attack was reported yesterday by Nimitz.

Berlin Quotes Tokyo

The Berlin radio, quoting Tokyo advices, said today that Palau and Yap had been attacked for three days by from 400 to 500 carrier bombers. There was no mention in today's announcement, however, of additional attacks on the Palaus.

The navy said 110 tons of bombs were dropped on Yap and Ulithi, which is less than 100 miles to the northeast. Numerous rockets also were fired. There was no enemy air interception and only meager ground fire as the planes swept over their targets.

tered neither air nor naval opposition.

Runways Blasted

In the communique today, Gen. Douglas MacArthur said his Liberators spread 90-ton of bombs over airdrome runways without encountering an enemy plane.

Nimitz said the raiders strafed and set afire several aircraft on the ground, damaged installations, destroyed an ammunition or fuel dump and set fire to 17 small craft.

Navy Craft Damaged

MacArthur's air force for the first time widened its probing of the south Philippine defenses, with night patrol planes raiding 230 miles west of Davao at Zamboanga, heavily damaging two enemy naval auxiliaries.

The destruction of 15 parked planes in an 86-ton strike by escorted Liberators on the north end of Dutch Celebes also was announced by MacArthur.

Further devastation of invasion-menaced Halmahera, south gateway to Mindanao, was accomplished with 39 tons of bombs.

HARD-FIGHTING SHIP NAMED IN CITATION

Aboard the U. S. S. O'Bannon in New Guinea Waters, Sept. 7 (Delayed) (A. P.).—The destroyer O'Bannon, which in five night sea actions helped sink a Japanese battleship, three light cruisers and six destroyers, today was honored with a presidential unit citation. Rear Admiral Daniel E. Barry, on behalf of President Roosevelt, presented the citation to the veteran of two years of South Pacific warfare.

Specifically, the citation covered the O'Bannon's activities during twelve months beginning on October 7, 1942. This period encompassed her participation in the great sea-air battle off Guadalcanal in mid-November, 1942, and a succession of surface engagements in the Kula Gulf and elsewhere in the central Solomons the following summer.

The award was accepted by the present skipper, Commander Richard W. Smith, formerly of

U. S. Flyers Blast Palau

Fleet Headquarters, Pearl Harbor, Sept. 8 (AP)—Disclosure today of a two-way blast at Palau, "the Japanese Singapore," by Central Pacific aircraft carriers and Southwest Pacific big bombers swung the battle for the Philippine approaches to the east, now that enemy defenses to the south have been largely caved in.

Palau, whose anchorage can accommodate a huge fleet within 550 miles of the Philippines, was hammered on Tuesday by fighter planes from flat tops, Admiral Chester W. Nimitz reported.

The carrier task forces encoun-

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Hingham, Mass., on behalf of the ship and in the name of Commander Donald J. MacDonald and Capt. Edwin Wilkinson, who in succession commanded the O'Bannon during the year of her greatest achievement.

accusations directed without justification against Argentina are an attack on the nation's traditionally serene attitude in dealing with international questions.

"Argentina rejects those proceedings which involve interference in

3 Raids On Yap Reported

London, Sept. 8 (AP)—The Berlin radio today said that American bombers and fighters have raided Palau and Yap for the third day in a row and also attacked the bypassed Marshall atoll of Wotje.

The report, quoting advices from Tokyo, said 400 to 500 carrier-based bombers struck Palau Wednesday and Thursday and about 300 attacked Yap.

Elsewhere, the Germans said 16 United States heavy bombers attacked Iwo Jima in the Bonin Islands Wednesday and Kavieng in New Ireland. The enemy asserted that ten planes were shot down.

Berlin quoted a Tokyo military spokesman, Major General Matsumura, as predicting an American attack on Japan, possibly with Superfortresses, from newly won bases in the Marianas islands. He said Liberators already were based there. He theorized that Tinian was specially suitable for Superfortresses. The Japanese were quoted as saying the United States had four airfields in the Marianas.

A Shanghai broadcast said the Americans needed Halmahera Island for land-based planes, in order to succeed in the air assault on the Philippines. The dispatch said Tokyo expected naval landings soon in the Philippine bays. Present bombing operations by General MacArthur were termed the "calm before the storm."

Peluffo Resents Hull's Charge

SEP 9 1944

Buenos Aires, Sept. 8 (AP)—Foreign Minister General Orlando Peluffo told a press conference today that United States Secretary of State Hull's charge that Argentina is the headquarters for a Fascist movement in this hemisphere constituted another "direct attack" against Argentina and was an unusual diplomatic proceeding.

Asked for his reaction to Hull's statement, Peluffo replied it was "disagreeable."

The Foreign Minister said it was absurd to claim Argentina is the focal point of Fascists infecting other countries of the hemisphere. He declared that the Government is not Fascist and that Fascism is non-existent in Argentina.

Peluffo asserted that continual

Hull 'Insult' Headlined

Buenos Aires, Sept. 8 (AP)—The Nationalist newspaper *Cabildo* asserted today "Hull Again Insults Argentina" in a first-page banner over United States Secretary of State Cordell Hull's declaration yesterday that Argentina was the headquarters of a Fascist movement in the Western Hemisphere.

Although afternoon papers yesterday did not publish Hull's charges, it was understood that morning papers today were encouraged to use the story.

FDR, CHURCHILL TO MEET IN QUEBEC

C. R. BLACKBURN

QUEBEC, Sept. 8—Quebec city will be the scene of the next meeting between Prime Minister Winston Churchill and President Roosevelt at a date yet to be decided.

The two leaders, who have not met since they were at Teheran last November, will plan the conquest of Japan as well as the final phases of the European war.

Quebec was thrilled to have the two leaders here a year ago and great preparations are going forward in expectation of the forthcoming meeting.

News correspondents and camera men are here in force and the great Chateau Frontenac with its 800 rooms has been taken over in its entirety for the official delegates. The other hotels, the Clarendon and Chateau St. Louis, have been taken over for correspondents, camera men and radio correspondents.

During the course of their forthcoming discussions, it is quite possible that the liberation of France, Belgium and the Netherlands may be completed and possibly the capitulation of Germany may be announced.

F. D. R., Churchill Master Jap War Plan Seen

E. RING

London, Sept. 8 (AP)—The conviction grew here today that Prime Minister Churchill and President Roosevelt are planning to meet again very soon—probably in Quebec—to plan the peace and bring to life a master plan for unleashing the whole Allied might against Japan the moment Germany is crushed.

With the final battle for Germany beginning, Hitler's satellites in open rebellion and a general feeling of Allied victory predominating, the following topics would naturally present themselves for discussion at such a meeting.

Untangling Wreckage

1. Untangling the wreckage left by the Nazis in Europe, including the policing of Germany; division of occupational spheres between the United States, Britain and Russia, and deciding upon the machinery through which liberated countries may choose postwar governments.

2. Placing the final stamp upon military operations in the Pacific, consideration of the role Russia is to play, and the curbing of the demobilization fever sure to arise in the United States and Britain when Germany is defeated.

To Avoid Politics

With the Presidential campaign under way in the United States, and the consequent danger of any conference becoming embroiled in political issues, the feeling among many London observers is that Roosevelt and Churchill must meet outside the United States.

While military operations are at their most satisfactory state of the entire war, the diplomatic field offers multiple possibilities for discussion.

informed of all developments before terms are signed.

One of the knottiest problems facing the two leaders is presented by Poland. Both the United States and Britain are standing behind the exiled Polish Government, while Russia supports the Polish Committee of National Liberation, already set up in that country.

As the Allies close in on Japan the possibility of further coordination of all commands in the Pacific—even placing all under one supreme commander similar to

Big Four See F. D. R.

Washington, Sept. 8 (AP)—President Roosevelt conferred at length today with army and navy chiefs presumably in preparation for his coming meeting with Prime Minister Churchill.

The big four, Generals George C. Marshall, army chief of staff, and Henry H. Arnold, chief of the army Air Forces; and Admirals William D. Leahy, the President's personal chief of staff, and Ernest J. King, fleet commander in chief—were at the White House for their first get-together in weeks.

Afterward, Admiral King was asked if any fresh decision were reached, and he replied in the negative adding:

"We were only discussing the whys and wherefores and the pluses and minuses."

Canadian Casualties 33,239

Ottawa, Sept. 8 (AP)—Canadian army casualties in all war theaters since the outbreak of war totaled 33,239 at July 31, the Defense Department announced tonight. The figures include 9,501 dead, 287 presumed dead, 1,308 missing, 3,800 captured and 18,343 wounded.

Air Marshal in Ottawa

OTTAWA, Sept. 8 (AP).—A four-engined Liberator completed today the first non-stop flight between the capitals of Britain and Canada, setting down at Rockcliffe Airport, near Ottawa, 19 hours 9 minutes after leaving London.

Among the passengers was Air Marshal L. S. Breadner, commander in chief of the Royal Canadian Air Force. His arrival followed London reports that Prime Minister Churchill and President Roosevelt would very soon meet, probably in Quebec, to decide how the armed forces now in Europe and others would be used in the Pacific. Marshal Breadner attended the Churchill-Roosevelt conference in Quebec last August. He was then chief of air staff in Canada.

The plane was the Liberator AL540, known as the Commando, of the Royal Air Force Transport Command. It has made scores of historic flights, including the conveyance of Mr. Churchill to Moscow and other conferences.

The arrival of the plane led to a rumor that Prime Minister Churchill was aboard, but this was denied by officials at the field.

Russ Doctor Revives Soldier Five Minutes After 'Death'

SEP 9 1944

Washington, Sept. 8 (AP)—A Soviet scientist has succeeded in reviving apparently dead soldiers through a combination of blood transfusion and artificial respiration, the information bulletin of the Soviet Embassy said today.

Dr. Vladimir Negovsky has accomplished this in 12 cases, the bulletin said. In one case detailed it said the soldier's attending physician certified that breathing and heart action had stopped and that other unmistakable signs of death had appeared.

Uses Bellows And Tube

Negovsky's method is described as simple, worked out in eight years of experimentation beginning with dogs, and passing successfully to new-born babies who had died of asphyxiation. It appears to arrest the gradual process of death before it becomes complete and must be used within a few minutes after what is ordinarily considered death takes place.

Artificial respiration is given with a simple bellows and an air tube inserted into the throat to pump air into the collapsed lungs.

New Transfusion System

Blood is injected into an artery against the blood stream, not into a vein as in the usual blood transfusion. This sends blood directly into the vessels feeding the cardiac muscles, whose revival must be effected at the utmost speed, the bulletin says. Only after the heart resumes beating is ordinary blood transfusion given.

The method hinges on a break-neck race against time, says the bulletin, and intervention must take place within a margin of five or six minutes after death, before the disintegration of the complex brain cells gives death a final decision.

France Offers Army For Pacific War

Washington, Sept. 8 (AP)—France has told the United States it would like to contribute forces for the battle of the Pacific.

Two important questions involved from the French viewpoint are (1) the status of French Indo-China and other French possessions in the Pacific and (2) lend-lease after the defeat of Germany.

France is determined to retain these colonies and American policy appears in support of this view.

The United States is now completing a draft of a lend-lease agreement to be negotiated with Gen. Charles de Gaulle's National Committee, but actual talks have not yet begun.

Similar To Others

The draft is similar to agreements signed with other United Nations. The only lend-lease arrangements with the French so far are an agreement signed with De Gaulle in 1941 covering French colonies outside of Africa and a *modus vivendi* written last year on French North and West Africa.

The question of whether France will participate in the Pacific war and thus receive lend-lease remains open in this draft, however. But American policy has been to include in campaigns those of the United Nations particularly concerned.

PRESIDENT SAYS ITALY NEEDS AID

Explains the Necessity as a War Measure

Washington, Sept. 8 (A. P.).—Asserting that much of Italy had been devastated by war, President Roosevelt said today that her 45,000,000 people—living in an area less than the size of California and with poor natural resources—will need additional assistance from the Allies if she is to stand on her own feet.

He told his news conference that Brig.-Gen. William O'Dwyer, American economic officer in Italy, has returned to the United States and would talk with him at the White House today about plans for this new aid.

Reading from a memorandum on his desk, the President said that the Germans in fleeing northward on the Italian boot had destroyed many utilities and that north of Rome alone they had wiped out 50 per cent of the electric power plants.

Tells of Destruction.

Roads and bridges also have been torn up, the whole work of devastation creating a shortage of food, clothing and medical supplies and a problem of distribution to prevent starvation, Mr. Roosevelt stated.

He said that military authorities were moving in vital medical supplies and that so far Great Britain and the United States had sent in more than $100,000,000 worth of all kinds of supplies. Fuel supplies have been furnished mostly by England, with a big part of the food coming from the United States.

He said these supplies are being placed in the ordinary channels of trade and are being sold for Italian lira with a view to eventual repayments by Italy to the Allies. The President emphasized that such supplies are not gifts and that such civilian goods being moved in were incident to the military situation.

Asked whether the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration was going to take over the relief problem in Italy, the President said that the point had not been decided yet.

President Says Nazis Haven't Sought Peace

Washington, Sept. 8 (A. P.).—There have been no peace overtures to the Allies from inside Germany, President Roosevelt told his news conference today in response to a question.

The President said that the Dumbarton Oaks international security conversations were nearly through and that excellent progress has been made.

Jet Propulsion Is Used To Launch Carrier Planes

Navy Device Reduces Take-Off Run to a Minimum

WASHINGTON, Sept. 8 (AP).—Jet propulsion devices, utilizing a rocket-like thrust of great power, have been perfected for use on Navy carrier-based planes and flying boats virtually to shoot them into the air from a minimum take-off run, the Navy disclosed today.

The jet units, known as "jatos," are demountable, look very much

like bombs, and can be attached quickly beneath the fuselages of planes. After providing the initial surge of power to hurl a plane into the air, they may be dropped to forestall any effect on the planes' speed or maneuverability.

"In cold figures," the Navy said, "the efficient use of present Navy jato units means being able to reduce take-off run from 33 to 60 per cent, or to greatly increase the airplane's load."

Each unit, the Navy said, in lifting secrecy on jet-assisted take-offs, is a miniature engine in itself—a cylinder full of a solid propellant which includes oxygen in the mixture so it can burn without air. It has an electrically controlled spark plug which sets it off and a rocket-like vent from which the jet gases give their thrust.

Deal Described

He said that in 1938 negotiations between Universal and the Japan Gasoline Company resulted in a proposal whereby Universal would give to the Japanese company options to "rights to process for the manufacture of iso-octane, the blending fluid used in the production of 100-octane gasoline" and "to acquire rights under all of Universal's processes in the entire petroleum field . . ." and added:

"In compliance with the terms of this iso-octane agreement, Universal immediately prepared designs for the construction of two iso-octane units for the Mitsubishi Oil Company and Nippon Oil Company, licensees of the Japan Gasoline Company. Plant designs were delivered to the Japanese, and in 1939 Universal engineers were sent to Japan to aid in the construction of these iso-octane plants."

U. S. Says Jap Firms Relayed War Data

SEP 9 1944

Washington, Sept. 8 (AP)—A Justice Department spokesman said today that for ten years before Pearl Harbor "a constant stream" of technical and economic data "of the utmost importance to Japan's armed forces" flowed to Tokyo as a result of Japanese commercial transactions with American firms.

James S. Martin, chief of the Department's Economic Warfare Section, told a Senate Military subcommittee that "the Japanese were able to get technical 'know-how' on some processes for production of 100-octane aviation gasoline before they were generally available to American firms."

Pearl Harbor Gas Data

He said also that Japanese observers in America were able "in at least one case, as late as June, 1941, to find out through commercial channels the amount of our oil and gasoline shipments to Pearl Harbor."

Martin said that "the branches of industry especially involved (in the commercial transactions) were the oil, aircraft and aircraft parts, machinery and tools, and some specialized branches of the electrical and electronics industries."

He said the Universal Oil Products Company made available to the department the files of its commercial arrangements with Japanese firms and that other information was gained from the seized files of former Japanese trading companies with offices in the United States.

Japs At Test Plant

Martin testified that the War and Navy Departments approved the iso-octane transaction on September 3, 1938, and that subsequently "technical representatives not only of Japan Gasoline and other Japanese petroleum, mining and chemical companies but also of the Japanese army and navy spent over four months in Universal's testing plants and laboratories" in Riverside, Ill.

He added that after the State Department's "moral embargo" against Japan, Universal informed Japan Gasoline Company that the 1938 agreements would have to be suspended, whereupon the Japanese firm filed suit against Universal for $10,000,000. The outbreak of war postponed the trial.

FDR Proposes Agreements To Curb Cartel Practices

WASHINGTON, Sept. 8—(AP) Virtually on the eve of his meeting with Prime Minister Churchill, President Roosevelt today suddenly called for international agreements to curb cartel practices of the kind which have been a large factor in Britain's development as a great commercial power.

At the same time the chief executive demanded "the eradication" of German cartels, such as the I. G. Farben trust which the Nazis have used to penetrate peaceful countries for their political and military ends.

Sends Letter to Hull

The President issued his declaration against cartels in a letter to Secretary of State Hull and immediately afterward it was learned that the United States is preparing to propose to its Allies, Britain and Russia, the destruction of German cartels and also is making more long-range plans for a United Nations conference—probably preceded by smaller meeting along the lines of the Dumbarton Oaks security talks—to work out anti-cartel measures.

The President's pronouncement at this time was studied here by politicians and diplomats alike who sought to evaluate (1) its importance in this presidential election year as statement of international economic policy and (2) its relation to the Chief Executive's forthcoming conference with Mr. Churchill.

Authorities here concede that any major change in the cartel system will be quite difficult to bring about internally in Britain and that as an issue of British foreign policy it is a question of utmost importance.

The best immediate estimate appeared to be that the declaration against Cartels adds another subject to the agenda which the President and Prime Minister may discuss in this meeting that coincides with the concluding phase of the war in Europe and the opening phase of a new period in Europe's economic and diplomatic history.

Covered Whole Subject

Mr. Roosevelt covered the whole subject of cartels in a single letter without seeking to distinguish sharply between those of Allied powers and those which have served the purposes of the enemy. A cartel is defined by economists as a system of controlling prices, production and patents and of allocating markets by agreements among independent companies. This is distinct from a "combine" which is a single organized unit that operates as one company regardless of its size.

Mr. Roosevelt said that the American policy against monopoly "goes hand-in-hand with the liberal principles of international trade" espoused by Secretary of State Hull. He cited particularly Hull's trade agreement program to lower trade barriers internationally and also the anti-trust laws aimed at eliminating "monopolistic" restraints of trade in interstate and foreign commerce.

But many foreign countries do not "possess such a tradition against cartels," the President told Hull.

"On the contrary," he said, "cartels have received encouragement from some of these governments. Especially is this true with respect to Germany. Moreover, cartels were utilized by the Nazis as governmental instrumentalities to achieve political ends.

"The history of the use of the I. G. Farben trust by the Nazis reads like a detective story. The defeat of the Nazis army will have to be followed by the eradication of these weapons of economic warfare."

But even beyond that, Mr. Roosevelt continued, "cartel practices which restrict the free flow of goods in foreign commerce will have to be curbed," and to this end he proposed "collaborative action by the United Nations." He told the Secretary to "keep your eye" on the subject of cartels "because we are approaching the time when discussions will almost certainly arise between us and other nations."

PRESIDENT ASKS END OF GERMAN CARTEL SYSTEM

Tells Hull This Weapon of Political and Economic Warfare Must Go.

URGES UNITED NATIONS ACTION

Stresses That Cartels Also Have Effect of Restricting Free Flow of World Trade.

Washington, Sept. 8 (A. P.)—President Roosevelt declared today that defeat of Nazi armies must be followed by the eradication of cartels as "weapons of economic welfare."

He released a letter to Secretary of State Hull which said this can be done only through collaborative action by the United Nations and that he hoped Mr. Hull would keep an eye on the entire subject.

To reporters, Mr. Roosevelt remarked that the State Department is ready to go ahead and that the Department of Justice has been digging up a lot of facts.

But, answering a question, he said he had not heard anything definite on whether the German General Staff plans to use cartels to prepare for a third war, as was charged in a recent book by Sumner Welles, former Under-Secretary of State.

Bausch & Lomb Case.

The Department of Justice has been presenting testimony to a Senate military sub-committee about the cartel situation. Assistant Attorney - General Wendell Berge said yesterday that a cartel between the Bausch & Lomb Optical Company and the German optical firm of Carl Zeiss had resulted in giving secret American military information to Germans and had helped nullify disarmament provisions of the Versailles Treaty. M. Herbert Eisenhart, president of Bausch & Lomb, replied in Rochester, N. Y., that the agreement with Zeiss had contributed "to Allied victories all over the world and will hasten the defeat of the Axis."

Mr. Roosevelt noted in his letter to Secretary Hull that some foreign governments, Germany in particular, had encouraged cartels.

"Moreover," he said, "cartels were utilized by the Nazis as governmental instrumentalities to achieve political ends. The history of the use of the I. G. Farben Trust by the Nazis reads like a detective story.

A Problem for United Nations.

"The defeat of the Nazi armies will have to be followed by the eradication of these weapons of economic warfare. But more than the elimination of the political activities of German cartels will be required. Cartel practices which restrict the free flow of goods in foreign commerce will have to be curbed. With international trade involved this end can be achieved only through collaborative action by the United Nations.

"I hope that you will keep your eye on this whole subject of international cartels because we are approaching the time when discussions will almost certainly arise between us and other nations."

The President remarked in the letter that America has developed a tradition against private monopolies. He added that this policy was linkel closely with Mr. Hull's liberal principles of international trade. The trade agreement program, he said, has as its objective the elimination of barriers to the free flow of trade in international commerce.

The President's Letter.

The text of the President's letter to Secretary Hull follows:

Dear Mr. Secretary:

During the past half century the United States has developed a tradition in opposition to private monopolies. The Sherman and Clayton acts have become as much a part of the American way of life as the due process clause of the Constitution. By protecting the consumer against monopoly these statutes guarantee him the benefits of competition.

This policy goes hand in glove with the liberal principles of international trade for which you have stood through many years of public service. The trade agreement program had as its objective the elimination of barriers to the free flow of trade in international commerce; the anti-trust statutes aim at the elimination of monopolistic restraints of trade in interstate and foreign commerce.

Unfortunately, a number of foreign countries, particularly in continental Europe, do not possess such a tradition against cartels. On the contrary, cartels have received encouragement from some of these governments. Especially is this true with respect to Germany. Moreover, cartels were utilized by the Nazis as governmental instrumentalities to achieve political ends. The history of the use of the I. G. Farben trust by the Nazis reads like a detective story. The defeat of the Nazi armies will have to be followed by the eradication of these weapons of economic warfare. But more than the elimination of the political activities of German cartels will be required. Cartel practices which restrict the free flow of goods in foreign commerce will have to be curbed. With international trade involved this end can be achieved only through collaborative action by the United Nations.

I hope that you will keep your eye on this whole subject of international cartels because we are approaching the time when discussion will almost certainly arise between us and other nations.

Very sincerely yours,
FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT.

For Promotions of Captives

WASHINGTON, Sept. 8 (AP)—Over War and Navy Department opposition, the Senate passed by voice vote today a bill providing for blanket promotions for American prisoners captured by the Japanese in the Philippine, Guam and Wake islands in December, 1941. The measure, which now goes to the House, affects personnel below the grade of colonel and would advance the prisoners one grade from the grade they held Dec. 8 1941, first on Dec. 8, 1942, and one grade on each following Dec. 8 as long as they are prisoners.

ARMY CASUALTIES

Washington, Sept. 8 (A. P.).—The War Department announced today the names of 2,338 United States Army casualties in the European, Mediterranean and Southwest Pacific areas. Included in the list are the following with their next of kin:

Senate Gets Canada Tax Agreement

Washington, Sept. 8 (A. P.).—President Roosevelt sent to the Senate for ratification today a United States-Canadian convention designed to avoid double taxation and prevent "fiscal evasion in the case of estate taxes and succession duties."

It was signed at Ottawa on June 8.

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18-YEAR-OLDS WILL FILL DRAFT NEEDS IN 1945

WASHINGTON, Sept. 8.—(AP) Draft Director Lewis B. Hershey told local boards today that estimated 1944 needs of the armed forces probably can be filled without bringing any one else into Class 1-A except new 18-year-olds.

He did not order an end to classifications into 1-A. His message, however, could hardly fail to strengthen the position of men now holding occupational deferments, since he did not mention them as a needed source of supply.

Selective Service officers were quick to explain that such men will lose their deferments if they forsake the war effort, and that deferments will continue to expire whenever the reason for them ceases to exist.

August Arms Production Up 19%

Washington, Sept. 8 (AP)—An Army Service Forces report showing production increases up to almost 19 per cent. in August over July in munitions and heavy equipment, which had been critically short, was made public today by James F. Byrnes, War Mobilization Director.

Byrnes warned, however, that production was still far behind in many critical programs. At a news conference he praised the press and radio for their part in publicizing and thereby helping to alleviate the shortage of these materials.

He also gave credit to management-labor committees of the War Manpower Commission and said it had not been necessary to apply penalties he had authorized the WMC to use to enforce manpower controls to help relieve the situation.

Army Report Cited

The army report he made public showed:

Heavy and Medium Artillery Ammunition—August production exceeded July by more than six per cent. July and August production totaled 1,335,000 rounds or about 50 per cent. of production the first half of 1944 and about 25 per cent. of production in the last half.

Aircraft Bombs—Production was seven per cent. over July as contrasted with a forecast increase of 15 [illegible] cent. The more important type [illegible] however, showed a better-than-average improvement.

Heavy Artillery — Production in August was nearly 11 per cent. above July.

Air-Borne Radar—Production in August was nearly 19 per cent. over that for July, continuing the sharp increases achieved in recent months.

18 P. C. Truck Increase

Heavy Trucks—A total of 26,047 vehicles in the light-heavy and heavy-heavy categories was produced in August. This represents an increase of 18 per cent. over July.

Tanks—August production was 17.5 per cent. over July as contrasted with a decrease of five per had fallen nine per cent. below June).

Construction Equipment — Production in August exceeded July by 13 per cent. (July production had fallen 9 per cent. below June).

Crawler Type Tractors—August production exceeded July by nearly 17 per cent.

Lieut. Gen. Brehon B. Somervell, of the Army Service Forces, reported the dollar value of the August deliveries of arms, ammunition and supplies was $1,962,272,000, the highest since last February.

RACIAL PLANK PROPOSED BY CHINESE DELEGATION

WASHINGTON, Sept. 8 — (AP) With the Russian phase of the world security talks at Dumbarton Oaks due to wind up in a few days, it was learned today that the Chinese delegation has proposed a plank on racial equality for inclusion in the world peace agency's charter.

President Roosevelt told his news conference that the discussions among Russia, the United States and Britain were about over.

The Chinese will join the Anglo-American delegates as soon as the Russians finish.

The racial equality proposal, if the Chinese press it, may arouse far reaching discussion because it could directly affect the status of colonial areas in Asia nad Africa. It also might affect such things as immigration barriers against various races.

HIT SEDITION TRIAL

WASHINGTON, Sept. 8 — (AP) Senator Langer (R-ND) told the Senate today that Attorney General Biddle would "do a service to his country" if he asked for the dismissal of the mass sedition case in which 26 persons have been on trial in Washington since mid-April. "It's time to let these defendants go back back to their homes and to work," he declared.

TECHNICAL TREND SEEN IN EDUCATION AFTER WAR

SEP 9 1944

WASHINGTON, Sept. 8.—(AP) American education is likely to take a trend toward technical studies when a million or so war veterans descend on the schools.

Though some educators believe there is a strong possibility of training an over-supply of technicians in the post-war years, the U. S. Office of Education reports that many veterans will want to continue the specialized training they have been getting in the services.

They will be interested in the kind of engineering or scientific education that can be completed in six months to two years of study, the Office of Education said. Therefore some states may create new types of schools, such as technical institutes. And junior colleges may assume a more important role than before.

The Office of Education's view of the situation was given today in a general report by the Office of War Information on the education of veterans.

PLANS OUTLINED ON RECONVERSION

WASHINGTON, Sept. 8—(AP) Two top-flight Federal administrators today outlined an integrated plan to convert a thick segment of American industry to civilian production as soon as Germany is defeated—and complete the conversion upon the fall of Japan.

Only by producing more civilian goods of every kind, acting War Production Board Chairman J. A. Krug told the Senate War investigating committee, can the nation bridge the gap to be caused by the cessation of government war purchases, now runnng about $90,000,000,000 a year.

Paul V. McNutt, War Manpower commissioner, shortly before had informed the Senators that virtually all manpower controls except the 48-hour work week in war plants would be discontinued with the ending of the war in Europe. At the same time, McNutt said there is "a desperate need" for increased production of some military items.

Other developments on the reconversion front were:

1. President Roosevelt disclosed that the War Mobilization Director James F. Byrnes had prepared a report on industrial demobilization which is to be made public Sunday.

2. Rep. Knutson (R-Minn.), a member of the joint conference committee attempting to reach agreement on a general demobilization and reconversion bill, forecast that final enactment of the legislation will be postponed until after election day.

Krug foresaw government purchases shrinking to $65,000,000,000 a year after Germany's fall and when Japan sags into defeat, it will be necessary to employ from 20 to 25 per cent more persons than were on the payrolls in 1940, if this nation's prosperity is to be maintained, he said.

He described in some detail WPB's plan for lifting materials limitation after the Nazi collapse orders while retaining full priorities for necessary military production.

Roosevelt Smiles in Answer To Charges Made by Dewey

SEP 9 1944

WASHINGTON, Sept. 8—(AP) A smile was President Roosevelt's reply today to Governor Thomas E. Dewey's assertion that the administration is "afraid to let men out of the army" at the war's end because it doubts its ability to provide them with jobs.

Mr. Roosevelt also took cognizance of the Republican presidential nominee's characterization of the New Deal as tired, quarrelsome and defeatist by repeating that he would have preferred to retire to his Hyde Park home rather than run for a fourth term, but not because he is tired or defeated.

Replies to Dewey

The President utilized his news conference—a rare occasion under the circumstances—to make his first reply to Dewey's initial campaign speech last night in Philadelphia. He usually reserves his oral shots at the opposition for a formal address.

To a request for comment on Dewey's accusation that the Roosevelt administration is "afraid" to demobilize the army, Mr. Roosevelt grinned and told the reporters they could say that the President smiled broadly and said nothing.

Asked about the New York governor's description of the administration as tired, quarrelsome and defeatist, he said he would reply only in this way: That he had said before that he would like to go back to Hyde Park, but not because he was tired or defeated.

He had reference to his third and fourth acceptance speeches and particularly his letter of July 10 last to Chairman Robert E. Hannegan of the Democratic National committee in which he said:

"All that is within me cries out to go back to my home on the Hudson river, to avoid public responsibilities, and to avoid also the publicity which in our democracy follows every step of the nation's Chief Executive." But the letter added that if called on to serve once more as President he would do so reluctantly, but "as a good soldier."

The political discussion today opened when a reporter recalled that the President had promised to "answer any misstatements made by the Republican candidate" and asked whether Dewey had made any such misstatements last night. Mr. Roosevelt corrected him, saying he had merely stated in his last acceptance speech that he would feel free to do this, not that he would.

Did Not Hear Speech

He added that he had not heard the Dewey speech but that a member of the family had and had told him about it. He said he had read only about half of it himself and therefore did not feel he should comment.

Raymond P. Brandt of the St. Louis Post Dispatch then interjected that it was in the first half of the speech that Dewey dwelt on what many regarded as his main theme. This was a remark Dewey said had been made by Major Gen. Lewis B. Hershey, Selective Service director, that demobilization must be gradual because "we can keep people in the army about as cheaply as we could create an agency to care for them when they are out."

The President commented by asking if that was part of General Hershey's work and if his job isn't instead to get people into the army.

"That was not my question," Brandt retorted crisply, bringing laughter and a Presidential compliment that that was a pretty good reply too.

INAUGURAL PLANS ARE BEING FORMED

SEP 9 1944

WASHINGTON, Sept. 8 —(AP) A joint Congressional committee without a goose-bone weather prophet on its staff tried to figure out today how cold it will be next Jan. 20 and whether to hold that day's presidential inaugural exercises indoors or out.

Backers of the indoors, or let's-don't-freeze, plan argued it would waste war-needed lumber and manpower to erect the customary acres of platform and seats at the east front of the capitol when there is a snug auditorium no farther away than the House of Representatives chamber.

An opposition, Al Fresco bloc noted that the War Production board has just sanctioned the distribution over the nation of 8,919,000,000 board feet of lumber in the last quarter of 1944, and said they were confident the European war would be over and the manpower shortage ended long before Inauguration Day.

The exact indoors-outdoors cleavage within the committee remained secret but bystanders pointed out that precisely half the members also hold seats on the Byrd economy committee and that Senator Byrd himself was named chairman at today's organization meeting. For what it is worth, four of the six members are from the south and are no great hands to sit around outdoors during a norther.

Diplomatically, the committee voted to ascertain the wishes of Franklin D. Roosevelt and Thomas E. Dewey, a pair of candidates attracting a lot of wise money.

Militating against an indoors inauguration is the limited seating capacity of the House gallery — 616, including seats on the steps. Each of the 435 House members and 96 Senators thus would rate only one-and-a-fraction guest ducats in the face of a demand that always has been overwhelming.

Lake Placid Rest Camp Gets First Army Veterans

Nurses, Officers, Enlisted Men and Wives in Contingent

LAKE PLACID, N. Y., Sept. 8 (AP).—Forty-three officers, enlisted men, nurses and wives of four of the service men arrived today at the Lake Placid Club Army Rehabilitation Station, first contingent of overseas veterans who will be assigned here for recreation and reassignment periods.

Major E. W. Sherwood, public relations officer, said arrivals would number about thirty-five daily until capacity of about 1,200 was reached next month.

First arrivals today were Corporal Donald L. Mason, of Ithaca, and Private Anthony L. Albamonte, of Richmond Hill, Queens, N. Y., Major Sherwood said. Corporal Mason was accompanied by his wife. The men had been stationed in Trinidad.

Major Sherwood said the veterans, mostly returned from combat duty, would receive a twenty-one-day furlough, then pass two weeks at the club before receiving assignments. These assignments would be based largely upon physical, mental and occupational tests at the rehabilitation center.

Brazilian Casualties Brought Back To U. S.

Miami, Fla., Sept. 8 (AP)—The first announced casualties from the Brazilian expeditionary force in Italy have arrived here by hospital plane.

They were flown across the Atlantic from Italy to Miami. Military security considerations caused the army to withhold the exact number here, and whether the injured men were battle casualties. The group is a small one, however, and some are ill.

While happy to be here, the men are anxious to get back to Brazil and perhaps back into the war.

"This fight is our fight, too," said Capt. Oscar Taves, of the Brazilian Medical Corps.

Global War Veterans Convene

MEMPHIS, Sept. 8 (AP).—Seven service men got together in Columbia, Tenn., exactly a year ago and began an organization exclusively for World War II service men—the Global War Veterans. Today

the group with a membership of 302 persons from twenty states, gathered here for its first annual convention. Thomas H. Chunn, of Columbia, secretary, one of the originators, predicted a bright future.

PERMANENT PEACE IS TASK FOR MANY, DEWEY DECLARES

He Says Small Nations Must Be 'Full Partners' in Future Security.

JOB OF 'NO ONE MAN'

Favors Use of Force, if Necessary; Hits at 'Secrecy' on World Plans.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Sept. 8—(AP) Declaring that creation of a permanent world peace security organization empowered to use force if necessary, must be the united, non-partisan work "of many minds," Gov. Thomas E. Dewey said tonight:

"No one man or three or four men can shape it. Some 60 nations, great and small, must help shape it, believe in it, join it, make it work."

This oblique allusion to the Teheran and Cairo conferences among President Roosevelt, Prime Minister Churchill, Premier Stalin and Generalissimo Chiang Kai-Shek

Text of Dewey's Speech Will Be Found on Page 9

was set forth in a speech by the G.O.P. presidential nominee before the National Federation of Women's Republican clubs.

Following up last night's Philadelphia promise to discuss foreign policy, Dewey devoted virtually all of this, his second major campaign address on a 6,700 mile cross country tour, to that theme.

Dewey made it clear at the outset that he favors continued close cooperation among the big four powers, the United States, Britain, Russia and China to disarm Germany and Japan in the immediate postwar period. But he insisted that such war victims as Poland, France, the Low Countries and Norway must have "full partnership" in maintaining permanent peace.

Greeted Enroute

Arriving late in the day after a rear platform, handshaking jump from Philadelphia, the nominee told a nationwide radio audience that he agreed in general with the American plan for postwar security as presented at the Dumbarton Oaks conference in Washington.

But, in obvious reference to the secrecy surrounding these sessions, he said:

"I believe that the organization of peace is a subject which should be talked about earnestly, widely and publicly.

"We cannot meet the problems of peace on any hush-hush, pussy-foot basis. The steps by which this great goal is to be approached cannot be secret. They must not be devious or obscure.

"On the contrary, they must be methods the American people will believe in. They must involve procedures and commitments that the American people will not merely accept for today, but will wholeheartedly support today, tomorrow and 50 years from today."

Declaring that no document signed at the end of this war will in itself preserve peace, the candidate said this can be accomplished only by sacrifice and continuing effort.

"We Must Wage Peace"

"We must wage peace, as we have waged war," he said, "by the united purpose of our people."

"By this," he went on, "I do not mean getting along by the philosophy of the Washington wasters. They have been proposing that America should try to buy the good will of the world out of the goods and labor of the American people.

"They proposed to buy themselves international power out of our pocketbooks. They are the very ones who tell us America is old and that its period of vigor is over. They say we are mature and have no future except to quarrel over the division of what we have.

"Yet they now talk glibly of an American WPA for all the rest of the world."

"To hear them talk," he continued, "Uncle Sam must play the role of the kindly but senile old gentleman who seeks to buy the good will of his poor relations by giving away the dwindling remains of his youthful earnings.

"That is no lasting way to win friends or to influence peoples."

Dewey, who last night accused the Roosevelt administration of being afraid of the coming of peace because it would mean a return of unemployment, spoke to an organization that includes many mothers. His aides explained that his choice of topic was dictated largely by the fact that he desired to discuss foreign affairs in his second major address.

Greeted by Governor

Awaiting his arrival at Louisville station was a reception committee headed by Gov. Simeon S. Willis and Mrs. Willis, who is a national committeewoman; Lt. Gov. Kenneth Tuggle and other party leaders.

After a news conference at his headquarters in the Brown hotel, Dewey held a series of informal meetings with members of the Women's Club's Federation, state officials and the Kentucky Republican congressional delegation before motoring to the armory for his speech.

Immediately afterward, he boarded his special train for Lansing and Owosso, Mich., his birthplace.

At his press conference, the nominee emphasized his belief that an effective postwar security organization can come into being only after "sixty nations have been brought together and have agreed on the structure."

Asserting it will take months to reach such an agreement, even working at top speed, he added:

"Accordingly I feel very strongly that work on it, negotiations on it, consultations and the bringing in of the small nations should all proceed as rapidly as possible.

Must Have Strong Security

"And of course, the real thing we are all so deeply concerned about is that this thing be strong enough, well-enough developed, so that when we get a real crisis ten, 20 or 40 years from now we will be able to handle it."

G. W. Jackson, reporter for the Louisville Defender, (a Negro weekly), submitted a written question seeking Governor Dewey's views on "Republicans who cooperate with the Democrats" in opposing anti-lynching, anti-poll tax and similar legislation."

Dewey replied that there are no such Republicans, since he feels that the party platform supporting such legislation is binding on all members.

In endorsing the American plan for postwar security, about which he has been in touch with Secretary of State Hull through an intermediary, Dewey made it plain that he espoused the principle of using force if necessary to repel military aggression.

"But even this is not enough," he said. "We should not seek merely repression of conflict. Force breeds revolt unless it is the servant of the law and the servant of justice. We should and must work to create conditions under which peace will be desired and not merely compelled.

"If we are to obtain this ideal, we must be fair and upright in our dealings with the smaller nations. They, no less than ourselves, have a stake in world peace."

Declaring that "might can never make right," he said "we Americans and a few strong friends must not assume the right to rule the world."

In sending John Foster Dulles, his foreign relations adviser, to confer with Secretary Hull in Washington, the candidate said he had made a "practical beginning" in bi-partisan cooperation.

"Both parties are working together today in this great labor," he said, "so that it can go forward year after year, decade after decade, regardless of the party in power."

Hits at Secrecy

"So long as I have anything to say about it," he added, "I shall insist on two things: First, that the American people shall be fully informed of our efforts to achieve and to keep the peace. Second, these matters shall never be subjects for partisan political advantage by any individual, or by any party either in or out of power."

He repeated that Germany and Japan must be completely disarmed and said it may be necessary for some years to come to forbid Germany any aviation industry of her own. It may be necessary, he suggested, to set up a commission to supervise the Germans and to prevent any attempts at rearmament.

At another point, he said "we can no more separate our influence in the world from our domestic affairs than our armies can fight without our production at home. If we at home are to be torn by internal strife; if we are to have leaders who set group against group; if we are to be governed by the philosophy that America is overbuilt and is done; if we cease to be a land of opportunity for our own people, then we shall fail both at home and abroad."

Federation of Women's clubs:

It is good to be in Louisville again and to be the guest of Governor Willis and the Federation of Republican Women's clubs. I am particularly happy to be able to attend this biennial conference of the women of our party because it symbolizes the vital influence of the women of America in our public affairs.

Your influence is needed. Your help is needed in our government. It is especially needed to bring about the thing that is closer to our hearts than life itself — the achievement of a permanent peace at the end of this war. We are willing to fight for it. Thousands of our sons have died for it. We must be willing to struggle, to work and to sacrifice for it in the years to come.

Must Prevent Third War

Twice within twenty-five years the American people have gone to war to defend their liberties from attacks that had their beginnings thousands of miles away. As a result we Americans are completely agreed upon one proposition: We do not intend to have a third World War. This time must be the last time.

We know that we cannot make good that resolve by any effort to withdraw or isolate ourselves from the rest of the world. Our problem is not how to stay out of a future war. Our problem is to prevent a future war before it happens, instead of getting into it after it had happened.

Must Be United Effort

Of course, that is easier said than done. Wars have had a habit of recurring regularly through all the centuries. But when war comes to us, it brings forth a united American effort. It is a non-partisan matter. So also must we make peace a non-partisan matter, to be achieved through a united effort. Only through a non-partisan approach to the shaping of a peace structure can America achieve unity of purpose. Only with unity of purpose can America exercise the influence in the world for which its real strength has equipped it. I am deeply convinced that our peace efforts can and must become a non-partisan effort.

This idea is already at work. I [illegible] so that it can go forward year after year, decade after decade, regardless of the party in power.

And let me make this plain: I believe that the organization of peace is a subject which should be talked about earnestly, widely and publicly.

Cannot Keep Secrets

We cannot meet the problems of peace on any hush-hush, pussy-foot basis. The steps by which this great goal is to be approached cannot be secret. They must not be devious or obscure. On the contrary, they must be methods the American people will believe in. They must involve procedures and commitments that the American people will not merely accept for today, but will wholeheartedly support today, tomorrow and fifty years from today.

For no document we sign at the end of this war will, of itself, preserve peace. Peace will be preserved only by the hard labor, the understanding and the willingness of all people during all the years to come. It will take sacrifice and continuing effort. It will never be something we can take for granted. We must wage peace, as we have waged war, by the united purpose of our people. That is why I have taken unprecedented action to promote the non-partisan character of the conferences now in progress. Experts of both parties and members of the Senate of both parties are now conferring and will continue to confer on the work in progress. So long as I have anything to say about it I shall insist on two things. First that the American people shall be fully informed of our efforts to achieve and to keep the peace. Secondly, these matters shall never be subjects for partisan political advantage by any individual, or by any party either in or out of power.

Tonight I want to discuss a few of the many aspects of the problem of preventing future wars.

Two Things to Be Done

There are, at once, two different things to be done. One deals with the immediate problems of victory and the other with the long-term, world-wide problems of organized peace. Work on both should go ahead right now. But they are different problems entirely.

Let us consider first the immediate problems of victory. I have long and repeatedly insisted that when the period of actual combat is over, we must continue close cooperation among the four great powers, the United States, Great Britain, Russia and China. The disarmament of Germany and Japan —a disarmament that must render them powerless to renew aggression—is primarily a responsibility of the victorious Allies. What must be done to carry out that responsibility?

Defeat Must be Complete

First, the military defeat of Germany and Japan must be complete and crushing. Germany must never again suffer the delusion that she could have won. Japan must be utterly beaten. The people — not just the leaders — of those nations must be taught to see and believe that war does not pay. They must learn in their hearts the bitter lesson that they must not try it again.

The criminals, high and low in both Germany and Japan, who have outraged the world by their treatment of minorities, of war prisoners and of conquered peoples — these men must be dealt with — promptly, justly and relentlessly.

Germany and Japan must be completely disarmed. The weapons of aggression must be taken away from them, broken up, or destroyed. Beyond that, the very means of rearmament, the chance to make guns and fighting planes and warships, must be forbidden them.

But we must remember that we are not worrying about another world war in the next five years or ten years. All the great powers will be too exhausted and depleted to wage a great war then. Our task and our hope is to see that war does not come upon us when warlike nations are again strong enough to wage it.

Recommends Commission

In the case of Germany, it will probably be necessary to establish a commission which in the first instance and for a number of years to come must be responsible to the victors. That commission must supervise the actual disarmament of Germany and the necessary measures to prevent rearmament. To pervent rearmament it will be necessary either to eliminate or to place under close supervision those industries which are readily convertible to war production.

For some years to come, it may be necessary to forbid Germany any aviation industry of her own. I have already suggested the advisability of internationalizing the entire Ruhr which is the heart of Germany's heavy industry. Such a course would have its advantages not merely in removing from direct German national control the raw materials and the industry for new war production. It would also permit this area to work for the economic rehabilitation of the entire

Text of Dewey's Louisville Speech

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Sept. 8—(AP) The text of Governor Thomas E. Dewey's address here tonight before the closing session of the biennial convention of the National Federation of Women's Republican clubs:

[illegible] have made a practical beginning with Secretary Hull in bi-partisan cooperation to establish an international organization for peace and security. Both parties are working together today in this great labor

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continent of Europe.

Enemy Must be Finished

In the case of Japan, similar measures adjusted to the particular characteristics of that island nation will be needed. Here China, clearly, will have a definite and special interest. But the disarmament of the aggressor nations, the punishment of war criminals, the immediate postwar supervision of German and Japanese industry — all this is a responsibility of the victors and of such of the liberated countries as are willing and able to join in the endeavor.

These are specific tasks which we can plan now and carry out according to agreements publicly made and publicly to be observed. This is the specific task of the great, victorious powers.

The other task is the broader one. It is to establish a world organization in which all nations may share as sovereign equals, to deal with future threats to the peace of the world from whatever source, and on a permanent basis.

Must Disarm Axis

If our only problem were to make certain that neither Germany nor Japan should ever again be able to renew their attack upon the peace of the world, it would be fairly simple. We would have only to disarm these nations and kep them disarmed. But let us be clear-headed as we look into the future. There have been many wars in which neither Germany or Japan took part. We must take measures broader in scope than just to deal with the aggressors of this war.

We are seeking to make secure the peace of the world, not merely in the next ten years, but as far ahead as the mind of man can think. We will delude ourselves if we think that the disarmament of Germany and Japan will eliminate from the face of the earth all future threats to the peace of the world.

So we must have a world organization equipped to meet the problems now unforeseen which may arise five and ten or fifty years from now. That world organization must be the work of many minds. No one man or three or four men can shape it. Some sixth nations, great and small, must help shape it, believe in it, join it, make it work.

Wants General Assembly

Upon certain aspects of the organization we are, I think, agreed. There will be a general assembly comprising all peace-loving nations of the world. In this general assembly all nations shall have representation. It is generally agreed, too, that there will be a council small enough for almost continuous meeting and prompt action. The major nations will participate in the council and the smaller ones through selected representatives. This world organization should develop effective cooperative means to prevent or repel military aggression, and such means should include the use of force as well as the mobilization of international opinion, of moral pressure and of economic sanctions. There should be a world court to deal with justifiable disputes.

But even this is not enough. We should not seek merely repression of conflict. Force breeds revolt unless it is the servant of the law and the servant of justice. We should and must work to create conditions under which peace will be desired and not merely compelled.

If we are to obtain this ideal, we must be fair and upright in our dealings with the smaller nations. They, no less than ourselves, have a stake in world peace.

Must Share Responsibility

We in America believe that all decent members of a society must share the responsibility for its order. If we are to give leadership to the world we must put into action the ideals we believe in. The people of Poland, of France, of the Low Countries, the people of Norway know even more bitterly than we the price and the tragedy of war. They and all other peoples of good will are entitled to full partnership in preventing its repetition. They feel as deeply as we do. Their stake is as great as our stake. The Polish mother feels no less deeply than the American mother, the loss of a son or a husband. To us, might can never make right. We Americans and a few strong friends must not assume the right to rule the world. It is the obligation of the mighty to make common cause with the less powerful in the interests of justice and peace.

When we have done all these things we shall be only at the threshold of the better world we seek. There will be for each of us not only as nations but as individuals the daily task of getting along with our neighbors wherever they are.

By this I do not mean getting along by the philosophy of the Washington wasters. They have been proposing that America should try to buy the good will of the world out of the goods and labor of the American people.

Cannot Buy Peace

They propose to buy themselves international power out of our pocketbooks. They are the very one who tell us America is old and that its period of vigor is over. They say we are mature and have no future except to quarrel over the division of what we have. Yet they now talk glibly of an American WPA for all of the rest of the world.

To hear them talk Uncle Sam must play the role of the kindly but senile old gentleman, who seeks to buy the good will of his poor relations by giving away the dwindling remains of his youthful earnings.

That is no lasting way to win friends or to influence peoples.

Good will cannot be bought with gold. It flows to the man who successfully manages his own affairs, who is self-reliant and independent, yet who is interested in the rights and needs of others.

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Must Help People

We shall want to help—we will help—the liberated peoples through this period of crisis, so they can again help themselves. We can and we will seek to work out conditions that will lead to an ever wider exchange of goods and services without injury to our own people. We look toward a more general access to the raw materials of the world as to an ever widening opportunity for all to contribute most effectively their best to the production of the goods needed by all.

Beyond that, we know that we shall be able to help in keeping this long peace we pray for, only if we are strong at home. We can no more separate our armies in the world from our domestic affairs than our armies can fight without out production at home. If we are to have leaders who set group against group; if we are to be governed by the philosophy that America is overbuilt and is done; if we cease to be a land of opportunity for our own people, then we shall fail both at home and abroad.

But if here this year we can put down forever this spirit of defeatism that has haunted our government for twelve long years, if we can restore the faith of Americans in America, if we can regain the irresistible forward progress which never halted until the New Deal decade of the 1930s, then we need have no fear either at home or abroad.

No Doubts Needed

I say "if." But we need have no doubts. The great achievements of American industry, American labor and American agriculture in meeting the requirements of this war are a challenging remonstration of what this country can do and can be when we can once more turn our energies to the pursuits of peace.

For years I have been saying up and down the country that America is not finished. It need never be finished. America is at the morning of her destiny. If you believe with me, let us now resolve that we will never rest until we make the American dream a living and a moving reality.

A vital and necessary part of the American dream is that America shall, by her conduct and example, give leadership and inspiration to the world. We are still young. We are in the fullness of our strength. We shall go forward on this mighty continent of ours to build a better life for all our people and in so doing we shall help build a better world for all the peoples of the earth.

WOMEN WILL AID DEWEY CAMPAIGN

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Sept. 8—(AP) Accepting its "responsibility for a Republican victory," the National Federation of Women's Republican Clubs today swung its full support behind the G.O.P. platform and the party's presidential and vice presidential nominees, Governor Thomas E. Dewey and John W. Bricker.

In formal resolutions, adopted by 300 delegates from throughout the United States, the federation declared "the women can be of practical assistance in ridding America of corrupt political machines and the evils of entrenched bureaucracy."

"Republican women welcome the privilege of working to give this country the leadership of two of our 26 Republican governors, Thomas E. Dewey (New York) and John W. Bricker (Ohio), as President and Vice President," the organization declared.

A reception for Governor and Mrs. Dewey was held at convention headquarters here late this afternoon and the two-day session of the six-year-old federation was concluded with a Dewey rally this evening.

Earlier, Miss Winifred Stanley, New York congresswoman, told delegates that "there will be no question as to the outcome if the full strength of the enthusiasm and energy generated at this convention is poured into the campaign."

"The searchlight of public opinion," Miss Stanley concluded, "has shown up the gross inefficiency of 12 years of the New Deal tenure. The American people will decide in favor of Thomas E. Dewey and a Republican administration on Nov. 7."

Mrs. W. Glenn Suthers, Chicago, was reelected president of the federation while other officers, all renamed to their posts, include:

Vice Presidents, Mrs. Jessie Williamson, Berkeley, Calif., Mrs. Addison B. Green, Holyoke, Mass.; Mrs. George R. Lamade, Williamsport, Pa., and Mrs. Orvis Evans, Butte, Mont.; secretary, Mrs. Roy T. Bishop, Portland, Ore., and treasurer, Mrs. Naaman Jackson, Logan, W. Va.

30,000 Idle at Willow Run In Dispute Over Transfer of 20

By The Associated Press

DETROIT, Sept. 8.—The giant Ford-operated Willow Run bomber plant, which has been producing a four-engined B-24 Liberator bomber every working hour, was closed this afternoon for the second time today by labor disputes.

About 30,000 workers were made idle by the shutdowns.

The first strike was precipitated by a dispute over transfer of twenty riveters, who, the company spokesman said, refused a proposal to move them from one department to another where a shortage of riveters existed. The transfer, he said, involved no change in classification or rate of pay.

A representative of Bomber Local 50, United Automobile Workers, Congress of Industrial Organizations affiliate, said the transfers had been attempted without regard to seniority.

The company spokesman said that a "fair turnout" of workers reported for the afternoon shift and that production would have been resumed, but seventy-five crane operators walked out, forcing the plant to close for the second time. The spokesman said the crane operators made "no complaints."

Charles Mazurek, secretary-treasurer of the local, said the union had no comment on why the crane operators walked out. He said, ohewever, local officers were urging the workers to return to their jobs tomorrow morning.

Meanwhile, thousands of men and women were idle in other parts of the country because of labor controversies as some workers left their jobs and others returned to their posts.

Nine mines in Pennsylvania and six in West Virginia, seized by the government in the midst of a strike for recognition of the newly organized supervisors' union, resumed production. Miners in six other West Virginia pits went out. The net result: one Pennsylvania mine employing 600 at MacIntyre was down, and twelve mines employing 4,310 were down in West Virginia.

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The Pullman Standard Car Manufacturing Company's Bessemer plant in Alabama was closed because of a work stoppage and the 926 employees were idle. Approximately 300 others were off duty at the Tennessee Coal, Iron and Railroad Company's Fairfield Steel Works in the same state.

A two-day work stoppage that had kept some 1,600 employees idle ended at the Farrell, Pa., plant of the Carnegie-Illinois Steel Corporation when nine striking cranemen resumed their jobs, pending settlement of their grievances.

Another dispute ended at Omaha between Armour and Company and 700 members of the C. I. O. United Packing House Workers. Work had stopped the day before with the company saying it was a strike and the workers a lockout.

Two strikes of maintenance workers, which had made 18,000 workers idle, ended in plants of the Briggs Manufacturing Company and the Packard Car Company in Detroit.

Other unsettled disputes and the estimated number of idle were: Mosher Steel Company, Houston, Tex., 300; Dodge Chicago plant, 579; Harvey Spring and Forging Company, Racine, Wis., 170; International Mines and Chemical Corporation, Mt. Pleasant, Tenn., 220; Walsh-Kaiser Shipyard, Providence, R. I., 60.

Johnston Urges State Control of Social Security

Later Development Should Not Be on Federal Basis, U.S. Chamber Head Says

CHICAGO, Sept. 8 (AP).—Further development in the Social Security system should be by state and local governments rather than at a national level, Eric A. Johnston, president of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States, said today.

In a speech prepared for delivery to the Executives' Club of Chicago, Mr. Johnston said programs such as Social Security "should be kept close to the people, to the employers, the employees and the taxpayers."

"Complete economic stability can be obtained only at the price of complete regimentation," he declared. "It would demand a master plan imposed upon producer and consumer alike. The remedy would be worse than the disease.

"Monopoly and cartels are frequently praised for the stability which they are alleged to bring to an economy. But whatever stability monopoly may establish can easily be offset by the stagnation which generally ensues. This encourages under-employment. We must understand that if we really want to preserve free enterprise . . . we must preserve competitive business."

Mr. Johnston said America's "dynamic capitalism" must have "the shock-absorbing cushion of a practical, working Social Security system."

"To deny this is to deny the economic hazards of modern life," he stated, "to deny the vulnerability of the wage earner to unpredictable misfortune, and to deny the validity of the principle of insurance."

He recommended a more even distribution of the costs of Social Security between employer and employee.

"Currently," he asserted, "the employer pays 84 per cent of the total cost, as compared with 16 per cent contributed by the worker."

Foreign Air Mail Increased

SAN FRANSCISCO, Sept. 8 (AP).—Postmaster General Frank C. Walker disclosed today that de-

spite the war, the frequency of air-mail service to most foreign destinations is greater now than at any time in the history of the service. In a speech prepared for delivery before the Junior Chamber of Commerce, he said that because of the war, schedules were not being made public, but noted that foreign service was particularly improved to Central and South American countries and to the West Indies.

ADD LONDON--(KING) XXX DISRUPTION

ROMANIA, BULGARIA AND FINLAND, THREE OF HITLER'S SATELLITES, ARE SUING FOR PEACE. ROOSEVELT AND CHURCHILL ARE CERTAIN TO BE KEPT INFORMED OF ALL DEVELOPMENTS BEFORE TERMS ARE SIGNED.

ONE OF THE KNOTTIEST PROBLEMS FACING THE TWO LEADERS IS PRESENTED BY POLAND. BOTH THE UNITED STATES AND BRITAIN ARE STANDING BEHIND THE EXILED POLISH GOVERNMENT, WHILE RUSSIA SUPPORTS THE POLISH COMMITTEE OF NATIONAL LIBERATION, ALREADY SET UP IN THAT COUNTRY.

AS THE ALLIES CLOSE IN ON JAPAN THE POSSIBILITY OF FURTHER COORDINATION OF ALL COMMANDS IN THE PACIFIC--EVEN PLACING ALL UNDER ONE SUPREME COMMANDER SIMILAR TO GEN.DWIGHT D.EISENHOWER IN EUROPE--MAY BE DISCUSSED.

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LONDON--SECOND ADD FIRST (CORRECT) NIGHT LEAD RUSSIAN X X X (HERLHER)
GENCY SAID.

THE OCCUPATION OF RUSE FOLLOWED AN EARLIER TASS REPORT THAT 112 ERMAN SHIPS, INCLUDING 12 LARGE WARSHIPS, HAD BEEN SHELTERED THERE. ENCE THE RUSSIANS PROBABLY MADE A RICH HAUL IN SHIPPING.

AMONG THE TOWNS TAKEN IN THE STRIKE INTO BULGARIA WERE: TURTUCAIA, N THE DANUBE'S SOUTH BANK 32 MILES NORTHEAST OF RUSE; SILISTRA, LSO ON THE RIVER 65 MILES NORTHEAST OF RUSE, AND ALFATAR, 17 MILES OUTH OF SILISTRA.

MOST OF THE COLUMNS ENTERED BULGARIA THROUGH THE NARROW STRIP OF OBRUJA PROVINCE TERRITORY WHICH ROMANIA CEDED TO BULGARIA IN 1940. A OBRICH (BAZARGIC) AND BALADZA, WERE OCCUPIED ON THE ROAD FROM ONSTANTA TO VARNA.

IN CLEAN-UP OPERATIONS FAR BEHIND THE RUSSIAN COLUMNS MOVING OWARD YUGOSLAVIA, SOVIET UNITS OCCUPIED COSOVENI DE JOS, LEU AND IOSTI IN THE AREA SOUTHEAST OF CAPTURED CRAIOVA. DIOSTI IS 25 MILES OUTHEAST OF CRAIOVA.

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ALTHOUGH THE GERMAN BALKAN DISASTER WAS THE MOST SENSATIONAL ON HE EASTERN FRONT, BERLIN LARGELY IGNORED DEVELOPMENTS THERE--AT EAST PUBLICLY. GERMAN BROADCASTS MOSTLY WERE CONCERNED WITH THE ERRIFIC WAR OF ATTRITION BEING FOUGHT BETWEEN THE BUG AND NAREW IVERS ABOVE WARSAW.

LONDON, SATURDAY, SEPT 9-(AP)-THE GERMAN RADIO BROADCAST A DNB DISPATCH FROM SOFIA TODAY SAYING THAT FORMER PREMIER BOGDAN PHILOV HAD RESIGNED AS A MEMBER OF THE BULGARIAN REGENCY.

SB757PEW

BY RICHARD KASISCHKE

LONDON, SEPT 8-(AP)-ALLIED ARMIES CLOSED IN ON BOTH ENDS OF THE GERMANS' SIEGFRIED LINE TODAY AND IN TERRIFIC BATTLES APPROACHED ITS MIDDLE RAMPARTS ALONG A WIDE FRONT.

IN THE NORTH BRITISH AND DUTCH FORCES HURDLED THE FORMIDABLE ALBERT CANAL AND PUSHED ON FIVE MILES TO WITHIN 25 MILES OF THE GERMAN BORDER, DRIVING IN THE DIRECTION OF THE LARGE CITY OF DUSSELDORF AND THE SMALL BORDER TOWN OF CLEVE, NORTHERN EXTREMITY OF THE SIEGFRIED DEFENSE SYSTEM. CANADIAN ARMORED PATROLS OCCUPIED THE BELGIAN PORT OF OOSTENDE.

TWENTY MILES TO THE SOUTH THE AMERICAN FIRST ARMY CAPTURED THE GREAT BELGIAN FORTRESS CITY OF LIEGE AND DROVE ON TO 18 MILES FROM GERMANY, WHILE 100 MILES FARTHER SOUTH THE AMERICAN THIRD ARMY IN SOME OF THE BLOODIEST FIGHTING OF THE ENTIRE WESTERN CAMPAIGN POUNDED OUT THREE NEW BRIDGEHEADS ACROSS THE WIDE MOSELLE RIVER NEAR METZ.

THE AMERICAN SEVENTH ARMY DRIVING UP FROM SOUTHERN FRANCE CAPTURED THE LARGE TOWN OF BESANCON, JUST 50 MILES SOUTHWEST OF THE STRATEGIC BELFORT GAP GATEWAY TO SOUTHWESTERN GERMANY, MARKING A RAPID ADVANCE TO CUT OFF GERMAN FORCES TRYING TO FLEE HOMEWARD FROM THE GREAT FRENCH HOLOCAUST.

A DISPATCH FROM THE FRENCH-SWISS FRONTIER SAID THE BATTLE FOR BELFORT GAP, WHICH IS JUST 20 MILES FROM THE RHINE FRONTIER OF GERMANY NEAR THE SOUTHERN END OF THE SIEGFRIED LINE, HAD BEGUN TODAY WITH AN ALL-DAY ARTILLERY BARRAGE AND SERIES OF AIR ATTACKS.

IN SOUTHEASTERN EUROPE GERMANY WAS STRUGGLING TO EXTRICATE 250,000 TROOPS NOW CUT OFF BY COMBINED ASSAULTS OF ALLIED, YUGOSLAV AND RED ARMY OFFENSIVES.

(EDITORS: OTHER DATELINED STORIES MAY BE PICKED UP AS DESIRED.)

SB752PEW

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BROADCAST

LONDON, SATURDAY, SEPT 9--THE DAILY TELEGRAPH TODAY QUOTED A BRUSSELS RADIO REPORT THAT LE HAVRE HAD BEEN LIBERATED BY BRITISH FORCES. THERE WAS NO CONFIRMATION, AND LATEST FIELD DISPATCHES SAID THE SITUATION THERE WAS UNCHANGED.

SB739PEW

LONDON, SEPT. 8-(AP)-THE VICTORIA CROSS, BRITAIN'S HIGHEST DECORATION, WAS AWARDED TODAY TO WING COMMANDER GEOFFREY CHESHIRE, AUTHOR OF "BOMBER PILOT" AND HUSBAND OF THE U.S. FILM ACTRESS, CONSTANCE BINNEY.

FLYING 100 MISSIONS IN FOUR YEARS MADE HIM ONE OF THE MOST COLORFUL RAF PILOTS AND BROUGHT THIS ACCOLADE FROM HIS FELLOWS: "PROBABLY THE GREATEST BOMBER PILOT OF ANY AIR FORCE IN THE WORLD." IT WAS THE 104TH VC AWARDED IN THIS WAR.

MISS BINNEY, MARRIED TO CHESHIRE IN NEW YORK IN 1941, IS NOW IN THE UNITED STATES. CHESHIRE GAVE UP A RANK OF GROUP CAPTAIN A YEAR AGO SO HE COULD RETURN TO COMBAT FLYING.

WD100AEW

LONDON, SEPT 8-(AP)-PREMIER HUBERT PIERLOT OF THE BELGIAN GOVERNMENT-IN-EXILE HAS LEFT LONDON WITH MEMBERS OF HIS CABINET TO RETURN TO THE HOMELAND, A LARGE PORTION OF WHICH ALREADY HAS BEEN LIBERATED BY THE ALLIED ARMIES.

M516AEW

LONDON, SEPT 8-(AP)-THE PARIS RADIO QUOTED MARID ADVICES TODAY AS SAYING ALL GERMANS BETWEEN THE AGES OF 16 AND 60 RESIDING IN SPAIN HAD BEEN ORDERED TO RETURN TO THE REICH IMMEDIATELY. ONLY THE DIPLOMATIC CORPS WAS UNAFFECTED, THE ADVICES SAID.

THE ORDER APPARENTLY WAS IN CONNECTION WITH THE GERMANS NEW TOTAL MOBILIZATION PROGRAM.

M513AEW

LONDON, SEPT. 8-(AP)-THE POLISH TELEGRAPH AGENCY SAID TODAY THAT POPE PIUX XII HAD REPLIED TO AN APPEAL FOR VATICAN AID FROM POLISH WOMEN OF WARSAW AND HAD EXPRESSED TO PRESIDENT RACZKIEWICZ HIS "WHOLE-HEARTED" ENDORSEMENT OF THE PLEA.

WD1256PEW

LONDON, SEPT. 8-(AP)-THE MOSCOW RADIO SAID TONIGHT THAT IN VIEW OF BULGARIA'S DECLARATION OF WAR ON GERMANY, "THE SOVIET GOVERNMENT HAS DECIDED TO CONSIDER THE BULGARIAN REQUEST FOR AN ARMISTICE."

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N527PEW

LONDON, SEPT. 8-(AP)-AMERICAN BOMBERS PLUNGED 43,889 TONS OF EXPLOSIVES INTO GERMAN ROBOT BOMB PLATFORMS ACROSS THE CHANNEL DURING THE CAMPAIGN AGAINST THE NAZI TERROR WEAPON, IT WAS ANNOUNCED TODAY.

U.S. PLANES FROM 18,496 SORTIES.

MAJ.CHARLES S.HUDSON, 738 E.CASA LOMA DR., BAKERSFIELD, CALIF., A U.S.8TH AIR FORCE GROUP BOMBARDIER, SAID THE ROBOT PLATFORMS WERE BOMBED EASILY AT FIRST BUT THAT LATER THEY WERE CAMOUFLAGED AND SURROUNDED BY HEAVY, ACCURATE ANTIAIRCRAFT GUNS. AT FIRST, FORTRESSES COULD EASILY HIT THE TARGETS FROM THREE-MILE HEIGHTS, BUT LATER, GERMAN GROUND FIRE FORCED THE BIG BOMBERS UP TO FIVE MILES.

MAJ.ALBERT E.HILL, 1915 10TH ST., WICHITA FALLS, TEXAS, A GROUP BOMBARDIER, SAID MARAUDERS RAIDED THE PLATFORMS AT BETWEEN 10,500 AND 11,000 FEET. HIS GROUP DESTROYED TEN SITE.

LT.B.A.CARROLL, 1255 HARLANDALE, DALLAS, TEXAS, A MUSTANG NAVIGATOR, EMPHASIZED THE DIFFICULTY OF FINDING THE INSTALLATIONS AFTER THE GERMANS CAMOUFLAGED THEM.

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CAPT.RICHARD NICKELHOFF, 513 ALDA ROAD, MAMARONECK,N.Y., A FLYING FORTRESS PILOT, SAID THE HARDEST ASSIGNMENTS WERE NEAR ST.OMER IN THE EARLY DAYS. EVERY PLANE, HE SAID, GOT ABOUT 25 FLAK HOLES WHILE FLYING THREE MILES HIGH AND WHEN FORCED UP TO FIVE MILES, IT WAS HARD TO DETECT THE TARGETS. HE SAID GERMAN GUNNERS IN THE PAS-DE-CALAIS DEPARTMENT WERE ACCURATE.

RQ11AEW

LONDON, SEPT. 8-(AP)-THE TOKYO RADIO SAID TODAY AMERICAN PLANES RAIDED CANTON YESTERDAY, CAUSING CASUALTIES AND SMALL DAMAGE.

THE BROADCAST SAID ALSO THAT ABOUT 50 ALLIED PLANES RAIDED MANADO IN THE CELEBES, APPROXIMATELY 275 MILES SOUTH OF MINDANOA IN THE PHILIPPINES, SEPT. 5.

ON THE NEXT DAY ABOUT 60 PLANES BOMBED KAO IN NEW GUINEA, MINDANAO AND ANOTHER PHILIPPINE LOCALITY, CAUSING "SLIGHT DAMAGE TO MILITARY INSTALLATIONS," THE BROADCAST ADDED.

(EDS--ABOVE MAY BE INCORPORATED IF DESIRED IN UNDATED MANCHURIA, CREDITING RECEPTION TO ASSOCIATED PRESS IN LONDON.)

FW/N847AEW

LONDON, SEPT. 8--(AP)--AS A RESULT OF THE VICTORY OVER THE ROBOT BOMBS THE GOVERNMENT WAS ABLE TO [redacted] DECLARE TODAY THAT CIVILIAN EVACUATION FROM GREATER LONDON AND SOUTHERN ENGLAND HAD BEEN SUSPENDED, BUT W. IT CAUTIONED AGAINST A RETURN RUSH TO THE CAPITAL UNTIL BOMB REPAIR IS ACCOMPLISHED.

IT WAS ANNOUNCED OFFICIALLY THAT GREAT BRITAIN HAD

ANOTHER QUIET NIGHT, WITH "NOTHING TO REPORT."

A TOTAL OF 8,000 ROBOT BOMBS HAD BEEN LAUNCHED AGAINST

LONDON AND SOUTHERN ENGLAND SINCE JUNE 12, WITH 2,300 GETTING [redacted]

THROUGH THE DEFENSE SYSTEM. THE LONDON DAILY MAIL IN A [redacted] OFFICIAL

ESTIMATE SAID THE BOMBS KILLED 5,817 PERSONS AND SERIOUSLY INJURED

17,086, [redacted] MOST OF THEM IN LONDON. [redacted]

THE [redacted] 80 DAYS OF TERROR FROM THE SKIES

[redacted] CAUSED SOME OF THE GRIMMEST TRAGEDIES OF THE

WAR ON THE HOME FRONT, RANGING FROM THE WIPING OUT OF ENTIRE

INDIVIDUAL FAMILIES TO THE BLASTING OF CENTURIES-OLD LANDMARKS.

APL 00732 2310 SERIES SNITESMB/250A

MOSELLE RIVER FRONT--FIRST ADD BRIDGEHEADS XXX (BY BALL)
XXX RESISTANCE.

THE AMERICANS SMASHED AN ATTACK BY A FORCE OF 6,000 GERMANS AND 35 TANKS WHICH TRIED TO CUT BEHIND THE THIRD ARMY'S REAR BETWEEN METZ AND VERDUN.

THE THIRD ARMY NOW HAS FIVE CROSSINGS OVER THE MOSELLE.

TWO OF THE NEW CROSSINGS WERE MADE JUST SOUTH OF METZ AND THE THIRD IN THE TOUL AREA TO THE SOUTH.

AT ALL BRIDGEHEADS THE AMERICANS WERE UNDER HEAVY AND CONTINUOUS FIRE, WHILE ARTILLERY DUELLED ACROSS THE RIVER IN A DAYLONG SLUGGING MATCH.

BUT IT WAS ANNOUNCED OFFICIALLY THAT BOTH INFANTRY AND ARMOR WERE BEING SHOVED ACROSS TO THE EAST BANK IN SPITE OF THE ENEMY'S RAKING FIRE FROM STRONGLY PREPARED POSITIONS.

A GERMAN FORCE, LEFT BEHIND WHEN THE ENEMY'S MAIN BODY RETREATED CROSS THE RIVER, MADE A MOONLIGHT ATTACK EARLY TODAY IN THE VICINITY EST OF THE MOSELLE.

CHARGING OUT OF DENSE WOODS IN WHICH THEY HAD BEEN SKULKING, THE ERMANS QUICKLY SURROUNDED AN AMERICAN HEADQUARTERS BUT WERE HELD OFF Y A HANDFUL OF DOUGHBOYS, MANY OF THEM FROM THE MIDWEST AND SOUTHWEST

ND MOST OF THEM CLERKS AND TECHNICIANS.

AMERICAN REINFORCEMENTS CAME UP AND A PITCHED BATTLE STARTED AT A.M. THE HEADQUARTERS OUTFIT HAD TO BE WITHDRAWN AFTER DAYBREAK, UT IN THE GENERAL MELEE AMERICAN TANKS KNOCKED OUT 25 GERMAN PANTHER ANKS AND CAPTURED A BIG PART OF THE 6,000 GERMANS WHO MADE THE ATTACK.

THE REMAINING ENEMY TANKS AND AN ISOLATED POCKET OF NAZI GRENADIERS ERE BEING SHELLED BY AMERICAN ARTILLERY LATE TODAY.

"I WAS SLEEPING PEACEFULLY WHEN A SHELL TORE THROUGH MY TENT," SAID HE AMERICAN COMMANDER IN DESCRIBING THE GERMANS' NIGHT ASSAULT. "IT AS A SURPRISE TO US BECAUSE WE DID NOT KNOW THERE STILL WERE SO ANY GERMANS AROUND.

"THEY MUST HAVE BEEN SURPRISED TO FIND US THERE, TOO. WE HAVE BOUT GOT THEM ALL CLEANED OUT NOW AND I AM GOING BACK DOWN THERE TO EE WHAT HAPPENED TO SIX BOTTLES OF CHAMPAGNE THAT I HAD UNDER MY ED."

THE OFFICER EXPLAINED THAT "WE HAD A SMALL DEFENSE FORCE AND A FEW AZOOKAS AND CARBINES, BUT MOST OF OUR BOYS ARE CLERKS WHO POUND TYPE-RITERS AND ARE NOT EQUIPPED FOR OTHER KINDS OF ACTION.

"BUT THEY FOUGHT LIKE FRONT-LINE SOLDIERS."

"THOSE PANZERS CAME IN SO FAST THEY LOST THEMSELVES BEHIND OUR INES," SAID LT.COL. EARL SUTTON, AN ARTILLERY OFFICER FROM 6322 UNTINGTON ST., CHICAGO. "NOW THEY WILL NEVER GET AWAY--NOT ONE OF HEM. WE HAD TO LEAVE SOME OF OUR EQUIPMENT. WE PUT ONE TRUCK UNDER A RED CROSS FLAG AND USED IT TO BRING OUT OUR WOUNDED. OUR CASUALTIES ERE LIGHT."

CORP. WINSTON C.SCORSE OF HOLBROOK, ARIZ., AND HIS MATES IMPROVISED A DEFENSE BY YANKING MACHINE GUNS OFF TRUCKS AND SETTING THEM UP ON THE GROUND.

"SOME GERMANS WERE ONLY TEN FEET FROM US. WE HEARD THEM TALKING AND BLOWING WHISTLES," SAID SCORSE. "FOR A WHILE WE WERE UNDER A CROSSFIRE FROM OUR OWN TANKS, BUT MY GROUP KNOCKED OUT AT LEAST ONE ERMAN PANTHER TANK."

SGT.DENTON MATTESON OF ST. OSEPH,MO., SAID HE AND SGT.JACK SIGNOR OF 2317 HARTRANFT ST., PHILADELPHIA, WHO WERE SHARING A FOXHOLE, "HEARD AND SAW THE GERMANS IN THE MOONLIGHT BUT WE DIDN'T HAVE ANYTHING WITH WHICH TO DO SOMETHING ABOUT IT."

AFTER HIS HEADQUARTERS UNIT HAD GOTTEN AWAY, MATTESON STAYED BEHIND WITH WARRANT OFFICER CARL JENKINS OF OKLAHOMA CITY. THEY LOADED A TRUCK WITH FILES AND GOT OUT SAFELY.

TWO OTHERS, PVTS, JAMES WEIRTS OF PONTIAC,MICH., AND WILLIAM TEAGUE OF MOUNT AIRY,N.C., STAYED BEHIND LONG ENOUGH TO SALVAGE SOME MORE OF THEIR UNIT'S EQUIPMENT.

WHILE THE WILD FIGHT WAS GOING ON, MAJ.RICHARD LYNCH OF LOS ANGELES MADE A ONE-MAN RECONNAISSANCE AND BROUGHT BACK THE FIRST WORD THAT THE GERMANS HAD SURROUNDED THE ENTIRE HEADQUARTERS.

"BUT NOBODY GOT EXCITED," HE SAID. "EVERYBODY TURNED TO AND HELD OFF THE GERMANS UNTIL OUR OWN TANKS GOT INTO ACTION."

30.24-18647

"IT WAS A TOUGH NIGHT," SAID LT.COL.JAMES BOSWELL, OF WASHINGTON, D.C., FORMER ASSISTANT MILITARY ATTACHE AT MOSCOW. "WE MADE IT TOUGH FOR THEM, TOO, AND I DON'T THINK THEY WILL TRY ANYTHING LIKE THIS AGAIN AFTER WHAT HAPPENED TODAY."

SEP 9 1944

RQ525PEW

ADD PARIS - (JAMESON) XX JENELEY

WODEHOUSE SAID THE ALLIED BOMBINGS OF BERLIN WERE RESPONSIBLE FOR THEIR COMING TO PARIS SEPT. 7, 1942. UNTIL THE LIBERATION OF PARIS, HE HAD TO REPORT TO THE GESTAPO ONCE A WEEK.

CAPTURED BY THE GERMANS MAY 27, 1940, AT HIS RESORT HOME NEAR LE TOQUET, HE SAID THAT SINCE THEN HE HAD COMPLETED FOUR NOVELS, TEN SHORT STORIES AND A BOOK ELABORATING HIS RADIO TALKS.

UX940PEW

ADD U-S- 12TH AIRFORCE BASE - (FEEDER) XX BASE

THE FOUR PLANES ARE PART OF A GROUP COMMANDED BY LT.COL.HELVIN J. NIELSON, PALO ALTO, CALIF., WHICH HAS FLOWN MORE THAN 25,500 SORTIES.

SEP 9 1944

RQ206PEW

BY EDW[illegible].BALL

U.S. THIRD ARMY HEADQUARTERS IN FRANCE, SEPT 8-(AP)-AMERICAN THIRD ARMY TROOPS WERE MOVING STEADILY ACROSS THE MOSELLE RIVER BELOW METZ TODAY, BUT PROGRESS WAS SLOW AND COSTLY UNDER CONTINUOUS AND HEAVY GERMAN FIRE.

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION WAS LACKING FROM THE PONT-A-MOUSSON SECTOR, WHERE AMERICANS WERE THROWN BACK ACROSS THE RIVER.

AN INDICATION THAT THE GERMANS ARE USING ALL AVAILABLE FORCES IN THE MOSELLE BASIN DEFENSE IS THE FACT THAT NAZI OFFICERS FROM SIX DIFFERENT DIVISIONS HAVE BEEN CAPTURED IN THE U.S. BRIDGEHEAD AREA SOUTH OF METZ. SOME WERE IDENTIFIED AS MEMBERS OF DIVISIONS NOW ON THE RUSSIAN FRONT WHO HAD BEEN ATTENDING AN OFFICER CANDIDATE SCHOOL IN METZ. THE SCHOOL LET OUT HASTILY WHEN THE FORCES OF LT.GEN.GEORGE S.PATTON, JR., REACHED THE MOSELLE.

THE 19TH TACTICAL AIR FORCE FLEW 325 SORTIES YESTERDAY AND REPORTED DESTRUCTION OF 157 ENEMEY MOTOR TRANSPORTS AND 135 HORSE-DRAWN VEHICLES AT A COST OF ONE PLANE AND ONE PILOT.

WITH THE CANADIAN FORCES IN BELGIUM, SEPT. 8-(AP)-THE BELGIAN PORT OF OSTEND, 30 MILES EAST OF DUNKERQUE, WAS OCCUPIED LATE TODAY BY CANADIAN ARMORED CAR PATROLS WHO REPORTED IT CLEAR OF GERMANS.

NIEUPORT, 20 MILES EAST OF DUNKERQUE, ALSO WAS ENTERED AND FOUND EMPTY OF THE ENEMY.

ALL DAY THE CANADIANS PRESSED EASTWARD IN CLEARING WEATHER AND THEIR TANKS AND INFANTRY TONIGHT WERE FIVE MILES WEST OF BRUGES, WHICH IS 12 MILES SOUTHEAST OF OSTEND.

NC508PEW

THIS IS THE FARTHEST POINT EAST REACHED BY THE CANADIANS DRIVING HARD FOR THE SCHELDT ESTUARY AND PUTS THEM WITHIN 15 MILES OF THE DUTCH BORDER. THEY HAVE CUT THE VITAL HIGHWAY LEADING FROM OSTEND SOUTHEAST TO GENT (GHENT).

THE CANADIANS ARE SHOVING AHEAD AND CROWDING THE ENEMY INTO A STRIP OF HOLLAND SOUTH AND WEST OF THE SCHELDT.

SBW720PEW

BY ROGER D.GREENE

BRUSSELS, SEPT 8-(AP)-A GERMAN PRISONER WHO SAID HE HAD BEEN HITLER'S ORDERLY FOR THREE YEARS DECLARED TODAY THAT THE FUEHRER HAD MAINTAINED A ROMANTIC LIAISON WITH A MUNICH STENOGRAPHER FOR THE PAST FOUR YEARS AND THAT IT WAS EMPHATICALLY UNTRUE THAT HITLER WAS INVULNERABLE TO FEMININE ATTRACTION.

THE PRISONER ADDED, HOWEVER, "THE FUEHRER IS A DIFFICULT MAN TO KNOW. HE IS DIFFERENT EVERY DAY. ONE DAY HE IS ALL FONDNESS, THE NEXT BRUTISH HARSHNESS."

A FORMER WAITER, THE PRISONER SAID HE JOINED THE ELITE GUARD IN 1937 AND SERVED AS HITLER'S PERSONAL SERVANT UNTIL LATE IN 1940.

HE SAID HITLER NEVER WENT TO SLEEP UNTIL 3 A.M. AND AROSE AT 8, THAT HE NEVER TOUCHED MEAT, LIQUOR OR TOBACCO.

SK1025PEW

BY EDWARD D.BALL

VERDUN, SEPT 7-(DELAYED)-(AP)-WARFRONT SIDELIGHTS:

A SPRIGHTLY GREY HAIRED LITTLE LADY, AS AMERICAN AS HER NATIVE PHILADELPHIA, SHOWED UP WEARING TWO MEDALS OF HER OWN TODAY AT THE PRESENTATION OF A VERDUN MEDAL TO AN OFFICER WHOSE ARMORED FORCE LIBERATED THIS FORTRESS TOWN.

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SHE WAS MISS FLORENCE SIBLEY, A REGULAR SUMMER VISITOR TO VERDUN WHO WAS CAUGHT HERE AT THE OUTBREAK OF THE WAR. HER SISTER, MRS. GEORGE S.FRAZIER, LIVES AT BELLS MILL ROAD, CHESTNUT HILL, PHILADELPHIA.

MISS SIBLEY SAID ONE OF HER MEDALS--THE MEDAL OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS--WAS PRESENTED TO HER IN 1922 BY MARSHAL PETAIN IN RECOGNITION OF HER WORK IN RAISING FUNDS FOR FRENCH BENEVOLENCES. THE OTHER, THE OFFICER'S MEDAL OF THE LEGION OF HONOR, WAS FOR HER CHARITABLE WORK IN 1940 AFTER THE OUTBREAK OF THIS WAR.

THE GERMANS REMOVED HER FROM VERDUN UPON OCCUPYING THE CITY BUT LATER PERMITTED HER TO RETURN.

--DASH--

DINAH SHORE SANG FOR THE TROOPS BIVOUACED NEAR HERE LAST NIGHT AND IS GIVING A NUMBER OF ADDITIONAL PERFORMANCES IN THIS AREA IN WHICH SAMMY WALSH, BOSTON, MASS., IS MASTER OF CEREMONIES.

RED CROSS GIRLS ARE HERE, TOO, DRIVING THEIR OWN TWO AND A HALF TON CINEMOBILES, PUTTING ON MOVIES AND HANDING OUT COFFEE AND DOUGHNUTS FROM CLUBMOBILES.

TRUCKLOADS OF ARMY NURSES PASSED THROUGH THE TOWN DURING THE DAY, BUNDLED UP IN BLANKETS TO WARD OFF FRANCE'S SEPTEMBER CHILL AS THEY MOVED TO FORWARD HOSPITALS.

SEP 9 1944

M418AEW

HELSINKI, SEPT 8-(AP)-THE GREATER PART OF THE GERMANS IN FINLAND WILL LEAVE SATURDAY AFTER DAYS OF FEVERISH PREPARATION, IT WAS REPORTE TONIGHT BY RELIABLE SOURCES.

THE GERMAN MILITARY STAFFS WERE SAID TO BE READY FOR EVACUATION FROM ALL OF SOUTHERN FINLAND, BUT REPORTS OF WHAT WAS HAPPENING IN NORTHERN FINLAND WERE SPARSE.

VARIOUS TROOP MOVEMENTS OF CHARACTERS WHICH CANNOT BE DISCLOSED ARE OCCURRING IN NORTHERN FINLAND. SOME LARGE SHIPS WERE THERE TO TRANSPORT THE GERMANS BACK TO THE REICH.

THIS MAY MEAN THE GERMANS ARE EVACUATING MAINLY THROUGH PORTS ON THE GULF OF BOTHNIA.

THE PERSONNEL OF THE GERMAN LEGATION AND NAZI NEWSPAPERMEN NOW PLAN TO LEAVE SUNDAY ON A SPECIAL TRAIN FOR TURKU AND THERE TAKE SHIP TO STOCKHOLM.

FAVORABLE COMMENT WAS HEARD IN HELSINKI ON THE "DIGNIFIED RECEPTION" WHICH THE RED ARMY GAVE THE FINNISH PEACE DELEGATION AS IT CROSSED RUSSIAN LINES.

SK1021PEW

TRALLEBORG, SWEDEN, SEPT. 8-(AP)-A RIVER VIEW, ALA., AERIAL GUNNER WHO WAS PARACHUTED FROM A U.S.BOMBER TO RECEIVE URGENTLY NEEDED MEDICAL ATTENTION FROM THE ENEMY AFTER HIS LEFT ARM WAS BLOWN OFF BY A GERMAN SHELL OVER GERMANY IS AMONG 1,700 ALLIED PRISONERS OF WAR LANDED HERE YESTERDAY UNDER AN EXCHANGE AGREEMENT.

WAR DEPARTMENT RULES PREVENT DISCLOSURE OF THE AIRMEN'S NAME OR DETAILS OF HIS EXPERIENCE PENDING NOTIFICATION OF HIS FAMILY.

(SGT.TYRE C.WEAVER OF RIVER VIEW, ALA., A FLYING FORTRESS TOP TURRET GUNNER, LOST HIS LEFT ARM UNDER ANTI-AIRCRAFT FIRE DURING AN AMERICAN HEAVY BOMBER ATTACK UPON HANNOVER JULY 28, 1943. FELLOW CREWMEN DRESSED THE WOUND BUT WERE UNABLE TO STOP THE FLOW OF BLOOD. THEN THE NAVIGATOR, LT.KEITH J.KOSKE OF MILWAUKEE, WIS., ADJUSTED WEAVER'S PARACHUTE AND DROPPED HIM FROM THE PLANE SO THAT GERMAN MEDICAL MEN MIGHT TAKE HIM IN CHARGE. ALL THESE DETAILS WERE PASSED THROUGH CENSORSHIP FROM LONDON LAST DECEMBER.)

THE GUNNER, A STAFF SERGEANT, CAME DOWN NEAR VECHTA, 32 MILES SOUTHWEST OF BREMEN.

SEP 9 1944

THE ARRIVAL OF THE WOUNDED AND SERIOUSLY ILL AMERICAN BRITISH AND DOMINION WAR PRISONERS AT THIS SOUTHERN SWEDISH PORT FOLLOWED THE ARRIVAL AT GOTEBORG OF A LOAD OF INVALIDED GERMAN WAR PRISONERS ABOARD THE SWEDISH EXCHANGE SHIP GRIPSHOLM.

AMONG THE ALLIED DETACHMENT ARE 239 AMERICANS, MOSTLY AIRMEN.

RQ1105AEW

ROME, SEPT. 8-(AP)-THE FIRST ANNIVERSARY OF ITALY'S SURRENDER PASSED TODAY WITHOUT FORMAL OBSERVANCE IN ROME BUT NAVAL CAPT.ELLERY STONE, ACTING CHIEF COMMISSIONER OF THE ALLIED CONTROL COMMISSION COMMENTED THAT THE NATION HAD MADE "NOTEWORTHY AND STEADY GAINS" DURING THE YEAR.

WD1256PEW

ROME, SEPT. 8-(AP)-CAPT.WILLIAM D.CATLING IS ON HIS WAY BACK HOME TO TARBORO,N.C., FOR A REST AFTER SETTING A FIGHTER BOMBER PILOT RECORD OF 200 COMBAT MISSIONS.

THE 22-YEAR-OLD THUNDERBOLT PILOT WHO ONCE TURNED DOWN A TRIP HOME BECAUSE HE WANTED TO SEE THE END OF THE WAR IN EUROPE FINALLY WAS CONVINCED BY FELLOW AIRMEN THAT HE SHOULD NOT CROWD LUCK TOO FAR. SO HE ACCEPTED WITHOUT COMPLAINT HIS COMMANDING OFFICER'S DECREE THAT HE TAKE A VACATION.

ADD AIR SUPERFORTRESS BASE-(GROVEN) RR ENROUTE

AFTER THE BRIEFING OF THE CREWS, A SOLEMN PRAYER WAS SAID BY FATHER KENNETH G.STACK, LIEUTENANT COLONEL IN THE CHAPLAIN CORPS, WHILE HUNDREDS OF THE YOUNG FLIERS KNELT ABOUT A TENT.

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30,24-18649

(THE WAR DEPARTMENT'S WASHINGTON ANNOUNCEMENT OF THE RAID SAID THAT THE B-29 GUNNERS REPORTED DESTROYING SIX JAPANESE FIGHTER PLANES, WITH NINE OTHERS PROBABLY DESTROYED AND ELEVEN DAMAGED.)

LT555PEW

BY WILLIAM WORDEN

(250)

SEP 9 1944

(WX)...FLORES POINT, SAIPAN, JULY 8--(DELAYED)--(AP)-ONCE MORE THE JAPANESE HAVE COMBINED RELIGIOUS FANATICISM AND MILITARY MANEUVER SEEKING SOME SORT OF "HONORABLE" DEATH IN A COUNTERATTACK WHICH WAS HOPELESS, AND ONCE MORE THE DEATH THEY SOUGHT HAS MET THEM EITHER BY AMERICAN GUNFIRE OR THEIR OWN HANDS.

WATCHING THE END OF THE COUNTERATTACK SOUTH FROM MAKUNSHA TO MARINE ARTILLERY POSITIONS NORTH OF HERE, CORRESPONDENTS AGAIN WERE STRUCK BY THE INCREDIBLE BLOODINESS OF JAP THINKING WHICH LEADS MEN WHO COULD SURRENDER TO SACRIFICE THEIR LIVES IN GORY PILES.

THIS COUNTERATTACK WAS DOWN A VALLEY THICK WITH SEMI-TROPICAL PLANTS. IT BEGAN IN A RAINY DAWN, ENDED IN CLOUDS OF BLACK FLIES HANGING OVER TORN BODIES AT NIGHTFALL. OTHERWISE IT WAS THE SAME PICTURE MANY SAW ON ATTU IN THE ALEUTIANS WHERE THE ATTACK BEGAN UP BITTER HILLS AND ENDED IN BLOODY SNOW.

THE ATTACKING ENEMY CAME DOWN A RAILROAD FROM THE FIRST POINT WHERE THE JAPS HIT AMERICAN INFANTRY LINES IN THREE SPEARHEADS. MEN WHO LIVED THROUGH IT SAID THE FIRST LINES OF JAPS CARRIED RIFLES, AND LIGHT MACHINE-GUNS. THE SECOND WAVES HAD GRENADES, THE THIRD, IN SOME CASES HAD ONLY SWORDS, KNIVES AND BAYONETS.

THEY DEPENDED ON THE FORCE OF THEIR DRIVE TO CAPTURE AMERICAN WEAPONS. THEY KILLED AMERICAN WOUNDED, PICKED UP THE WEAPONS OF THE DEAD AND DROVE ON THOUSANDS OF YARDS WITH THE FRONT NARROWING AS THEY WENT.

FROM THE MILITARY STANDPOINT THIS TYPE OF ATTACK--A LONG THINNING COLUMN LEAVING DEFENDERS ON BOTH SIDES UNTOUCHED--COULD BE CLASSED AS THE VERY FINEST WAY NOT TO WIN A WAR. THE JAPS HAD STRENGTH FRONTALLY, BUT WERE HOPELESSLY WEAK ON THE SIDES. THE FORWARD TROOPS NEVER HAD A GOOD RETREAT ROUTE AFTER THEY HAD PENETRATED THE FIRST FEW HUNDRED YARDS--EVEN IF THEY HAD PENETRATED THE LENGTH OF THE ISLAND THEY COULD HAVE ENDED ONLY IN ANNIHILATION.

SU832AEW

SEP 9 1944

BY FRED HAMPSON

THIRTEENTH ARMY AIRFORCES BOMBER HEADQUARTERS,SOUTHWEST PACIFIC, AUG 26 (AP)-(DELAYED)-SEVEN OF THE NINE OLD MEN ARE MISSING IN ACTION.

THEY WERE SHOT DOWN YESTERDAY OVER KOROR HARBOR IN THE PALAU ISLANDS. THEIR LIBERATOR DISAPPEARED UNDER A CLOUD AND ITS FATE WAS HIDDEN BUT IT WAS BURNING AND DISINTEGRATING AS IT FELL.

LAST MARCH 31 THE CREW, HEADED BY PILOT FIRST LT.GRANT M. REA, MONTEBELLO, CALIF., WENT ON ITS FIRST MISSION--AT TRUK. IT WAS JUMPED BY 20 ZEROS, SHOT FULL OF HOLES, ONE CREW MEMBER WAS KILLED, SEVERAL OTHERS WERE WOUNDED. THEY FOUGHT THROUGH THE ZEROES, BOMBED TRUK, AND NURSED THE SMASHED SHIP OVER 900 MILES TO LAND.

THERE WERE NINE OLD MEN AND ONE DEAD MAN ABOARD. THE NINE SURVIVORS FIGURED THEY HAD LIVED NINE LONG LIFETIMES IN THAT 45-

MINUTE AERIAL FIGHT. THEY WERE TIRED OF FIGHTING. THEY WERE DONE, BURNED OUT, FINISHED.

BUT THE NINE OLD MEN, NONE OVER 25, CAME BACK FAST. THEY GOT YOUNG AGAIN, AND EAGER.

IN A FEW WEEKS SEVEN OF THE NINE OLD MEN WERE TOGETHER AGAIN--PILING UP MISSIONS. THE OTHER TWO WERE HOSPITALIZED.

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THEY RAN UP MORE THAN THIRTY MISSIONS AGAINST WOLEAI, TRUK, YAP AND THE SCHOUTENS--MOST OF THEM ABOUT 2000 MILES OVER WATER. THEY WERE SHOT UP ONCE OR TWICE BUT IT WAS CHILD'S PLAY COMPARED TO THAT MARCH 31 WHEN THEY BECAME NINE OLD MEN IN 45 MINUTES.

YESTERDAY THE SEVEN WENT ON THE 13TH AAF'S FIRST DAYLIGHT STRIKE AT PALAU, A 10-HOUR MISSION. THEY HIT KOROR TOWN AND WERE CLEARING THE TARGET NICELY WHEN A ZERO CAME DOWN ON THEM OUT OF A CLOUD. NO GUNNER SAW IT IN TIME. IT'S FIRE RIPPED INTO THE LIBERATOR FROM TAIL TO NOSE.

SEVEN OF THE NINE OLD MEN WERE IN THE BURNING PLANE AS SHE DISAPPEARED IN A CLOUD BELOW. SOME PARACHUTES WERE LATER SEEN TO OPEN. NO ONE KNOWS HOW MANY GOT OUT NOR WHAT HAPPENED TO THEM.

THE SEVEN ARE LT.REA, FIRST LTS.JUDD C.SEMPEL, SEATTLE, WASHN.; HENRY M.BLANCHARD, CHATTANOOGA; WILLIAM N.MOE, JR., CHICAGO; GUNNERS SGTS. GREGORY LECAKES, NEW YORK CITY, ERNEST R.PENNINGTON, CHARLESTON, W.VA., AND VON O.NEDRICK, CHARLOTTE, N.C.

GG250PCW NM

ADD U-S-P-F-H- -(WORDEN) XX TARGETS

ANTIAIRCRAFT POSITIONS, BUILDINGS, STORAGE DUMPS AND THE RADIO CABLE STATION WERE DESTROYED, NIMITZ REPORTED. AMERICAN PERSONNEL CASUALTIES WERE GIVEN AS THREE PILOTS AND ONE AIR CREW MAN. THERE WAS NO DAMAGE TO ANY OF THE SHIPS.

WHEN JAPAN WAS GIVEN A MANDATE OVER YAP AFTER THE FIRST WORLD WAR, THE UNITED STATES PROTESTED BECAUSE OF THE ISLAND'S CABLE FACILITIES. THIS WAS IRONED OUT AT THE WASHINGTON CONFERENCE IN 1921. THE AMERICAN GOVERNMENT RECOGNIZED THE MANDATE IN RETURN FOR FREE ACCESS TO YAP'S CABLE CONNECTIONS.

PAGAN AND AGIGUAN ISLANDS IN THE MARIANAS WERE BOMBED AND STRAFED WEDNESDAY. ROCKETS WERE FIRED AT GUN EMPLACEMENTS ON PAGAN, WHERE MODERATE ANTIAIRCRAFT FIRE RESPONDED.

MARCUS ISLAND, NORTHEAST OF PAGAN, WAS HIT THE SAME DAY BY ARMY HEAVY BOMBERS IN THE THIRD LAND-BASED RAID ON THAT ISLAND 1,200 MILES SOUTHEAST OF TOKYO. PILOTS REPORTED EXPLOSIONS AND FIRES.

THE NEUTRALIZING RAIDS IN THE MARSHALLS WERE DIRECTED AT ISOLATED ENEMY POSITIONS ON MILI AND WOTJE ATOLLS.

ACTIVITY ON THE PACIFIC AIR FRONT EXTENDED ALSO TO MANCHURIA WITH A SUPERFORTRESS RAID ON TARGETS IN THAT JAPANESE DOMINATED COUNTRY.

AN ARMY ANNOUNCEMENT IN WASHINGTON MERELY REPORTED THAT "IMPORTANT INDUSTRIAL TARGETS" WERE ATTACKED IN MANCHURIA.

RADIO TOKYO, FIRST TO ANNOUNCE THE RAID, SAID IT CAME FROM CHINA AND WAS MADE BY MORE THAN 100 PLANES. TOKYO CLAIMED THREE PLANES WERE SHOT DOWN AND ADMITTED "SOME DAMAGE WAS CAUSEFON THE GROUND." IT IDENTIFIED THE TARGET AREA AS THE GREAT INDUSTRIAL CENTER OF ANSHAN.

GEN.DOUGLAS MACARTHUR REPORTED HEAVY BOMBERS FROM THE SOUTHWEST PACIFIC ROCKED PALAU WITH 90 TONS OF BOMBS TUESDAY, IN A COORDINATED ATTACK WITH THE STRIKE BY FLAT-TOP FIGHTERS. RUNWAYS WERE CRATERED AND FIRES STARTED. THERE WAS NO INTERCEPTION.

A HEAVY RAID ALSO WAS MADE TUESDAY, MACARTHUR ANNOUNCED, ON DUTCH CELEBES, LESS THAN 300 MILES SOUTHWEST OF HALMAHERA. LANGOAN AIRDROME WAS RIPPED WITH 86 TONS OF BOMBS, 15 GROUNDED PLANES WERE DESTROYED AND ONE OF SIX "NON-AGGRESSIVE" ENEMY FIGHTER PLANES WAS PROBABLY SHOT DOWN.

HALMAHERA, LAST MAJOR ISLAND OBSTACLE TO THE SOUTHERN APPROACH TO THE PHILIPPINES, WAS HIT WITH 39 TONS OF BOMBS, ALSO ON TUESDAY. IT ALREADY HAS BEEN "PRACTICALLY NEUTRALIZED." IN PROOF OF THIS ALLIED AIR FORCES CONTINUED TO RANGE UNMOLESTED OVER THE MOLUCCAS.

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ADD U-S-P-F-H- XX BOMBS

MACARTHUR'S AIR ARM, ALREADY JABBING AT THE PHILIPPINES IN THE MINDANAO SECTOR, PREVIOUSLY HAS LAID WASTE TO THE NIPPONESE AIRFORCE ALONG THE SOUTH APPROACHES.

TODAY'S COMMUNIQUE EMPHASIZED THAT BY STATING POINTEDLY, "OUR AIRFORCES CONTINUED TO RANGE OVER THE MOLUCCAS AT WILL."

THE CARRIER ATTACK ON PALAU WAS THE THIRD THERE THIS YEAR AND BOTH PREVIOUS RAIDS EITHER PRESAGED OR ATTENDED MOMENTOUS EVENTS. THE FIRST, LAST MARCH, WHICH STIRRED UP BIG SKY BATTLES, PRECEDED THE INVASION OF HOLLANDIA, DUTCH NEW GUINEA. THE SECOND, IN JULY, WHICH DREW FEEBLE AIR OPPOSITIN, WAS MADE WHILE AMERICAN GROUND FORCES BATTLED FOR GUAM.

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PERHAPS INDICATING THE DETERIORATION OF PALAU, THE RESULTS CONTRASTED WITH THOSE OF MARCH WHEN MORE THAN 150 ENEMY PLANES WERE BAGGED, 22 SHIPS SUNK AND 18 DAMAGED.

PALAU IS MORE THAN 1,300 MILES SOUTH OF THE BONIN ISLAND AREA WHERE CARRIER TASK FORCES STRUCK ONLY A FEW DAYS AGO AT IWO. NIMITZ' PRESS RELEASE ON THE TUESDAY PALAU ATTACK ALSO LISTED A LAND-BASED BOMBER STRIKE AT IWO.

MACARTHUR'S AIRFORCE FOR THE FIRST TIME WIDENED ITS PROBING OF THE SOUTH PHILIPPINE DEFENSES, WITH NIGHT PATROL PLANES RAIDING 230 MILES WEST OF DAVAO AT ZAMBOANGA, HEAVILY DAMAGING TWO ENEMY NAVAL AUXILIARIES. SEP 9 1944

MACARTHUR REPORTED THAT QUESTIONING OF JAPANESE PRISONERS HAS CONFIRMED THAT NIPPON'S "SIXTH AIR DIVISION HAS BEEN PRACTICALLY ANNIHILATED IN ITS ATTEMPTED DEFENSE OF WESTERN NEW GUINE

X4WW1222APW

ADD ABD U-38-O'BANNON-(BUSH) XX ACHIEVEMENT

ADMIRAL BARBEY READ FROM THE CITATION:

"THE U.S.S. O'BANNON HAS TAKEN A TREMENDOUS TOLL OF VITAL JAP WARSHIPS, SURFACE VESSELS AND AIRCRAFT."

THE O'BANNON, IN ADDITION TO CREDIT FOR THE ENEJY WARSHIPS, ALSO ATTACKED TWO JAPANESE SUBMARINES, PROBABLY SINKING ONE; SHOT UP A GUNBOAT AND UNCOUNTED BARGES; AND DOWNED SEP 9 1944 PLANES IN REPELLING NUMEROUS AIR ATTACKS.

MANY OFFICERS AND ENLISTED MEN STILL WITH THE O'BANNON WERE ABOARD HER DURING THE PERIOD COVERED BY THE CITATION. AMONG THESE ARE LTS.(J.G.) ARTHUR HUCK, DARIEN,CONN., AND DENNIS M.MITCHELL, STAUNTON,VA.

FJ602ACW

CANBERRA, AUSTRALIA, SEPT. 8-(AP)-PRIME MINISTER JOHN CURTIN TODAY PLACED THE BLAME ENTIRELY ON JAPANESE WAR PRISONERS FOR THE BLOODY AUG 5 MUTINY IN AN AUSTRALIAN PRISON CAMP. HE SAID THE JAPANESE HAD FOLLOWED CONCERTED PLANS FOR A SUICIDAL COMBAT WITH AUSTRALIAN GUARDS.

WHEN THE SKIRMISH ENDED, 231 JAPANESE WERE DEAD FROM GUNFIRE AND SUICIDE OR WERE KILLED BY THEIR FELLOW PRISONERS. ONE HUNDRED EIGHT WERE WOUNDED. AUSTRALIAN CASUALTIES WERE "LIGHT."

MORE THAN 900 JAPANESE PARTICIPATED. A NUMBER ESCAPED FROM THE CAMP, BUT ALL WERE RECAPTURED.

THE AUSTRALIAN GOVERNMENT, SAID THE PRIME MINISTER, HAS FURNISHED A REPORT OF THE INCIDENT TO REPRESENTATIVES OF THE PROTECTING POWER FOR TRANSMISSION TO THE JAPANESE GOVERNMENT.

A MILITARY COURT OF INQUIRY REPORTED CONDITIONS AT THE CAMP FULLY ACCORDED WITH INTERNATIONAL CONVENTION AND THE CAMP HAD BEEN INSPECTED FREQUENTLY BY REPRESENTATIVES OF THE PROTECTING POWER AND THE INTERNATIONAL RED CROSS. THE COURT REPORTED NO COMPLAINTS ABOUT TREATMENT HAD BEEN MADE BY OR ON BEHALF OF THE JAPANESE BEFORE THE MUTINY. SEP 9 1944

ARMED WITH MESS KNIVES, BASEBALL BATS AND OTHER IMPROVISED WEAPONS, THE JAPANESE RUSHED THE FENCES OF THE CAMP AT ABOUT 2 A.M., AFTER SETTING FIRE TO THEIR SLEEPING HUTS. THE PRISONERS HAD PREPARED THEMSELVES WITH EXTRA CLOTHING, GLOVES AND PADDING FOR PASSING THROUGH THE WIRE FENCES.

LARGE NUMBERS OF THE PRISONERS ESCAPED THROUGH THE OUTER FENCE. THEY ATTACKED AND KILLED AN AUSTRALIAN MACHINE GUN CREW AND ATTEMPTED TO STORM THE GARRISON QUARTERS. THE ATTACKS WERE MET BY FIRE FROM AUSTRALIAN GUARDS. DURING THE SEARCH FOR THOSE WHO HAD ESCAPED, AN AUSTRALIAN OFFICER WAS MURDERED BY A PARTY OF JAPANESE.

INCINERATED BODIES OF JAPANESE WERE FOUND IN THE BURNED HUTS. TWENTY OF THE PRISONERS DIED BY HANGING OR STRANGULATION, INFLICTED ON THEMSELVES OR ON EACH OTHER. NINE COMMITTED SUICIDE BY STABBING THEMSELVES, AND TWO THREW THEMSELVES UNDER A TRAIN.

OF THE WOUNDED, 16 SHOWED EVIDENCE OF ATTEMPTED SUICIDE.

WW1238APW NM

BUENOS AIRES--FIRST ADD PELUFFO X X X AND SINCERE."

PELUFFO SAID ARGENTINA COULD NOT CONCEIVE OF CONSPIRING AGAINST THE SOLID AND UNIFIED GROUP OF NATIONS OF WHICH IT CONSIDERS ITSELF A TRUE MEMBER AND DECLARED ARGENTINA'S POLICIES RESPOND TO THIS VIEW.

ASKED WHETHER HE REAFFIRMED THE STATEMENT OF GARCIA ARIAS, ARGENTINE CHARGE D'AFFAIRES IN WASHINGTON, THAT ARGENTINA WILL REFUSE TO GRANT ASYLUM TO FASCIST LEADERS, THE FOREIGN MINISTER ANSWERED:

"WHEN A DIPLOMAT SAYS SOMETHING IN THE NAME OF HIS GOVERNMENT IT IS UNNECESSARY TO SAY MORE."

HE ADDED THAT CONSIDERING THE DISTANCE BETWEEN ARGENTINA AND THE AXIS COUNTRIES IT WAS ABSURD TO PRETEND THAT FASCISTS MIGHT SEEK REFUGE HERE IN A COUNTRY WHICH BROKE RELATIONS WITH THE AXIS, PARTICULARLY SINCE THERE ARE THREE NEUTRAL NATIONS NEARER.

JP1058PEW

BROADCASTS

NEW YORK, SEPT 8--THE GERMAN CONTROLLED TIRANA RADIO REPORTED TONIGHT THAT LEFTER KOSOVA, MINISTER OF PUBLIC WORKS IN THE NEW ALBANIAN PUPPET CABINET, HAD BEEN ASSASSINATED. THE BROADCAST, REPORTED BY THE FCC, SAID HE DIED AT HIS HOME FROM "A NUMBER OF SHOTS FIRED BY UNKNOWN PERSONS."

DY1244AEW

NEW YORK, SEPT. 8-(AP)-EDWARD KENNEDY IS APPOINTED ASSOCIATED PRESS CHIEF OF BUREAU AT PARIS IN CHARGE OF AP'S LARGE STAFF OF CORESPONDENTS AND PHOTOGRAPHERS COVERING THE WAR ON THE WESTERN FRONT, KENT COOPER, EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR, ANNOUNCED TODAY.

BEGINNING WITH THE SPANISH CIVIL WAR, KENNEDY HAS BEEN A FRONT LINE WAR CORRESPONDENT FOR SEVEN YEARS, AND FOR THE PAST THREE YEARS HAS BEEN IN CHARGE OF AP'S WAR STAFF IN THE MEDITERRANEAN THEATER OF OPERATIONS. KENNEDY REACHED PARIS THIS WEEK FROM SOUTHERN FRANCE, AFTER TRAVELLING HUNDREDS OF MILES THROUGH FRENCH TERRITORY LIBERATED BY MAQUIS, AND SLIPPING BETWEEN TRAPPED GERMAN UNITS.

BORN IN BROOKLYN 39 YEARS AGO, KENNEDY IS A GRADUATE OF CARNEGIE TECH. HE JOINED THE AP STAFF IN PITTSBURGH IN 1932, AND WAS FIRST SENT TO PARIS IN 1935.

WD1003AEW

BROADCASTS (110)

NEW YRK, SEPT 8--THE TURKISH DOMESTIC RADIO SAID TONIGHT IN A BROADCAST REPORTED BY THE F C C THAT JULIU MANIU, MINISTER WITHOUT PORTFOLIO IN THE RECENTLY FORMED ROMANIAN CABINET, HAD ANNOUNCED THE FOLLOWING AS THE ARMISTICE TERMS IMPOSED ON ROMANIA BY RUSSIA:

1. BESSARABIA AND BUKOVINA WILL BE RETURNED TO THE RUSSIANS.
2. ROMANIA WILL ASSURE FREE PASSAGE OF RUSSIAN TROOPS IN ROMANIAN TERRITORY. TRANSPORT WILL BE LEFT IN RUSSIAN HANDS.
3. ROMANIA WILL PAY AN INDEMNITY TO RUSSIA.
4. IT IS EXPECTED THAT A PART OF ROMANIAN TERRITORY WILL REMAIN UNOCCUPIED ON THE CONDITION THAT IT BE UTILIZED FOR MILITARY OPERATIONS.
5. THE SOVIETS AGREE TO RECOGNIZE THAT THE VIENNA AWARD WAS UNJUST AND THEY WILL AID THE ROMANIANS IN ROMANIAN DEMANDS ON TRANSYLVANIA.

JP1030PEW

NEW YORK, SEPT. 7-(AP)-DR. RAMON GRAU SAN MARTIN, PRESIDENT-ELECT OF CUBA, PRAISED PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT AS "THE GREAT LEADER OF WORLD DEMOCRACY, FAITHFUL PRESERVER OF THE DEEPEST AMERICAN TRADITION."

AT A DINNER IN HIS HONOR, DR. GRAU SAID:

"I HAVE ABSOLUTE FAITH AND FULL CONFIDENCE IN THE DESTINY OF HUMANITY AND I BELIEVE THAT FAITH AND THAT CONFIDENCE HAVE BECOME EVEN MORE ROOTED IN MY MIND AFTER HAVING TALKED PERSONALLY WITH FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT X X X ."

JR1217AEW

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NEW YORK, SEPT. 7-(AP)-GEORGE THEUNIS, FORMER PRIME MINISTER OF BELGIUM NOW AMBASSADOR EXTRAORDINARY ON SPECIAL MISSION FROM BELGIUM TO THE UNITED STATES, TONIGHT HAILED THE PART PLAYED BY AMERICAN SOLDIERS IN THE LIBERATION OF HIS COUNTRY.

SPEAKING FROM NEW YORK ON THE MARCH OF TIME BROADCAST (NBC), HE SAID 500,000 BELGIANS HAVE BEEN DEPORTED, 75,000 ARE STILL PRISONERS OF WAR, AND 50,000 ARE IN JAILS OR CONCENTRATION CAMPS.

WJ147AEW

NOTE TO MEMBERS (FOR PUBLICATION IF DESIRED)

AS THE WAR IN EUROPE MOVES TOWARD ITS CLIMAX, THE NUMBER AND VARIETY OF PEACE FEELERS, RUMORS OF PENDING NEGOTIATIONS OR REPORTS OF GERMAN CAPITULATION WILL INCREASE. THE ASSOCIATED PRESS RECOGNIZES AND ACCEPTS THE HEAVIER RESPONSIBILITY THIS SITUATION IMPOSES UPON ITS STAFF, AT HOME AND ABROAD.

GERMANY IS STILL FIGHTING A PROPAGANDA WAR AS WELL AS A MILITARY WAR -- OBVIOUSLY IN DESPERATION BUT PRESUMABLY TO A FINISH. AMERICA AND HER ALLIES IN THIS WORLD STRUGGLE CAN PROCEED, AT THIS CRITICAL STAGE, ON NO ASSUMPTION OTHER THAN THAT THE ENEMY IS EMPLOYING EVERY AVAILABLE WEAPON IN A STRUGGLE TO POSTPONE DISASTER.

CONSEQUENTLY IT MUST BE REALIZED BY THE AMERICAN PUBLIC, AS IT IS UNDERSTOOD BY AMERICAN NEWSPAPERMEN GENERALLY AND WAR CORRESPONDENTS PARTICULARLY, THAT THERE WILL BE MANY ATTEMPTS BY GERMAN PROPAGANDISTS TO MISLEAD ALLIED LEADERS OR CONFUSE THE PUBLIC WHICH IN THIS COUNTRY, ENJOYS THE GREATEST MEASURE OF FREEDOM AND ACCESS TO INFORMATION OF ANY NATION. IRRESPONSIBLE SOURCES MAY ALSO SPREAD FALSE RUMORS.

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A PURPORTED BRUSSELS BROADCAST OF GERMAN SURRENDER, HEARD ON SEPTEMBER 5, ILLUSTRATES THE TYPE OF RUMOR CALCULATED TO CAUSE CONFUSION IN ALLIED RANKS OR TO AROUSE PREMATURE HOPES OF AN EARLY END TO EUROPEAN HOSTILITIES. THE ASSOCIATED PRESS, IN TRANSMITTING THIS, CAREFULLY QUALIFIED IT AND STRIPPED IT OF ALL ALARMIST ASPECTS.

SUCH REPORTS, FROM WHATEVER SOURCE, ARE SUBJECT TO THE UTMOST SCRUTINY, CHECKED SCRUPULOUSLY AS TO ORIGINS, AND CAREFULLY QUALIFIED BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS BEFORE BEING TREATED AS NEWS. BY APPLICATION OF SUCH SAFEGUARDS, THE ASSOCIATED PRESS BELIEVES THE AMERICAN PUBLIC MAY BE KEPT FULLY INFORMED AND AT THE SAME TIME ENABLED TO SEPARATE RUMOR FROM FACT. IT BELIEVES THAT READERS OF AMERICAN NEWSPAPERS, SO ENLIGHTENED, WILL BE FORTIFIED TO DISCOUNT ENEMY-INSPIRED PROPAGANDA OR COMBAT RUMOR-MONGERING.

THE FIRST NEWS OF A GERMAN SURRENDER OR DECISIVE DEVELOPMENTS IN THE EUROPEAN WAR MAY COME FROM SUPREME ALLIED HEADQUARTERS OR OTHER

30.24_1865 3

HIGH AUTHORITY. ALLIED AUTHORITIES ARE WELL AWARE OF THE POSSIBLE DAMAGING EFFECTS OF FALSE OR MISLEADING RUMORS. THEY HAVE GIVEN ASSURANCES THAT IN SPITE OF NEWS SUPPRESSION NECESSITATED BY MILITARY OPERATIONS OR OTHER VITAL SECURITY CONSIDERATIONS, EVERY EFFORT WILL BE MADE TO PREVENT MISLEADING SPECULATION AND AVOID FALSE ALARMS.

THE A.P.

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ME452PEW 9/8/'44

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

INDICATING A NEW AMERICAN SUPERFORTRESS RAID UPON JAPAN'S "ARSENAL OF GREATER EAST ASIA," THE TOKYO RADIO DECLARED "SEVERAL TENS" OF LARGE ALLIED PLANES HAD RAIDED SOUTHERN MANCHURIA TODAY AND SUGGESTED THAT THE GREAT INDUSTRIAL CENTER OF ANSHAN WAS AGAIN THE MAIN TARGET.

THE RAID WAS CARRIED OUT ABOUT 1:30 P.M. TOKYO TIME, THE BROADCAST ANNOUNCEMENT SAID. IT REPORTED VIOLENT AIR BATTLES BUT DID NOT CLAIM ANY OF THE RAIDERS WERE SHOT DOWN.

"OUR AIR UNITS INTERCEPTED THESE RAIDING PLANES OVER ANSHAN AND REPULSED THEM AFTER CARRYING OUT FIERCE AND BOLD ATTACKS TO CRUSH THE ENEMY," TOKYO SAID. "WAR RESULTS ARE NOW UNDER INVESTIGATION."

THE REFERENCE TO "SEVERAL TENS" OF PLANES SUGGESTED THE RAIDING FORMATION WAS LARGER THAN THAT WHICH PARTICIPATED IN THE JULY 29 SUPERFORTRESS RAID ON ANSHAN, WHICH THE JAPANESE SAID WAS COMPOSED OF ABOUT 12 LARGE AIRCRAFT.

ANSHAN IS THE SITE OF THE SHOWA STEEL WORKS, SECOND IN IMPORTANCE ONLY TO THE GREAT YAWATA STEEL PLANTS IN THE JAPANESE HOMELAND WHICH HAVE BEEN THE TARGET OF TWO SUPERFORTRESS ASSAULTS.

A CITY OF ABOUT 200,000, IT ALSO PRODUCES MANY CHEMICAL BY-PRODUCTS VITAL TO JAPAN'S WAR EFFORT, INCLUDING LARGE PERCENTAGES OF THE EMPIRE'S OUTPUT OF BENZENE, TOLUENE, PHENOL AND SYNTHETIC OILS.

ANSHAN IS SITUATED ON THE MAIN LINE OF THE SOUTH MANCHURIAN RAILWAY, 60 MILES SOUTHEAST OF MUKDEN.

THE TOKYO BROADCAST, WHICH WAS REPORTED BY THE FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION, SUGGESTED THAT ANTUNG, A CITY OF ABOUT 300,000 AND THE CENTER OF THE MANCHURIAN LIGHT METALS INDUSTRY, MIGHT ALSO HAVE BEEN HIT. THE ANNOUNCEMENT REPORTED FIERCE DOG FIGHTS RAGING OVER THAT AREA.

ANTUNG IS LOCATED ON THE YALU RIVER ABOUT SEVEN MILES FROM ITS ENTRANCE INTO THE BAY OF KOREA.

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(NO PICKUP)

M558AEW

WASHINGTON,SEPT.8-(AP)-THE ABILITY OF THE MATSON NAVIGATION CO. TO OPERATE AN EXPRESS PASSENGER SERVICE WITH SURFACE SHIPS WOULD BE SERIOUSLY IMPAIRED IF IT IS DENIED THE RIGHT TO OFFER A COORDINATED SEA-AIR SERVICE BETWEEN THE WEST COAST AND HAWAII, FRAZIER BAILEY, EXECUTIVE VICE PRESIDENT OF THE CONCERN, TOLD THE CIVIL AERONAUTICS BOARD TODAY.

THIS, BAILEY SAID, WOULD SERIOUSLY JEOPARDIZE THE FUTURE AVAILABILITY FOR WAR PURPOSES OF MATSON PASSENGER LINERS, WHICH HAVE BEEN USED DURING THIS WAR AS TROOP TRANSPORTS.

IN TESTIMONY PREPARED FOR DELIVERY TODAY, S.G.WALTON, VICE PRESIDENT OF MATSON, ESTIMATED THAT AFTER THE WAR ABOUT 60 PER CENT OF ALL TRAVELERS BETWEEN THE MAINLAND AND HAWAII WILL TRAVEL BY AIR AND 40 PER CENT BY SURFACE VESSELS. OF THE LATTER GROUP, WALTON SAID, A LARGE NUMBER WILL TRAVEL BY STEAMSHIP ONE WAY AND BY AIRPLANE THE OTHER.

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TTHER POINTS STRESSED BY MATSON OFFICIALS:

1. THE COMPANY, HAWAIIAN OWNED, FOR 62 YEARS HAS DEVOTED ITSELF TO HAWAIIAN-MAINLAND SERVICE.

2. IT PROPOSES A COORDINATED SEA-AIR SERVICE OVER ITS ESTABLISHED TRADE ROUTES BETWEEN HONOLULU AND LOS ANGELES, SAN FRANCISCO, PORTLAND AND SEATTLE.

3. THE ONE WAY AIR FARE BETWEEN THE MAINLAND AND HAWAII WILL APPROXIMATE THE MINIMUM FIRST CLASS FARE OF $125 BY SURFACE SHIPS.

SU1112AEW

WASHINGTON,SEPT.8-(AP)-PRESIDENT SERGIO OSMENA OF THE PHILIPPINE ISLANDS TODAY ASSURED THE BATAAN RELIEF ORGANIZATION THAT HE WOULD BE GLAD TO HAVE A DELEGATION COME TO THE ISLANDS AS SOON AS THE JAPS ARE DRIVEN OUT, AND GIVE LIBERATED AMERICAN BOYS "GREETINGS DIRECT FROM HOME."

DR.V.H.SPENSLEY, PRESIDENT OF THE ORGANIZATION, SAID AFTER A CONFERENCE WITH OSMENA THAT "WHEN THE MILITARY AUTHORITIES MAKE IT POSSIBLE," OSMENA WILL "GIVE US COMPLETE COOPERATION."

THE HEAD ADDED SPENSLEY SAID IT FOR THE GROUP TO INTEREST THE

THE NEXT STEP, SPENSLEY SAID, IS FOR THE GROUP TO INTEREST THE WAR DEPARTMENT IN ITS PLAN TO SEND A DELEGATION TO THE PHILIPPINES.

"WE HAVE PROVED THE SINCEREITY OF OUR PURPOSE," SPENSLEY SAID, "BUT THE WAR DEPARTMENT WILL HAVE THE FINAL SAY-SO."

THE BATAAN RELIEF ORGANIZATION'S LEADERS WILL CONFER WITH RED CROSS OFFICIALS TOMORROW TO URGE RENEWED EFFORTS TO "GET RELIEF THROUGH" TO AMERICANS HELD PRISONERS BY THE JAPANESE.

"THE RED CROSS HAS DONE A WONDERFUL JOB IN ALL OTHER THEATERS OF WAR, AND NOW THAT THE JAPANESE CAN SEE THE HANDWRITING ON THE WALL, IT OUGHT TO BE EASIER TO GET RELIEF INTO THEIR CAMPS FOR OUR BOYS," SPENSLEY SAID.

APPROXIMATELY 40 DELEGATES FROM 27 STATES ATTENDED TODAY'S MEETING.

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MN1048PEW

WASHINGTON, SEPT 8-(AP)-HALF A DOZEN DIRECT HITS ON A BIG JAPANESE AIRCRAFT CARRIER AND A BATTLESHIP WERE CREDITED BY THE NAVY TODAY TO THE CREWS OF FOUR TORPEDO BOMBER PLANES.

LT. EDWARD E. WOOD, 536 SOUTH SECOND ST., WARRINGTON BRANCH, PENSACOLA, FLA., COMMANDING OFFICER OF TORPEDO SQUADRON 31 WAS FIRST TO DARE THE ENEMY FIRE IN THE BATTLE OF THE EASTERN PHILIPPINES, JUNE 20. HIS OTHER PLANES FOLLOWED.

FIVE TIMES THEIR BOMBS POUNDED SQUARELY ONTO THE DECK OF A 30,000-TON CARRIER OF THE SHOKAKU CLASS--ONE OF THE ENEMY'S BEST. ONCE A BOMB TORE INTO THE DECKS OF A 30,000-TON KONGO CLASS BATTLESHIP.

THROUGH ALL THE ATTACKS THE ENEMY FIRE CONTINUED, JAPANESE FIGHTERS SOUGHT TO DRIVE OFF THE AMERICAN BOMBERS, BUT WERE THEMSELVES DRIVEN OFF.

BIG FIRES WERE RAGING ON THE CARRIER'S DECKS, THE BATTLESHIP WAS DAMAGED BY ONE DIRECT BOMB HIT, POSSIBLY HURT BY ANOTHER THAT STRUCK EITHER ON HER DECK OR JUST ALONGSIDE, BEFORE THE BOMBERS GATHERED IN THE DARKNESS FOR THE FLIGHT BACK TO THEIR CARRIER

TWO MADE IT SAFELY. THEY WERE WOOD, WITH HIS CREW INCLUDING IRA F. BEWLEY, 1500 NORTH MAIN ST., WEATHERFORD, TEXAS AND THOMAS R. LEGETT, JR., 320 SOUTH CHAPPARRAL ST., CORPUS CHRISTI, TEXAS, AND LT. (JG) JOHN B. RUSSELL, 816 THIRD ST., PORTSMOUTH, O., AND HIS CREW, WARREN NILES BENNETT, 2109 FRANCIS ST., JACKSON, MICH., AND LESLIE E. WALTERS, NEWTON JUNCTION, N.H.

THE OTHERS WEREN'T SO LUCKY. LT. (JG) DEXTER W. SMITH, 2075 SOUTH ST. PAUL ST., DENVER, COLO., OUT OF GAS IN THE DARKNESS, LANDED IN THE WATER NEAR AN AMERICAN CARRIER. HE AND HIS CREWMEN, GARRETT J. VAN BLARICUM, 2455 COLLEGE ST., INDIANAPOLIS, IND., WHO HAD ATTACKED THE BATTLESHIP WHILE OTHER PLANES WERE BAUDERING THE CARRIER, WERE PICKED UP BY AN AMERICAN DESTROYER. ENS. JAMES JONES, JR., BAILEY, N.C., LANDED ON A CARRIER, BUT HIS PLANE CRACKED UP ON THE DECK. HE AND HIS CREW--ROBERT J. DRAKE, ROSE, OKLA., AND CORNELIUS F. KELLY, 2922 UNIVERSITY AVE., BRONX, N.Y.--WERE UNINJURED.

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SUBJECT: JAPANESE INTENTIONS (0)

RUSSELL BRINES
ASSOCIATED PRESS WAR EDITOR
(FORMERLY AN AP CORRESPONDENT IN TOKYO)

THE JAPANESE PEOPLE ARE GRIM, BUT APPARENTLY NOT GRIM ENOUGH TO SUIT THE TOKYO GOVERNMENT.

THIS WAS INDICATED BY SPEECHES BEFORE THE OPENING SESSION OF JAPAN'S EXTRAORDINARY 85TH DIET SESSION, REPORTED YESTERDAY (THURS.)

EMPEROR HIROHITO JOINED GOVERNMENT MINISTERS IN A SESSION OF WELL-REHEARSED SOLEMNNESS. WITH THE DIET SERVING AS THE SOUNDING BOARD.

3024-18655

FOR SENTIMENTS THE GOVERNMENT WANTED PUBLICIZED. ALL SPEAKERS REITERATED THE DARK PREDICTIONS WHICH PROPAGANDISTS HAVE MADE REPEATEDLY DURING THE PAST MONTH.

THE EMPEROR READ A RESCRIPT OF FAR GREATER UNRELIEVED BLACKNESS THAN ANY JAPANESE RULER OF MODEG

THE EMPEROR READ A RESCRIPT OF FAR GREATER UNRELIEVED BLACKNESS THAN ANY JAPANESE RULER OF MODERN TIMES HAS ISSUED. HE PRAISED NIPPONESE SOLDIERS WHO ARE FIGHTING "BRAVELY AND STRENUOUSLY," BUT GAVE NO PROMISE OF A COUNTEROFFENSIVE. INSTEAD HE SAID THE ALLIED OFFENSIVE IS "BECOMING INCREASINGLY FIERCE AND THE WAR SITUATION IS FINALLY BECOMING MORE INTENSE."

THIS UNDERLAY HIS COMMAND THAT THE COUNTRY MASS "TOTAL STRENGTH."

THE EMPEROR'S WORDS ARE INVIOLATE, AND HIS RESCRIPTS ARE REGARDED AS STRICT COMMANDS. IN THIS CASE HIS GREAT INFLUENCE EVIDENTLY WAS BEING USED TO AROUSE THE PEOPLE FULLY TO IMPENDING DANGER AND TO QUIET THE FACTIONAL STRIFE WHICH PREMIER KUNIAKI KOISO IS ATTEMPTING TO OVERCOME.

IF THE PEOPLE HAD NEEDED HOPE OR ENCOURAGEMENT TO STIFFEN THEM FOR TOTAL MOBILIZATION, THE EMPEROR UNDOUBTEDLY WOULD HAVE HEIGHTENED HIS RESCRIPT WITH THE PROMISE OF A "GLORIOUS" FEAT OF JAPANESE ARMS.

INSTEAD HE HUMBLED HIMSELF IN RECOUNTING ONLY THE STRENGTH OF THE ALLIES.

THIS INDICATES THAT DOMESTIC FACTIONAL BATTLES ARE TOO INTENSE TO SUIT THE DOMINANT KWANTUNG ARMY CLIQUE, THE COUNTRY'S ACTUAL RULING GROUP. IT ALSO INDICATES THAT UNDERFED JAPANESE COMMONERS ARE NOT CONTRIBUTING THE LAST OUNCE OF ENERGY WHICH THE GOVERNMENT DEMANDS.

THE AVERAGE JAPANESE HAS BEEN NURTURED THROUGHOUT HIS LIFETIME ON THE "INDOMITABLE" PROWESS OF JAPAN'S ARMED SERVICES. HE PROBABLY IS UNPREPARED TO REALIZE THE IMMINENCE OF ALLIED BLOWS OR TO VISUALIZE THE HOLOCAUST HIS COUNTRY WILL BECOME WHEN WAR STRIKES IT IN FULL FURY.

THE GOVERNMENT IS TAKING DRASTIC STEPS TO PREPARE HIM BEFOREHAND.

WW1231APW

UNDATED WAR COMPARISON

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

TWENTY-SIX YEARS AGO FRIDAY AN AMERICAN EXPEDITIONARY FORCE--

FIGHTING FOR THE FIRST TIME IN FRANCE--BEGAN A DRIVE ON A TWO-MILE FRONT WHICH CARVED OUT A GAIN OF A HALF MILE IN FIVE DAYS.

THE SECOND EXPEDITIONARY FORCE NOW IS DRIVING FORWARD ON A FRONT OF MORE THAN 300 MILES, AND ONE ARMY SPED AHEAD SOME 15 MILES IN 24 HOURS.

TWENTY-SIX YEARS AGO THE AMERICAN OPERATION, COMING AS THE FIRST PHASE OF THE FINAL ALLIED OFFENSIVE ENDED, WAS 6 1/2 MILES NORTHEAST OF SOISSONS.

NOW THE DOUGHBOYS ARE 160 MILES OR MORE BEYOND THESE POSITIONS ON BOTH NORTH AND EAST AND ARE--LIKE THEIR FATHERS--DEALING THE GREAT BLOWS DESIGNED TO BRING THE WAR SWIFTLY TO AN END.

AK729PEW

EUROPEAN WAR FLASHBACK

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

SEPT. 9, 1918--IN SPITE OF GERMAN USE OF FRESH DIVISIONS ON THE STRONGER LINE TO WHICH THEY REATREATED, BRITISH AND FRENCH TROOPS MADE VARIOUS GAINS IN THEIR THRUSTS TOWARD THE HINDENBURG LINE. AMERICAN INFANTRYMEN ADVANCED IN THEIR SECTOR FROM GLENNES TO VIEIL ARCY IN THE FACE OF WITHERING MACHINEGUN FIRE.

SEPT. 9, 1940--A TIME BOMB DROPPED BY A GERMAN PLANE BURIED ITSELF IN THE GARDEN OF BUCKINGHAM PALACE AS NAZI PLANES MADE A MASS ATTACK ON THE LONDON AREA. PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT SIGNED THE $5,000,000,000 DEFENSE BILL; CONTRACTS WERE LET FOR 200 WARSHIPS.

UX811PE

NIGHT LEAD THE ROAD TO BERLIN

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

1. RUSSIAN FRONT: 312 MILES (FROM OUTSIDE PULUTSK)
2. WESTERN FRONT: 355 MILES (FROM LIEGE).
3. EASTERN FRANCE, 483 MILES (FROM BESANCON).
4. ITALIAN FRONT, 583 MILES (FROM MARANO RIVER BELOW RIMINI).

JP1126PEW

FOUR YEARS AGO TODAY

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

SEPT.8, 1940--REICHSMARSHAL GOERING TAKES PERSONAL COMMAND OF AIR ATTACKS UPON BRITAIN AS GERMANS BLAST LONDON AREA AGAIN; RAF HITS BERLIN REGION AND TARGETS IN FRANCE AND BELGIUM.

M543AEW

Nazis Strike Back at Moselle Bridgeheads; Americans Drive for Germany From Liege

NAZIS BATTLING 3 ALLIED ARMIES IN BITTER FIGHT

Germans Venture from Menaced Siegfried Line for Showdown Str

SITUATION 'DIFFICULT'

Picked Third Army Troops Hold Bridgehead at Metz Despite Counter-Drives.

SUPREME HEADQUARTERS ALLIED EXPEDITIONARY FORCE, Sept. 9.—(AP) Picked troops of the U.S. Third army fought in a storm of artillery fire tonight to hold a bridgehead on the Moselle south of the French city of Metz as the Germans sallied from their menaced Siegfried line to give battle to three Allied armies closing for the showdown struggle for the Reich.

In northern Belgium the British Second army hammered out a second crossing of the Albert canal and fought against fresh German reserves toward the weakest link in the Siegfried line north of Aachen.

The American First army was pounding down the last 18 miles to the German border from the Belgian citadel of Liege and probably was within heavy artillery range of the line's outlying positions although its movements were enveloped in secrecy. The Germans said they had thrown in fresh troops here too.

Farther south in Belgium other units of the First army, advancing through thinly held but difficult country in the Ardennes forest, captured St. Hubert, 16 miles from the border of Luxembourg and 32 from Germany. Another First army force took Ecouviez, village on the rim of the old Maginot line in France a half-mile from the Belgian border.

The Third army in the Moselle river area took Pompey, four miles northwest of Nancy.

The heaviest fighting since Normandy was raging along the Moselle. As Lt. Gen. George S. Patton's forces plunged across the river at one small bridgehead, they were caught in withering artillery, mortar and machine gun fire from camouflaged forts, which waited to yank their lanyards after the first wave was across.

American artillery thundered in reply, as the battle mounted in fury, more U. S. batteries were wheeled up to add to the earth-shaking barrage descending on the forts.

Situation 'Difficult'

A front line dispatch said the situation was a "difficult" one for the troops, all recommended for decorations in previous exploits in France, who were especially selected for the operation.

There was hard and sanguinary fighting at every one of the five crossisngs of the Moselle, and the Germans were pulling reserves from the Siegfried line in an attempt to hold this last river barrier before the rich Saar basin of the homeland.

Earlier, the Germans had risked badly-needed reserves to send a counter-attack—the largest since the Normandy campaign—rumbling out of the forests of Luxembourg, but it was cut to pieces by the alertness of the Third army on the northern end of its front.

From the sudden resurgence of enemy resistance after the disasters in France and Belgium, it seemed clear that the German high command had elected to fight now, rather than wait for the lightning to strike in the outmoded system of fortifications known as the Siegfried line.

The Germans also poured reinforcements from the Netherlands into the furious fighting on the British front, but the Tommies won another foothold across the Albert Canal, which guards the northern approaches to the enemy's frontier, and held on.

(The Germans appeared more concerned over the Third army threat, the Berlin radio saying that "huge forces of men and material" were massed in the Metz area—25 miles from the Saar—and that "large-scale assaults on the Saar border are imminent."

(Capt. Ludwig Sertorius, the Nazi military commentator, said the Third army had "started a frontal attack against the town of Metz.")

From the resistance to the British push, and from the counterblow the Germans tried to deal the Third army, it seemed clear that in the last 24 hours German strategists had decided to make the stand before the 400-mile belt of pill boxes and forts guarding the Reich's frontier.

Bombers Plaster Ruhr

More than 1,000 U. S. heavy bombers for the second straight day plastered rail and industrial targets in the Ruhr and Rhine valleys, while deadly Black Widow American night fighters pounced on troop columns trying to move east across the Rhine under cover of darkness.

The big German counterattack against Lt. Gen. George S. Patton's north flank rolled out of Luxembourg through the enemy stronghold of Thionville and apparently tried to come behind the Third army fighting before Metz and its bridgeheads across the Moselle river to the south.

Fighting became wild and so confused that even generals were firing point blank at the enemy, but when the last shots died away the forests were strewn with wounded and the hulks of 30 tanks of the force of 40 which paced the attack.

More than 700 prisoners were taken within a few hours.

Even Generals Fire Point Blank

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More than 700 prisoners were taken within a few hours.

Second Crossing Of Canal

The United States Seventh Army from the south was threatening to break through to the Rhine, closing to within 25 miles of the Belfort Gap from both the south and the southwest and threatening to herd strong German forces west of them into the path of Patton's army.

Extensive Flooding By Enemy

Meanwhile, British, Canadians and Poles squeezing the enemy in the Channel ports of Boulogne, Calais and Dunkerque, France, and Zeebrugge, Belgium, were hindered by extensive enemy flooding.

Boulogne was under aerial attack, and returning pilots said there was no evidence that the Germans were trying to get out of the ports by sea.

Allied forces moving into the captured Belgian Channel ports of Ostend and Nieuwpoort found them badly demolished. Despite the damage, Ostend gives the Allies the first good port close to the war front and British headquarters said it was a mystery why the Germans ceded the harbor without a fight.

All Brest Seems Afire

Allied bombers kept up the ceaseless battering of the big ports of Le Havre and Brest. Pilots returning from Brest said the whole city seemed to be afire.

Poles and Canadians were hurling the canal barriers of Belgium and moving steadily closer to Zeebrugge.

The Canadians crossed the Gent-Brugge canal three miles southeast of Brugge and 13 miles south of Zeebrugge. Other Canadian forces crossed the canal on the coast at Ostend, 15 miles southwest of Zeebrugge. The Poles put armored forces across at Nieuwdam, in the same area.

Germans Deliver Heaviest Onset Since Normandy

30.24-1865 7

Ball

On the Moselle Front, France, Sept. 9 (AP)—A difficult situation developed at one of the Third Army's Moselle river bridgeheads south of Metz today as doughboys came under terrific fire from camouflaged German forts studding the eastern shore.

London, Sept. 9 (AP)—American forces poised for a killing blow at the Siegfried Line smashed the heaviest counterattack the Germans have mustered since the Battle of Normandy today, while the British Second Army beat to pieces a last-hope German attempt to break out of the coastal trap between Lille and Gent in Belgium.

The Germans were desperately rallying reinforcements and fighting with bitter determination in these preliminaries to the Battle of Germany. Lieut. Gen. George S. Patton's Third Army along the Moselle river was becoming engaged in the first full-scale battle since the original American breakout from Normandy on June 25.

SEP 1 1944

In the north the British drove another bridgehead across the Albert Canal, some 25 miles east of Antwerp.

Determined Nazi Stand Seen

Associated Press Correspondent J. W. Gallagher, with Patton's forces, declared the scale and weight of the counterattack the Nazis launched through Thionville indicated that the German army had succeeded in pulling together enough forces for a determined stand.

DAY

This attack was apparently intended to catch the Third Army's flank and break through to the rear west of the Moselle and perhaps attempt to split the Third Army front from the United States First Army's line north through the Ardennes Forest.

Involved in the heavy fighting, within heavy artillery range of the Siegfried Line in the Aachen sector, was the biggest American fighting force ever assembled on a foreign continent.

Nazi Convoys Raided

The Germans were reported to be depleting the Reich of reserves to bolster the menaced Siegfried Line—putting all their eggs in one basket just as in Normandy, where they staked all and lost on the Caen-St. Lo line. Gallagher told how American Black Widow night fighters were ranging into the Reich, smashing convoys rushing troops across the Rhine.

The Germans were reported to be scraping together garrison forces, training battalions and anything else available, until it was doubtful whether there were now five field-force divisions in the whole of interior Germany. The sapping of strategic reserve strength would leave the heart of the Reich barren of defense once a real breakthrough was made—just as was France when the Allies in the north smashed into the open five weeks ago.

The Week's Allied Gains

For that breakthrough Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower's great battle team was moving into final assault positions—under a blackout of news—along 400 miles of the German frontier at key points ranging from 15 to 25 miles in front of the Siegfried Line.

These were the Allied gains of the week which carried the fight to the German border:

The Canadians pushed 80 miles up along the Calais coast.

The British drove 110 miles from Vimy Ridge to the Dutch border.

The American First Army thrust 80 miles from the Belgian border past Liege and within 15 miles of the Siegfried's outer defenses.

The American Third Army drove up to 35 miles from the Meuse to across the Moselle.

Three American armies and a British army were being used.

The American Positions

These were the positions of the American armies:

The First Army in Belgium drove beyond captured Liege and was less than 18 miles from the German border in the vicinity of Aachen.

The British Position

The Third Army had crossed the Moselle river at five places around Metz and Nancy in eastern France, and had crushed the big German counterattack. Thirty to 40 tanks were knocked out in this battle and more than 700 Germans taken prisoner in the first few hours alone.

The Seventh Army, which came up from the Mediterranean, was driving along the last 25 miles to the Belfort Gap north of Switzerland.

To the north the British Second Army held its five-mile-deep bridgehead over the Albert Canal against increasingly fierce resistance as the Germans battled to stem this flanking sweep toward the northern anchor of the Siegfried Line at Cleve, a German border town 65 miles southeast of Amsterdam.

The German radio said the Western front situation was becoming "more tense," with both sides closing up and bringing in reinforcements. It said newly formed German divisions were undergoing last-minute training to establish special "tank shock columns."

Gasoline Flown To Patton

Aachen, toward which Lieut. Gen. Courtney H. Hodges' First Army troops were driving, was the original northern anchor of the Siegfried Line, but the Germans in 1939 hastily extended the line 65 miles farther north to Cleve. The German defense zone now extends well in front of Aachen.

General Patton's gasoline-thirsty Third Army to the south was supplied by a sky-train of C-47 transport planes which landed on forward airstrips. It was a lack of supplies that first slowed up the Third Army.

To the west British, Canadians and Poles closed in on the last of the Nazi-held coast. They seized the Belgian ports of Ostend and Nieuport without a fight and hemmed the Germans into cramped pockets around the other coastal ports of Boulogne, Calais, Dunkirk and Zeebrugge, near the Dutch border.

(Allied patrols have broken through the inner defenses of Boulogne, said a Paris radio broadcast heard by Reuter.)

Ostend Badly Damaged

These troops had now overrun practically the entire French-Belgian rocket-bomb coast.

Both Ostend and Nieuport were found badly demolished. The Canadians reached the French city of Bergues, five miles inland from Dunkirk, and the Poles pushed to the Ostend-Gent road, six or seven miles south of the Belgian town of Brugge. There were unconfirmed reports that leading Canadian infantry patrols were in Brugge, 10 miles west of the Dutch border and 12 miles south of Zeebrugge.

Nazis Flood Lowlands

The mop-up of the coastal area was slowed somewhat by extensive German defensive flooding of low lands between Boulogne and Dunkirk.

In one of the last front-line dispatches before a news blackout went into effect, Associated Press Correspondent Edward D. Ball said the Americans had won two new Moselle river crossings south of Metz, where they already had one, and had made a second crossing in the Nancy area near Toul.

More than 100 miles north of this bulge, Hodges' First Army pushed three miles southeast of Romsee after taking Liege.

New Gains In Ardennes

Between Liege and Metz other First Army troops were moving steadily through the Ardennes Forest on a broad front toward Luxembourg to complete the close-in on the German border. These troops captured little villages by the dozen, reached Neuville-en-Condroz, 10 miles east of Huy; Maissin, 22 miles east of the Meuse river, and Haut Fays, 12 miles east of Givet.

One British column sped 20 miles east of Louvain to St. Trond, 20 miles northwest of fallen Liege. These British troops were only 10 miles from a junction with an American column which pounded up 10 miles north of Huy to Faimes.

10 To 22 Miles East Of Meuse

East of Sedan the Americans reached St. Cecile in a 12-mile advance. These advances put the Americans 10 to 22 miles east of the Meuse.

Air reconnaissance showed no large-scale shipping movements that would indicate a Nazi attempt at a sea-borne Dunkirk from the Channel coast traps.

The United States Eighth Air Force for the second successive day sent 1,000 bombers against Rhineland-Ruhr railroad and industrial targets, this time in the Mainz and Dusseldorf areas.

Brest, Havre Bombed

British and American planes kept on battering the German garrisons besieged in the ports of Brest and La Havre. A flyer returning from Brest said the whole town seemed ablaze from artillery fire and air bombing.

(The German high command indicated today that Allied forces had penetrated the defenses of Le Havre on the Seine, declaring that 29 Allied tanks and armored cars had been destroyed "in Le Havre fortifications.)

After breaking across the Albert Canal in Belgium, the British Second Army was about 25 miles from the boundary of Prussia. Along with Hodges' First Army, it was pointed toward Dusseldorf and Cologne.

Last night Allied naval headquarters disclosed that in the first 28 days of the invasion 1,000,000 men had been transported to France. In the last war American military personnel in Europe numbered slightly over 2,000,000 at the time of the Armistice.

For the German command the biggest problem was to figure out a disposition of forces to meet Eisenhower's armies, which could strike anywhere along a front of more than 200 miles.

ALLIES MAKE NEW GAIN ON BELFORT GAP

FEDER

Yanks Within 25 Miles Of Key City—French Advance On Dijon

SEP 10 1944

Rome, Sept. 9 (AP)—Two Allied columns coming up from southern France struck today to within 25 miles of the sentinel city of Belfort, whose fortifications bar the way through a mountain gap into the plains before Germany's frontier on the Rhine, 30 miles east of the fortress.

The Germans, who fought hard in Besancon, broke and ran under American blows, and Allied headquarters said doughboys now had covered at least half of the 47 miles from Besancon to Belfort.

It was likely that patrols, moving swiftly after resistance was crushed in Besancon's streets, had advanced even nearer to the city.

[A Swiss frontier dispatch yesterday said the Americans were within ten miles of Belfort and that the battle for the city had begun.]

French troops fighting up through the Jura Mountains seized the towns of Pierre-Fontaine and Maiche, the latter 25 miles south of Belfort.

Outracing Germans

These twin drives seemed to be outracing German forces trying to hold open the roads branching out from Dijon, 47 miles west of Besancon.

The Germans were offering stiff resistance to the French moving up along a 40-mile front to within 23 miles of Dijon at one point. But if they let the Americans reach Belfort before them they may never get back to the fatherland, because they must take a longer, northerly route menaced all the way by the United States Third Army striking toward the Rhine and by ambush parties of French patriots.

The Germans suffered a great industrial blow in this fighting, for the French overran a rich steel and coal region lying about 45 miles south of Dijon. The French captured the towns of Le Creusot, Chagny and Montchanin-les-Mines in the heart of this area. The Schneider metallurgical works, with a capacity of 30,000 tons of steel annually, is in the area.

Beaune Captured

In their advance the French swept up Beaune, 23 miles south of Dijon, after two days of severe fighting, and other forces pushed up to Autun, 43 miles southwest of Dijon.

The American advance northeastward on Belfort was following the broad valley of the Doubs river.

Southwest of Besancon the Germans had destroyed nearly every bridge across the Doubs, slowing any pursuers from that quarter who might try to cut in behind Dijon.

[The German communique said the attack on the Belfort Gap was being launched "with strong forces" and the German DNB agency said fighting "in front of the Belfort Gap has increased in intensity," but claimed there still was street fighting in Besancon.]

Briancon Attacked

More than 170 miles south of the battle for Belfort, American forces plunging deep into the Alps, where peaks rear to 13,000 feet, were attacking Briancon, seven miles from the Italian frontier.

Here the Germans were trying to hold open the St. Genevre Pass into Italy for stranded units long since by-passed by the march of the Americans and French to the north.

Overhead the Allies had an aggressive aerial cover, which destroyed or damaged 12 locomotives, six of them caught in the area of Belfort hauling trains loaded with soldiers. A number of the troop-carrying cars were destroyed.

Yanks Press Rapidly On Belfort Gap

FEDER

SEP 10 1944

Rome, Sept. 9 (AP)—American Seventh Army forces, driving rapidly northeast through the Doubs River Valley from Besancon, have reached a point less than 25 miles from the Belfort Gap route into southwestern Germany, Allied headquarters announced today.

Already they had covered at least half the distance between Besancon and the city of Belfort, Allied headquarters announced.

DAY

Three Towns Overrun

(An Associated Press dispatch from the French-Swiss frontier last night said three Allied motorized columns were approaching the city, with the most advanced only ten miles distant. This dispatch said Allied artillery opened up on the city as early as 4 A. M. yesterday.

("The Germans, in strength in good positions, appeared determined to defend the gap," the dispatch said.

(The German communique, heard in a broadcast recorded in New York by the Associated Press, said strong forces from the Seventh Army moving up from the Mediterranean were trying to penetrate to the "door of Burgundy"—the Belfort Gap.)

French troops driving northward west of the Americans overran the towns of Le Creusot, Chagny and Montchanin-les-Mines in the heart of a coal and industrial area that long has fed the Nazi war machine.

In this region lies the Schneider metallurgical works and plants with a capacity of 30,000 tons of steel annually. The area often was a bomber target.

Jura Mountain Towns Taken

West of the Saone river the French kept up a steady pace toward Dijon and cleared the enemy from Beaune after two days of stiff fighting. Beaune lies 18 miles north of Chalon-sur-Saone on the route to Dijon.

Skirting the Swiss frontier in a northward push the French troops

seized the Jura mountain towns of Pierre-Fontaine and Maiche, the latter 25 miles south of the ancient gap at the end of the Vosges Mountains, 30 miles from the German border.

The American Seventh Army, after being held up by bitter opposition at Besancon, picked up speed and again drove eastward to the vicinity of Roulans-le-Grand, 10 miles nearer Belfort.

The Germans fought to keep the back door to Dijon open, particularly along the Beaune-Chagny-Montchanin line. But the French dug them out and pushed westward to Autun, presenting a solid 40-mile battering ram westward from the Saone.

Bridges Demolished

Taking over more areas of the wide Doubs Valley, American troops smashed to the Doubs river at several points and penetrated the Chaux Forest. Virtually every bridge across the Doubs west of Besancon was demolished by the fleeing Nazis.

Much farther southeast, where stranded elements of the German army are trying to keep Mount Genevre Pass open across the Italian border, the Allies moved in for a new assault on Briancon.

Enemy Convoys Bombed

This was one of the few places in southern France from which the Seventh Army had to withdraw. The mountain town was seized in the early days of the invasion, but a counterattack from fortress peaks on three sides forced the Americans to withdraw. A new attack started two days ago.

Backing up ground forces, fighter-bombers hammered enemy convoys, rolling stock, motor transport and troops on all the escape routes.

Fighter-bombers which penetrated as far as the Belfort region discovered ten enemy trains on the move. One formation destroyed or damaged six locomotives and wiped out an undetermined number of cars loaded with enemy soldiers.

Another formation destroyed or damaged six more locomotives and 12 motor vehicles.

The Allied score of eliminated German generals in southern France jumped to eight in the last three days with the death of one and the capture of another.

It was officially announced that Major General Schmidt was killed by American machine-gun fire September 6. The same day the French captured Brig. Gen. Paul von Felbert.

JEEP CAVALRY RAIDS NAZIS

Brooklyn and Bronx GI's Fight Indian Style.

SEP 10 1944

By WES GALLAGHER.

With United States Cavalry Southeast of Nancy, France, Sept. 9 (A. P.).—Mechanized American cavalrymen, largely from Brooklyn, the Bronv and New Jersey, described during a lull in "kraut picking" today how they wiped out a German armored column of SS troops with Indian-style tactics.

This cavalry outfit has been in continuous contact with the Germans for thirty-nine days, and sometimes has been forty to fifty miles ahead of the main body of troops, even including the armored columns.

Instead of horses they are using jeeps with machine guns for advanced work. At the moment the youths in this patrol were talking, jeeps were racing around in the woods a few miles away, being used as bait to lure the several fifty-eight-ton Tiger tanks out of the forest where they could be engaged by the heavier units.

Most of the youths in this part of the calvary detachment which has been prowling behind the German lines two-thirds of the way across France are from the metropolitan East, but they are led by a "foreigner" young lieutenant, Marvin Kauffner of Racine, Wis.

"And you can put it right down now that we worship that mug like a god," burst out Sergt. Joseph Garo of Raritan, N. J. "He just sits up there at the head, smoking a cigarette while 20-mm. shells fly around, paying no more attention than if they were bees."

Pickled the Krauts.

The patrol had just come into the rain-swept woods for a rest. But they had not the time to start a fire before orders came sending them out again.

Not so many miles away lay the tangled wrecks of Nazi machines with scores of bodies of some prize SS troops.

"We just pickled them Krauts," declared Private Al Barone of 7708 New Utrecht avenue, Brooklyn.

"We saw them coming and let the first motorcyclist go by," Sergt. Garo said. "The motor-cyclist waved the column on and then we let fly.

Chased Nazi Cyclist.

"I chased the cyclist in my jeep with a machine gun and got him. Then our armored car knocked out the first vehicle, tying up the whole column.

Corporal Joseph Ferraro of 2526 Valentine avenue, New York city, said:

"We opened up on one side of the German column, and then the assault guns knocked out the rear vehicles working methodically up to the front."

What Germans were left fled into the nearby woods.

The armored column circled the wood at high speed, firing on the Germans like Indians in Custer's Last Stand. The tactics proved good, for American casualties were just one killed, against the killing and capturing of nearly 200 Germans.

Fleeing Nazi General Killed

SEP 10 1944

With United States Seventh Army Troops at Besancon, France, Sept. 7 (AP—Delayed)—Maj. Gen. Axel Schmidt, a German division commander, became one of the first high-ranking enemy officers actually to be killed on the front line in a fight here today.

Apparently unaware of the presence of American troops in this sector, the German general was flustered when he encountered a small group of doughboys. Instead of surrendering, he turned and ran frantically. He had gone only a short distance when a volley of rifle and tommy-gun bullets cut him down.

The general's two aides and personal bodyguard were more quick-witted and surrendered.

9TH AIR FORCE FLIERS DESTROY NAZI CONVOY

U. S. NINTH AIR FORCE HEADQUARTERS IN FRANCE, Sept. 8—(Delayed)—(AP) American Rocket bombers teamed up with the French forces of the interior this week and forced the surrender of remnants of a 20-mile-long German convoy south of Orleans, U. S. Ninth Air Force headquarters said today.

A group of rocket-hurling Thunderbolts commanded by Col. Anthony V. Grossetta of Tucson, Ariz., caught the Nazis spread out and heading for the Reich on the road between Chateaudun and Issoudun. They swept in, riddled it with rockets and then wheeled and exhausted all their ammunition in strafing.

To make sure the job was well done the planes sped back to base, reloaded and returned to the scene to give the Nazis another dose.

After the second attack the enemy was so dazed and confused the survivors gave up to French partisans without a struggle.

The convoy was made up largely of horse-drawn vehicles. The pilots claimed destruction of 285 of them, along with 20 fuel trucks and 88 cars.

Skytrain Flies Gas To Front In France

United States Third Army Headquarters in France, Sept. 9 (AP)—A skytrain of C-47 transports has flown in gasoline for Lieut. Gen. George S. Patton's thirsty trucks, prime movers, jeeps and armor on the Moselle front.

Laden with thousands of gallons of fuel, the cargo craft landed on forward air strips two days ago to supplement the flow of gasoline which has come over the constantly lengthening highway supply line from the Normandy beaches.

The first planes were under the command of Major Daniel F. Elam, of Duncan, Okla. They brought gasoline for the 19th Infantry Division. The bogged-down soldiers tossed helmets into the air at sight of the big air freighters.

DE GAULLE REGIME KILLS PETAIN LAWS

By GLADWIN HILL

PARIS, Sept. 9—(AP) As this city slowly but steadily comes back to normal, the De Gaulle regime formally notified the French people that the "French State" of Marshal Petain and all its major laws had been abolished and that France remained a republic.

"In law the Republic never ceased to exist," it said in a statement giving the widest publicity to the text of an ordinance adopted in Algiers a month ago reestablishing legality of the republic.

The ordinance declared all Vichy's non-routine enactments invalid, including constitutional alterations, anti-Semitic measures and acts raising labor corps for the Germans. The others will remain in effect pending review.

Publication of the ordinance today followed the third meeting of the cabinet here, at which Gen. De Gaulle told members that despite military victories of the past week "new and hard efforts will be necessary to reach final victory."

Meanwhile the Paris subway system which withered away to no service at all during the last months of the German occupation, was prepared for resumption of main line service Monday.

The fuel shortage continues stringent, so that even the most luxurious hotels do not have hot water and there is electricity for only a half-hour at 10 p.m., and gas for an hour at dinnertime.

The meat ration now is half-pound a week, plus a tenth of a pound of cheese, a half-pound of jam and three and a half pounds of bread.

Practically all restaurants remain closed, and the only way to eat comfortably is to patronize the black market.

Gasoline is available for the public only in a black market, but official traffic has increased heavily, with hundreds of cars in use.

It was learned today that the Germans had arranged an elaborate plan for destroying the telephone system, but that it failed due to a fortunate but unexplained accident.

Malraux, Author Turned Maquis, Reported Alive

Paris, Sept. 9 (AP)—The French novelist Andre Malraux, who was reported to have been killed while fighting the Germans, now is reported reliably to be safe after a dramatic career during the occupation as a "Lawrence" among the southern French Maquis.

Malraux served as a liaison man between the French Forces of the Interior and the British in sabotage work and in funneling supplies to Patriot warriors.

He was wounded and captured by the Gestapo, freed by a Patriot raid, and now is leading a force of 1,000 Patriot warriors in the Limoges area, his friends said.

Robots Hit Paris Area

SEP 10 1944

Paris, Sept. 8 (AP—Delayed)—A German flying bomb landed early today at a point in the Paris basin—an area about 40 miles around the capital—and killed at least four person and injured 12.

It was the second robot bombing of Paris. The first attack was a week ago. The populace showed little concern.

Petain 'French State' Declared Abolished

Paris, Sept. 9 (AP)—Marshal Petain's "French State" has been abolished along with all its laws and France remains a republic, Gen. Charles de Gaulle's regime announced today in a formal statement.

"In law, the Republic never ceased to exist," the statement asserted. It publicized the text of an ordinance adopted in Algiers on August 9, declaring invalid all major legislative acts of the Petain Government.

Acts Invalidated Listed

Invalidated acts included changes in the French Constitution, anti-Semitic measures and laws for raising forced labor for Germany. The ordinance abolished the militia and other political, social and labor organizations which functioned under the Vichy Government. Routine legislation enacted in Vichy remains in effect, pending revision.

Publication of the ordinance followed the third meeting of the de Gaulle Cabinet in Paris.

REDS CAPTURE BULGAR PORT

Berlin Reports New Russian Drive Toward Krakow

Bulgaria changes governments again.....Page 3

London, *Sunday*, Sept. 10 (AP)—Russian forces sweeping 100 miles into Bulgaria yesterday occupied the big Black Sea port of Burgas, only 30 miles from the Turkish frontier, as Moscow announced the end of its short-lived war with Bulgaria.

Marines of the Black Sea fleet under Admiral E. S. Oktyabrsky aided in the seizure of Burgas, 52 miles south of Bulgaria's other main seaport, Varna, taken Friday.

Ordered To Halt Operations

In one of the shortest wars in history Soviet troops were ordered to cease military operations against Bulgaria effective at 10 P. M. last night, "in view of the fact the Bulgarian Government has severed relations with Germany declared war on Germany, and asked the Soviet Government for an armistice," said the broadcast Moscow statement.

The occupation of Burgas put the Russians under Gen. Feodor I. Tolbukhin, Third Ukraine Army commander, only 80 miles from Greece in the drive to annihilate or capture 250,000 Germans estimated to be cut off in that country and Yugoslavia.

The Bulgarians are estimated to have 20 good divisions which they can hurl into the battle against the Nazis.

Reports Drive On Krakow

Berlin announced that the Red army had begun a new offensive in southern Poland aimed at Krakow, bastion guarding the invasion path into German Silesia, and the Russians announced rapid gains in northeastern and central Romania in the drive on Hungary.

Gen. Rodio Y. Malinovsky's Second Ukraine Army units moving toward Hungary advanced 34 miles in 24 hours from Sibiu in Transylvania, taking the rail city of Alba Julia, only 108 miles from the pre-war Hungarian frontier.

To the northeast the Russians seized 100 villages and towns along the rim of the Carpathian Mountains. Among the places taken was Targul-Sacuese, 17 miles inside Hungarian-held Transylvania.

Moscow still had not mentioned the Yugoslav frontier area which the Russians reached at Turnu-Severin in western Romania last Wednesday. Other reports since then have said the Russians were across the border.

Working Out Terms

The Russian statement concerning Bulgaria said that "the Soviet Government, together with the governments of Great Britain and the United States, is now working out conditions of an armistice with Bulgaria."

The communique said 21,000 Bulgarian officers and men were taken in the two days of operations against Bulgaria, and also more than 4,000 Germans.

Berlin said the new drive in Poland toward Krakow was strongly supported by tanks and artillery and admitted Russian breaches.

Krakow is only 48 miles from Germany, and Berlin said the Russians were attacking in the area of Krosno, 83 miles southeast of Krakow, and near Debica, 63 miles east of the stronghold. Soviet units last were reported only 35 miles northeast of Krakow.

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REGIME SHIFTS IN BULGARIA

Former Premier Georgiev Forms New Cabinet

London, Sept. 9 (AP)—Bulgaria changed governments again today as two Soviet armies swept unopposed through the country.

The Sofia radio announced that former Premier Kimon Georgiev had taken over the premiership, succeeding Konstantin Muraviev, and had formed a new government.

One of the last acts of the Muraviev Government was to ask Moscow for an armistice and proclaim war on Germany, at the same time ordering Bulgarians to welcome Russian troops.

Soviet View Unknown

It remains to be seen, however, whether the Georgiev regime will be satisfactory to Moscow which was persuaded by the Bulgarian declaration of war upon Germany to accept Sofia's plea for an armistice.

Before the latest cabinet switch the Government had dissolved Parliament on the ground it was unworthy to represent the people, disbanded the estate gendarmerie which was created a few months ago to suppress popular unrest, proclaimed amnesty for political prisoners and announced Bulgarian Partisans henceforth would be recognized "not as enemies but as patriots."

Two Regents Removed

The Bulgarian reshuffle also included the removal of Prince Cyril, uncle of young King Simeon, II, and Gen. Nikola Mikhov, a former minister of war, from the regency council. Earlier the third member, Bogdan Filov, pro-German, had resigned.

The German radio said Prince Cyril and Mikhov had been replaced by Professor Wenelin Ganev and Todor Pavlov.

The Berlin broadcast quoting the Sofia radio, said all Bulgarian cabinet members who held office since January 1, 1941, had been arrested and that their property was confiscated.

Opposed Collaboration

Georgiev became Premier in 1934 after a coup d'etat, but Rightist opposition forced him to resign a year later. After the pro-Nazi Government declared war on the United States and Britain he was reported to have been arrested because he opposed collaboration with the Nazis.

Meanwhile Hungary—the Nazis' new Balkan backdoor — under blows of the Soviet drive through Transylvania and battering by Allied air forces, found herself between revolting Slovakia in the north and rebellious Crotia and Serbia in the south.

Some 150,000 to 250,000 German troops in the southern Balkans which might be used to bolster Hungarian resistance were reported trapped and probably doomed by the juncture of Allied, Partisan and Soviet forces between the Adriatic and Romania.

Hungarians were reported panicky.

"Remember The Alcazar"

The Government tried to bolster morale with appeals of "remember the Alcazar," suggesting that Hungarians fight as did the defenders of the Toledo citadel during the Spanish civil war.

Berlin, still hoping to hold the Hungarians in line, hammered home the propaganda theme that the Balkans were being "Bolshevized," and a German Foreign Office spokesman said "Bulgaria's treason is ending in chaos."

There were no indications the Germans had begun fighting to keep this escape route open, although sporadic clashes between Germans and Bulgarians in the area between Skoplje and Nis continued.

Meanwhile the limited withdrawal of German troops from Greek islands into interior regions northward was reported continuing. Lack of transport facilities was restricting the evacuation.

Use Of Balkan Water Lanes Seen Near

Moscow, Sept. 9 (AP)—The Red army's sweep through Bulgaria appeared likely today to free the Balkan peninsula entirely of Germans in less than a week and open sea lanes from the Mediterranean to Ukrainian ports in the near future.

The drive was coordinated with operations of Marshal Tito's Partisans and Allied Commando units in Yugoslavia.

(The combined operations threatened 250,000 Germans in the lower Balkans with entrapment. Rome dispatches said roads in Greece were jammed with German transport moving northward, and that American bombers were attacking transport lanes.)

Great Help To Supply

Opening of the Mediterranean for shipments to Black Sea ports would cancel the need for the vast overland supply route from the Persian Gulf. The American-Persian Gulf Command, whose transportation achievements in Iran have been impressive in the past two years, is expected to be available soon for transfer to a Pacific theater of war.

(Huge supplies for the Russian offensives have been funneled through Iran. Clearing of the Mediterranean-Black Sea route would greatly shorten supply lines for the final assault on Germany from the east.)

Reds Subdue Counterattacks

In northern Poland, with the threat of autumn rain and mud growing daily, Gen. M. Zakharov subdued heavy German counterattacks against his Narew river bulge toward East Prussia, southwest of Lomza. The German air force strongly supported the enemy ground effort in this sector, emphasizing its importance in the German scheme of all-out defense of the Reich front against eastern invasion, regardless of weaknesses elsewhere. A frontline dispatch to the army newspaper *Red Star* admitted the Germans at first made small gains, but said these were wiped out in bitter fighting.

Heavy rains turning the dusty Polish plains into sticky quagmire usually begin in mid-September. Bad weather would confront the Red High Command with new difficulties in trying to break the deadlock on a front extending from the vicinity of East Prussia to the approaches of Kharkow.

New Offensive Reported

(Berlin reported that the Russians had opened a new offensive on the route to Kharkow in southern Poland).

Russian and Romanian forces won strategic control of southern Transylvania with the occupation of the communications center of Sibiu and Soviet tanks and shock troops were pushing rapidly on toward the Mures river, which flows into the Hungarian plain. Russian armor had driven within 128 miles of the flat open frontier of Hungary.

New Bulgarian Premier

The Soviet Union accepted Sofia's request for an armistice following upon Bulgaria's declaration of war against Germany. Russian veterans who moved into Bulgaria from Romania on a 135-mile front were greeted by the Bulgars as brothers-in-arms.

(The Sofia radio announced today that former Premier Kimon Georgiev, who had opposed collaboration with Germany, had taken over the Premiership from Konstantin Muraviev and formed a new Government. Muraviev broadcast a proclamation last night that Bulgaria had declared war on Germany, in accord with Soviet demands.)

Hungarina Cooperation Asked

Front dispatches said no hostilities jarred the Russian advance across Bulgaria, which followed the capture of two big ports, Ruschuk (Ruse) on the Danube and Varna on the Black Sea. Presumably the Bulgarian army, now a cobelligerent, will be assigned an active role in the Balkan cleanup.

The Kremlin, through the press and radio, continued to call on the Hungarian people to follow Bulgaria in abandoning the doomed Hitlerite clique and save their independence.

Bulgaria's outright participation in the war turned approximately one third of the total area of the Balkans into Allied territory.

It transformed the German withdrawals from southern Yugoslavia, Albania, Greece and the Aegean Islands into desperate action which might end in final disaster at any moment.

Small Boats Only Hope

Small blockade runners slipping up the Adriatic Sea under the cover of darkness were the only hope of escape for Germans on the western side of the peninsula. On the east the Athens-Salonika-Nis-Belgrade railway was under severe air attack and was being raided ceaselessly by Yugoslav and Greek Partisans.

The Bulgarian divisions could cut the Trans-Balkan railway in the vicinity of Nis within a matter of hours.

The possibility was seen that the German high command might leave some troops on Crete and scattered among the Aegean Islands in order to delay the possible linking of Allied sea power between the Mediterranean and Black Sea as long as possible.

Notice To Turkey

Turkey was given sharp notice by Russia during the last few days that she is expected to cooperate whole-heartedly with the latest developments. Russian troops rolling through Bulgaria apparently were headed for the Turkish border.

They were still a considerable distance from the Bulgarian capital of Sofia, but Moscow anticipated a drive across the Danube from north of the capital would be announced at any time.

Northwest of Bucharest, Soviet Alpine units climbed through the Transylvanian Alps via Boita Pass and captured the rail-hub city of Sibiu against stiff German resistance in a drive toward Hungary.

No Yugoslav News

There still was no news in Moscow from the Yugoslav front.

(The United Nations Algerian radio said the Red army in conjunction with Marshal Tito's Partisans had already crashed into Yugoslavia from the east, capturing their first German-held Yugoslav town.)

(A Reuters dispatch from Moscow said today Red army patrols have crossed the border into East Prussia over the Szeszupa river and have returned with prisoners. Similar patrol activity has been reported previously.)

On the course of the entire Soviet offensive begun June 23 the Russians have taken 41 German generals, the Soviet communique said.

Tito's Armies 6 Miles From Bulgarian Border

London, *Sunday*, Sept. 10 (AP)—Marshal Tito's Partisan armies, fighting toward the Danube, stormed into the river and highway town of Zajecar in Eastern Serbia yesterday in a drive carried within six miles of the Bulgarian border, the Free Yugoslavia radio announced today.

A special broadcast communique said Tito's forces now were with 30 miles of the Danube.

Zajecar, the town of the Tumok river which the Partisans took, is approximately 50 miles south of Turnu Severin, the Romanian frontier city where the Russian army this week first reached the Yugoslav border.

Zajecar was defended by 4,000 Germans, "Mihailovic Chetniks" and Nedics (puppet troops), the communique said, adding that more than 1,000 of these were captured and that hundreds lay dead in the streets.

Nazis Hammering Warsaw

London, Sept. 9 (AP)—German forces are hammering resistance positions in the center of Warsaw "unceasingly and with strong pressure," a communique of General Bor, head of Patriot forces inside the Polish capital, said today.

His broadcast bulletin, asserting that the German drive was from both the north and south, claimed resistance forces retained the initiative in one part of the city, and added that "Hungarian and Ukrainian troops have been identified as fighting there in enemy relief units."

As the Germans battered Warsaw with a mortar and artillery barrage, the communique said, the guns of both the Russians and the Germans east of the capital could be heard clearly in the city.

GERMANS JAM ROADS GETTING OUT OF GREECE

Moscow Dispatches Say All Balkans May Be Cleared of Nazis in Week.

NEW GOVERNMENT IN SOFIA

Russians Head for Hungary as Bulgars Join in Helping Oust Hitler's Troops.

BULLETIN.

London, Sept. 9 (A. P.).—The Russian Army in Bulgaria has ceased firing, the Moscow radio announced tonight.

Rome, Sept. 9 (A. P.).—Roads in Greece are jammed with Nazi troops and motor convoys as the result of an unprecedented land and air offensive in Yugoslavia which has wrought havoc on all the main railroad lines leading out of Greece toward Germany, Allied airmen reported today.

Sweeping low, Beaufighters and Spitfires hammered at the congested traffic, destroying vehicles and riddling the occupants.

[While Moscow dispatches were forecasting the total collapse of German power in the Balkans within a week—as a result, in some measure of Bulgarian co-belligerency on the side of the Allies—the Sofia radio today announced the formation of a new government in Bulgaria, headed by the anti-Nazi ex-Premier Kimon Georgiev; Reuter's reported from Moscow that Russian patrols had crossed the border into East Prussia over the Szeszupa River and returned with prisoners; and the Berlin radio said that the Russians had opened a new offensive in the area of Przemysl, fifty-five miles west of Lwow, Poland, and Krosno, further west.]

KING MIHAI TRADED SHOTS WITH FOES

By JOSEPH MORTON.

Bucharest, Sept. 7 (Delayed) (A. P.).—Young King Mihai traded shots with his enemies and dashed to a rendezvous with his secret followers in the exciting coup d'etat when Romania broke her ties with Nazi Germany and switched to the Allied camp the night of August 23.

Baron Manfred von Killinger, German Ambassador to Romania, killed himself after Russian troops entered the Romanian capital. Von Killinger, known as "the Butcher," who boasted he had killed seven persons, killed himself, it now can be disclosed, after a hectic audience with young King Mihai, who told him that the Nazi dictator, Ion Antonescu, had been arrested and a new pro-Allied government formed.

The inside story of the coup d'etat was given to the Associated Press by 22-year-old King Mihai and his mother, Queen Helena, who received this correspondent at the country villa where they are living temporarily.

How the Bold 20-Year-Old King Took Romania Back From Hitler

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Michael Locked Dictator Antonescu in a Vault, Bluffed Germany's Envoy, Von Killinger the 'Butcher,' and Traded Shots With Nazi Foes

Joseph Morton was the first foreign correspondent to reach Bucharest after Romania broke with Germany. He spent two days with King Mihai and Queen Mother Helen. Partly from the King's own lips he obtained an account of one of the dramatic episodes of the war, Romania's withdrawal from the Axis.

By JOSEPH MORTON

[Copyright, 1944, by the Associated Press]

Bucharest, Sept. 7 (Delayed)—A handsome young King, the tires of his automobile screaming as he whipped out of the palace driveway and drove off into the night, exchanging shots with the enemy—

The stately Queen Mother riding through the blackness to keep a rendezvous with her son, fingering a small pistol in her lap, vowing to shoot first—

An iron-fisted dictator stripped of his power, apoplectic with rage, then cooled off in a fireproof vault built to hold the royal stamp collection—

NIGHT

Full Story Disclosed

This was Romania the evening of August 23—the historic hour when a small group of determined young men transformed her from a dictatorship working for Hitler into a professedly liberal monarchy seeking to range herself with the United Nations.

The full story of this adventurous *coup d'etat* has been given the Associated Press.

Twenty-year-old King Mihai and his mother, Queen Helen, received me at the country villa where they are living temporarily and provided many of the details.

Baron Ion Mocsonyi-Styrcea, youthful and dashing marshal of the court and mystery man behind the scenes, reenacted in the palace itself some of the events of that fateful evening. Other officers of the court and members of the government helped me put details together while they were still fresh in their minds.

Coups Planned Seven Times

This is the story as they gave it to me:

No less than seven times, they said, the King and his young collaborators had planned similar coups, the first early in 1942. In most of these coups the dictator, Marshal Ion Antonescu, friend of the Axis, was to have been overthrown. In two or three it was planned that he should be forced to break with Germany. For one reason or another all failed, but the circle of palace plotters remained intact in spite of everything the marshal could do to break it up.

The central figure during all this intrigue, the young King kept his young advisers close around him, meanwhile provoking the German Minister by speaking English to him, by riding around in an American jeep, by openly befriending Allied fighters shot down in bomber raids over the country.

Plane Kept Ready

A secret radio set helped him maintain contact with the United Nations. In a forest hideout an airplane was kept in readiness—in the event that complications forced him to flee.

The Russian army's southwestern offensive, starting August 20, precipitated the eighth attempt. It was first set for August 26. But while preparations were in an early stage, Baron Styrcea, visiting a doctor's office at the same time as an aide of Antonescu's, overheard a telephone call that changed the plan.

He learned that the marshal was planning to leave shortly for the front—where he would be out of reach. So the date was moved up.

King Kept Waiting

On August 23, after a late lunch, Mihai sent for Antonescu. He arrived an hour late, following his practice of keeping the King waiting. Te left his bullet-proof automobile, with glass an inch thick, a gift from Hitler, in the courtyard. Several other automobiles loaded with bodyguards parked behind it.

The King waited in his comfortable stucco residence behind the main palace buildings. He stood in his study, Gen. Constantin Sanatescu beside him. Across the hall in another chamber sat Styrcea, Gregoire Nicolescu Buzeti, young diplomat destined to become Foreign Minister, and 20-year-old Mirce Ionnitiu, the King's secretary and constant companion. In a third room an officer and three members of the King's own palace battalion stood by.

Through a window Mihai watched the hard-featured marshal—the man who had kept him a virtual prisoner for four years—walk across the lawn from the palace. When Antonescu came in they shook hands.

From a room across the hall one of the conspirators—chosen for the task because his shoes didn't squeak—tiptoed to a side door to listen.

With the stage thus set, one of the most important events in Romania's history took place.

King Reports Interview

This is what happened (as reported by Mihai himself):

Mihai—I have a wire from the front and the situation looks disastrous. What are you going to do about it? Are you or are you not going through with the armistice?

Antonescu—Yes. I am going through with it, but there are some conditions to be met. I want a guarantee from the Allies that they will land in Romania and guarantee it for us against the Russians.

Mihai—That is so absurd it is not worth discussing. How do you expect the Allies to guarantee us against their own allies?

Antonescu—I will not move. If necessary I will retire to Transylvania and fight there.

Mihai—You will have to make an armistice or resign. This time you have gone too far.

Temper Overcomes Marshal

At this point Antonescu's rising temper overcame him. White with rage, he was unable to speak. Sanatescu tried to calm him.

Mihai stalked out of the room. Joining Styrcea, Buzesti and Ionnitiu, he discussed the situation with them for a few minutes and all agreed that there was only one course to follow. Styrcea called up the soldiers and posted them at the door of the study while Mihai went back in.

The King took up a position beside a wide double window. Styrcea and Ionnitiu, both excellent shots, took pistols from their pockets and stepped in at the main doorway.

Refuses To Resign

"I am very sorry but I have explained the situation to you and you must make a choice," Mihai said to Antonescu.

"I will not resign and will not leave this country in the hands of people that I am not sure about," said Antonescu.

"Very well, then," said the King, reaching with his foot for a push-button hidden under the carpet to summon the soldiers.

Before he could reach it, however, the soldiers tramped in.

"You dare to do this to me!" exclaimed Antonescu, angrier than ever.

"Follow me," the major of the guard interrupted. He led the way into the hall toward a back stairway, pausing to pat Antonescu's pockets to make sure he was not armed.

Antonescu roughly pushed the officer's hand away, crying furiously, "I haven't any arms," and spat in the major's face. The officer did not reply or strike back, but led the way up the stairs.

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Forced Up The Stairs

Halfway up, Antonescu turned and screamed, "You will pay for this; you will all be shot in the morning."

The soldiers silently forced him up the stairs to a small fireproof vault King Carol had built to safeguard his stamp collection.

There were chairs, a table, a pitcher of water and writing materials in the vault. As Antonescu stepped inside the soldiers slammed home the bolts.

Antonescu's bodyguards remained to be dealt with. They were lounging near his automobile and readily accepted an invitation to come inside for coffee when they were told that the conference was to last for some time.

Bodyguards Surrender

As they lifted their cups the servants slipped the pistols from their holsters and pointed them at the guards, who immediately surrendered.

Meanwhile, the palace troops took up positions in high buildings overlooking the grounds. Machine guns were mounted and tanks rolled into place at strategic points.

At the same time others set a trap for Antonescu's leading collaborators, summoning the first by telephone and forcing him, on arrival, to call up another. Four or five arrived and made calls, among them the War Minister and the Prefect of Police. The possibility of countermeasures to crush the revolt vanished. All were imprisoned within the palace grounds.

Announces Armistice

Early in the evening the King put the finishing touches to his proclamation announcing an armistice and the overthrow of the dictatorship. Styrcea left secretly to take news to Juliu Maniu, leader of the National Peasant party and a leader of long standing. An hour or so later the new Government was formed without ceremony, Maniu and some of the other ministers joining the group at the palace.

At 10 P. M., just as the King's proclamation was put on the air, Baron Manfred von Killinger, German Minister to Romania, telephoned and asked for audience. Obviously disturbed, he came almost immediately, accompanied by Dr. Gerhard Stelzer, counselor and political brain of the Nazi legation.

Styrcea, receiving them, introduced Maniu, Buzeti and the other ministers present. Killinger was contemptuous.

"You, a government?" he asked.

The audience with the King was held in a room of the south wing of the palace, Killinger saluting the young monarch but rudely taking a position of defiance, standing with his hands on his hips.

Mihai, unarmed, faced him squarely, aware he was dealing with a man who boasted of having killed seven persons and was known to millions as "the butcher."

Sanatescu, Buzeti and Styrcea, fully armed, gathered around.

Reports Conversation

This conversation (as reported by Mihai) took place:

Killinger: "I hear Antonescu has been arrested. What is the meaning of this?"

Mihai: "Antonescu resigned." (Stretching the truth a point in an effort to calm the German official and thus gain time in placing Romanian troops throughout the city.)

Killinger: "Where is he?"

Mihai: "That is a matter that no longer concerns you."

Killinger (raising his voice and making a face): "Don't you realize you are playing a dangerous game?"

Mihai: "What do you mean by a dangerous game?"

Killinger: "Can't you see the Russians came down to occupy you."

Mihai: "Whether Russia occupies us or not is Romania's business."

Buzeti: "We would like to terminate relations with Germany peacefully. We are thoroughly prepared to fight you, however, and advise you not to attack."

Walks From Room

Killinger remained silent a moment, apparently impressed by Buzeti's words. (Buzeti later said he was pulling a colossal bluff.) Then he laughed and walked from the room followed by Stelzer, who had not spoken a single word.

The German Minister was permitted to return to the legation (where after the arrival of Russian troops in the city he killed himself).

After Killinger was gone, the chief of the German military mission, General Hansen, came to the palace with the Nazi air commander, Gen. Alfred Gerstenberg. They were requested to order their forces to lay down their arms. The two officers pointed out that all German lines of communication already had been cut and said compliance was impossible without safe-conduct passes to leave Bucharest.

Orders Ruthless Attack

Styrcea and Buzeti objected. Sanatescu, obtaining a pledge of cooperation from Gerstenberg, overruled them.

"I have no choice but to accept the word of an officer," Styrcea said.

Provided with a pass, Gerstenberg proceeded to the Baneasa airport on the edge of the city and there ordered for the following day one of the most savage and ruthless German air attacks of all time.

The King's palace in Bucharest was a particular target.

Mihai, his personal role in the events completed, rounded up a "shooting party." At 3.15 A. M., five automobiles led by a light coupe driven by the King, rolled up the ramp from the palace's underground garage and sped out into the city.

At about the same time, Queen Helena, notified of events by telephone, started westward in an eight-car party from the royal family's summer home at Sinaia, northwest of Ploesti. All during the long trip through German-held country she clutched a small pistol, determined to shoot the first enemy soldier attemptingto halt them.

The King sped westward for two hours and then turned the car off the road at a gasoline dump. While fuel was being put in the cars a German motorized column came into sight traveling in the same direction. The group jumped back into their cars and sped off just as the Germans opened fire. Bullets flew back and forth furiously for a few minutes before the King's party raced out of the danger zone.

Arrive At Secluded Villa

Both the King and the Queen Mother arrived safely at a common destination—a secluded villa where this correspondent later was received.

The wisdom of the trip was shown soon after daylight when the first of Gerstenberg's planes began bombing Bucharest. At 9.15 A. M. Stuka dive bombers attacked the palace, followed by others during the morning. They struck sporadically throughout the afternoon and night. The next day they made seven attacks on the palace.

On the front the carefully planned withdrawal began on the 24th. Eighteen Romanian divisions holding the line between Iasi and the Carpathians started southward, moving 40 to 50 miles daily down the Seret river valley. In the eastern sector two divisions pocketed among 20 Germans on the Dnestr laid down their arms to create a breach.

Four Romanian divisions mixed with an equal number of German troops on the Baeul river west of Chisinau failed to receive their orders and fought on. Only on this sector did the plan fail.

Bitter Battles Fought

Moving southward, eight Romanian divisions on the west flank soon clashed with eight German reserve divisions encamped in the Galati Gap. Bitter battles developed at Buzau, Ploesti, Campina and several other points before the Romanians broke through to meet troops pushing north from Bucharest.

In the meantime all mountain passes were blocked and a Russian spearhead crossing the Dnestr at a point left undefended quickly encircled a German force of about 12 divisions south of Chisinau. The Russians then pushed on, driving thousands of Germans before them into the hands of the waiting Romanians.

One week after Antonescu's arrest the coup was a complete success. Of the 40 German divisions in the country only two are known to have gotten away. By September 1 the first Romanian troops were attacking combined German and Hungarian forces northwest of the frontier and the Soviet Army was racing toward Bulgaria and Yugoslavia.

1,200 Allied Flyers Held in Hungary

Bucharest, Sept. 9 (AP)—Between 1,200 and 1,400 Allied airmen, mostly Americans, are prisoners in Hungary, and between 400 and 600 are in Bulgaria, Charles Kolb, delegate of the International Red Cross, said here today.

Those in Hungary are distributed

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in eight or nine camps and are well treated, he said. Red Cross packages containing clothing, food, cigarettes and books have been sent to them via Switzerland.

A carload of similar packages was sent to Bulgaria, Kolb said, but the Bulgarian railways turned back the car at the Romanian border. The car now is in a freight yard at Bucharest.

Bombers Blast Supply Route to Siegfried Line

1,000 Heavies Rip Mainz, Mannheim, Duesseldorf; 3d Blow in Area in Week

LONDON, Sept. 9 (AP).—More than 1,000 heavy bombers and 500 escorting fighters smashed German communication and industrial targets close to the western front combat zones today. A communique said twenty-three of the bombers and four of the fighters were missing afterward.

The attack, centering on freight yards near Mainz, Mannheim and Duesseldorf, was the third this week on the same general area from fifty to 100 miles ahead of advancing Allied armies, and containing rail networks through which the [illegible] funnel troops and supplies to the Siegfried line.

Some of the bombing was visual, but in most cases the results were obscured, Supreme Headquarters said.

Hundreds of other Allied warplanes, aided by clear weather, bombed and strafed enemy troop concentrations and transport throughout northern Belgium and Holland and western Germany.

The daylight assaults followed Royal Air Force Mosquito night raids on Nurnberg and heavy raids yesterday on oil plants at Ludwigshafen, rail yards at Karlsruhe and depots and factories at Kastel and Mainz.

Reconnaissance today showed the heavy bombers caused huge fires at the great chemical and synthetic oil plant at Ludwigshafen and heavy damage to the freight yards at Karlsruhe. Headquarters reported that nearly every building at a large ordnance depot at Kastel, near Mainz, was "heavily damaged."

Forts Lash Nazi Nerve Centers

London, Sept. 9 (AP)—More than 1,000 Flying Fortresses and Liberators, escorted by more than 250 Mustangs, smashed today at industrial and rail targets in the Ruhr and Rhineland ahead of the advancing Allied armies.

The big American bombers, striking targets in Germany for the second successive day in support of the mounting ground offensive, hit Mainz, Mannheim and Dusseldorf.

During the night RAF Mosquitos smacked at Nurenberg again, rounding out a heavy day which saw Brest pounded twice and the Le Havre and Boulogne garrisons again battered by big bombers.

Oil Plants Hit

Heavy bomber attacks were carried out yesterday against oil plants at Ludwigshafen, rail yards at Karlsruhe and depots and factories on the outskirts of Mainz.

A constant patrol was kept last night over shipping around the Dutch islands, although pilots reported seeing no concentrations which might suggest evacuation attempts.

Mosquitos set bridges afire in the Flushing area of southern Holland, where the Germans are trying to escape from Belgium by crossing the Schelde, and also in the Rotterdam vicinity.

Two-Minute Attack

The Nurenberg attack was a highly concentrated two-minute affair, with blockbusters raining down upon the former Nazi congress site.

Ninth Air Force Thunderbolts and Lightnings, in the second attack of the day on Brest, Friday evening strafed and bombed gun emplacements, tank traps and a rebuilt fort.

Capt. Herman Parsons, of Pineville, Mo., a flight leader, said "there was a terrific battle going on on the ground."

Lieut. William White, of Hollywood, Fla., a Thunderbolt pilot, said, "Brest looks as though it were on fire, with artillery and planes hitting it from every angle, but I didn't see any white flags."

In yesterday's blows against nerve centers behind the Siegfried Line and at Brest by more than 2,000 American planes, 20 bombers were lost.

Eighth Air Force fighters yesterday destroyed 70 locomotives, 173 rail cars, 156 trucks and blasted railyards at Frankfurt and Mannheim.

Ninth Air Force Thunderbolts and Lightnings got 89 trucks, 16 horse-drawn vehicles and 9 locomotives in attacks at Aachen and Luxembourg and two trains and 22 motor vehicles at Bourges-Charite, north of Lyon.

ROBOT NEMESIS A WOMAN

WAAF Photo Interpreter First Spotted Bomb 18 Months Ago

LONDON, Sept. 9 (AP)—The Air Ministry announced today that a woman officer, F/O Constance Babington-Smith of the WAAF, was the expert interpreter who first spotted the flying bomb model in reconnaissance photographs of the Germans' Peenemuende experimental station eighteen months ago.

Daughter of the late Sir Henry Babington-Smith, she has been in the WAAF since 1940. It was her clue that unleashed Allied aerial might against the robot supply centers and bases, set Army Intelligence agents afoot and led to the building up of the huge organization of spotters and anti-aircraft defenses that won the second Battle of London.

SOMETHING IS AFOOT IN NORWAY, NAZIS SAY

LONDON, Sept. 9—(AP) The German DNB agency broadcast tonight that "there is something afoot in Norway."

The agency was not very specific about just what the "something" was, but did say that the civilian population was leaving its homes wholesale and that panic had broken out in the northern province of Finnmark, with inhabitants fleeing to the south.

It was suggested in London that this might be an artificial panic induced by the Nazis to make room for the troops that now are pouring into northern Norway from Finland.

However, with Finland's retirement from the war and the stiffening attitude of neutral Sweden, Germany's hold on Norway is considerably weakened.

Swiss Charge Allied Raids

London, Sept. 9 (AP)—One person was killed and several others were injured when American planes machine-gunned Swiss railroad stations yesterday, a communique broadcast by the Swiss radio said today. The death was attributed to a falling high-tension cable.

"It can now be stated that Swiss air space was almost continuously violated by both British and American planes up to 4.30 P. M. in the areas of western Jura and Lake Geneva," the communique said.

Reich Women Now Barbers

London, Sept. 9 (AP)—Paul Joseph Goebbels, Reichs plenipotentiary for mobilization, has ordered the hairdressers' trade to release all available men for war work and said women now must take over haircutting and shaving tasks, the Berlin radio said today.

VON KLUGE IS DEAD, SAYS CAPTURED OFFICER

LONDON, Sept. 9—(AP) A captured German general has confirmed reports that Field Marshal Gen. Guenther Von Kluge is dead, and that Field Marshal Gen. Erwin Rommel has been wounded seriously, a Reuters report from the British second army front said tonight.

(The Nazi-controlled Norwegian radio yesterday said Berlin newspapers had confirmed Gen. Walter Von Model, a veteran of the Russian front, had been chosen as the new commander in chief for the western front.)

Greek Government Moves

London, Sept. 9 (AP)—The Cairo radio said today the seat of the Greek Government has been shifted from Cairo to the Naples area.

Princess Juliana Arrives in England

London, Sept. 9 (A. P.).—Princess Juliana of the Netherlands has arrived in England from Canada, the Dutch news agency Aneta announced today.

[illegible] Year

But Says England Still Has Own Scores to Settle With Japan

LONDON, Sept. 9 (AP).—Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden said today victory over Germany was near, "but we still have the Japanese to deal with and mean to play to the full our part in bringing them to defeat."

Speaking to constituents at Kenilworth, the Foreign Secretary said: "We have scores of our own to settle with the Japanese. They have overrun vast territories which formed part of the British commonwealth and empire and we are determined, as with Germany, to see that our victory is utterly complete."

NAZI GUNS SHELL DOVER

DOVER, Tuesday, Sept. 10—(AP) The Dover area was shelled twice briefly at midnight by German coastal guns between Cap Grisniz and Boulogne.

Swedes Ban All Nazi Freight Traffic

Stockholm, Sept. 9 (AP)—Transit of all German freight to and from Norway on Swedish railways has been stopped by Sweden, effective today, officials announced.

The action follows a German request earlier this week that the Swedes return to Germany all goods intended for the Germans in northern Finland and now held in Sweden.

The request clearly indicated the Germans had no intention of remaining in northern Finland.

Only Wounded May Pass

In the future only German sick and wounded may pass through Sweden.

The Swedes halted transit of German troops and war material through Sweden last summer, and the new order halting all types of freight means the Germans must rely solely on precarious sea routes for supplies.

Finns Reported Fleeing

Earlier, *Aftonbladet* said in a report from the Lapland border that Finns were fleeing to Sweden with luggage and cattle, fearing the Germans would not evacuate northern Finland without a fight.

The newspaper said there were vague reports the Germans were building new roads, fortifications and airdromes in the northern Finnish neck of land adjoining Norway.

Stockholm, Sept. 9 (AP)—Swedish correspondents in Berlin reported today the Nazi press is admonishing the German people: "Don't believe rumors. Rely on German war communiques."

German Ship Reported Sunk Off Sweden

Stockholm, Sept. 9 (AP)—The German transport ship Westfalen was reported to have hit a mine yesterday off Gothenburg, Sweden, sinking with the loss of more than 200 Germans and Norwegians.

Swedish officials denied there were any soldiers aboard and scouted reports current here that the ship may have been carrying troops from Norway.

NAZIS CLING ON TO RIMINI

Casualties High In Battle At Gateway To Po Valley

Rome, Sept. 9 (AP)—In seeking to prevent an Allied break-through into the Po Valley and a possible envelopment of the whole Gothic Line, the Germans fought savagely today to hold the gateway city of Rimini against British Eighth Army forces.

A communique from Gen. Harold Alexander's headquarters said that Field Marshal General Albert Kesselring, making probably his last stand in Italy, had thrown his infantry and armored units into a series of heavy counterattacks in the Adriatic sector yesterday, but that the veteran Eighth Army had beaten them off with no substantial change in position. Casualties were heavy on both sides.

Fierce Fighting Ranges Inland

Fierce fighting ranged from the Adriatic coast six and a half miles inland to Croce, nine miles southwest of Rimini. British troops held Croce after prolonged seesaw fighting, the communique said.

Canadians moving along the coast fought to the banks of the Marano river within four miles of Rimini, under the protection of a fierce mortar and artillery barrage.

British troops seized Palazo and neighboring Hill 151 and successfully checked German armored counterattacks. Menghio, 1,000 yards west of Croce and the same distance from Hill 151, also was retained by the British as the Germans made fierce attempts to regain them.

Two miles farther inland, British and German forces were battling for Gemmano. The Germans hold the western part of the town.

Allied troops moving against stubborn German rear guards protecting the Nazi withdrawal into Gothic Line positions in the northern Apennines seized 3,000-foot Mount Morello, eight miles north of Florence.

Americans Move Forward

Americans on the Fifth Army front continued to move forward along their entire sector. Lieut. Gen. Mark W. Clark told his troops in a message on the first anniversary of the Salerno landing that "the final blows are still ahead and your Fifth Army will soon deliver one from which the enemy will not recover."

American patrols pushed to within nearly a mile of Pistoia before enemy fire halted them, and other American units penetrated the eastern outskirts of Montecatini Terme, seven and a half miles southwest of Pistoia.

On the west coastal sector, Americans crossed the Serchio river seven miles north of the mouth of the Arno.

Nazi Tank Blows Slow Advance On Rimini

Rome, Sept. 9 (AP)—A savage battle is raging for Rimini and the gateway to the Po valley without substantial changes in positions and heavy casualties are being suffered by both the Germans and the Eighth Army, Gen. Sir Harold Alexander's headquarters announced today.

Gambling desperately to prevent a break-through that would enable the Allies to sweep into northern Italy and envelop the whole Gothic Line, Field Marshal General Albert Kesselring threw his infantry and armored forces into a series of heavy counterattacks yesterday. They extended along the Adriatic sector of the front from the coast to Croce, 6½ miles inland, and 9 miles southwest of Rimini.

Thrusts Beaten Off

These counterthrusts were beaten off without loss of ground by the Eighth Army and British troops seized and held Croce, which was the scene of prolonged day and night seesaw fighting.

Violent rain and thunder storms hampered Allied attempts to press the attack, but the tempo of the fighting was not reduced.

Along the coast, where the Canadians fought to the banks of the Marano river, within four miles of Rimini's outskirts two days ago, the Allied command reported only that patrols were maintaining contact with the enemy. A heavy curtain of mortar and artillery fire was being laid down in the path of the Canadians' advance.

Town And Hill Seized

Palazo and the neighboring Hill 151, six miles inland, was seized by the British, who beat off determined tank counterattacks.

The village of Menghio, 1,000 yards west of Croce and the same distance south of Hill 151, was also retained by the British in the face of desperate Nazi lunges to regain lost ground. Two miles farther inland the battle raged in the town of Gemmano for the third day with unabated fury. The Germans still hold the western half of the town.

Heights Captured

Pushing against rear guards shielding the Nazi withdrawal into Gothic Line positions in the northern Apennines, Allied troops seized the 3,000-foot Mount Morello, eight miles north of Florence.

Americans of the Fifth Army sent patrols north to within slightly more than a mile of Pistoia before they were halted by enemy fire.

Other American units penetrated the eastern outskirts of Montecatini Terme, seven and a half miles west-southwest of Pistoia.

On the west coastal sector American patrols crossed the Serchio river seven miles north of the mouth of the Arno. Enemy snipers and artillery were particularly active in that zone.

Meanwhile, Lieut. Gen. Mark W. Clark told his Fifth Army on the first anniversary of the Salerno landing that "the final blows are still ahead and your Fifth Army will soon deliver one from which the enemy will not recover."

Liner Rex Fired By RAF Rockets

Rome, Sept. 9 (AP)—Struck by more than 120 RAF rockets, the 50,000-ton liner Rex was burning in the northern Adriatic off Trieste today after fierce attacks by Beaufighters.

Reconnaissance pilots said the one-time queen of the Italian merchant fleet and Atlantic speed record holder was lying motionless with a 60-degree list to port as the result of hits below the waterline. Pilots said flames were roaring from all points of the ship.

The big liner in August, 1933, crossed the Atlantic from Gibraltar to Ambrose Light in New York harbor, a distance of 3,181 miles, in 4 days 13 hours and 58 minutes.

Spotted Under Tow

Two days ago an RAF pilot spotted the Rex under tow south of Trieste. At that time the vessel had a slight list.

An air force report said the Germans were believed to be preparing to sink the ship to block the Trieste harbor. Yesterday, while the liner was at anchor, coastal air force Beaufighters attacked. Fifty-nine hits were scored with rockets. Later Beaufighters from the Balkan air force hurled 60 rockets into her.

Crewmen said that in the last attack a 500-foot column of smoke rose from one end of the vessel, that two thirds of her decks were under water and flames were roaring along her entire length.

Former Italian Luxury Liner, Rex, Fired

Rome, Sept. 9 (AP)—The 51,000-ton liner Rex, one-time queen of the Italian merchant fleet and an Atlantic record holder, lay burning in the northern Adriatic Sea off Trieste today, after a blistering attack by rocket-firing Beaufighters.

More than 120 rockets hit the big liner, some below the waterline, and reconnaisance disclosed she was lying motionless with a 60-degree list to port.

In August, 1933, the Rex crossed the Atlantic from Gibraltar to Ambrose Light, in New York harbor, a distance of 3,181 miles, in four days 13 hours and 58 minutes.

Spotted Under Tow

An air force report said German naval experts were believed preparing to sink the Rex to block Trieste harbor.

Two days ago an RAF plane crew saw the big ship being towed south of Trieste. She was listing slightly.

Yesterday, while she was at anchor, a coastal air force of Beaufighters attacked just before noon, sending 59 rockets crashing into the target.

Hit 64 More Times

Later in the day more Beaufighters from the Balkan air force added the finishing touches with 64 rocket hits.

Crewmen reported after the last attack that a 500-foot column of smoke rose from one end of the vessel, that two thirds of her decks were submerged and flames were gushing from her entire length.

Baltimorean Leads Fight

Rome, Sept. 9 (AP)—An all-Negro Mustang group destroyed 29 German planes on the ground yesterday in attacks on the Ilandza and Alibunar airfields of Yugoslavia.

The group was led by Capt. Melvin T. Jackson, of 438 East 23rd street, Baltimore, Md.

Lieut. Clarence D. Lester, of Chicago, who flew in the second formation attacking Ilandza, said "it was damned selfish of those fellows in the first formation to leave us only three planes."

CONFERENCE IS BEGUN BY GANDHI AND JINNAH

BOMBAY, Sept. 9 (AP)—Mohandas K. Gandhi and Mohammed Ali Jinnah, seeking to solve political differences between the Hindus and Moslems, today began discussions that may pave the way for India's independence.

This problem is among the internal difficulties the British Government holds is a stumbling block to Indian independence, and it was generally felt that if the talks failed it will be virtually impossible to persuade the Americans or any other people that the British Government was wrong in its viewpoint.

Mr. Gandhi and Mr. Jinnah will investigate the possibilities of agreement on the partition of India into two autonomous sovereign States, Hindustan, controlled by the Hindus, and Pakistan, under the Moslems.

It was the first meeting of the two since the start of the war. The meeting had been arranged for an earlier date, but was postponed because Mr. Jinnah became ill.

Mr. Gandhi and Mr. Jinnah, who is president of the All-India Moslem League, met on the porch of Mr. Jinnah's home in the presence of American, British and Indian reporters and photographers. The two leaders, after exchanging greetings, disappeared into Mr. Jinnah's palatial home to begin their talks.

Gandhi, Jinnah Discuss Hindu, Moslem Problem

Bombay, Sept. 9 (AP)—Mohandas K. Gandhi and Mahomed Ali Jinnah met today at Jinnah's home and began a discussion which may lead to the settlement of India's Hindu-Moslem problem.

This problem is among the internal differences held by the British Government to be a stumbling block to Indian independence.

In the presence of American, British and Indian reporters and photographers, Gandhi and the president of the All-India Moslem League greeted each other before disappearing into Jinnah's palatial dwelling.

It was the first meeting of the two leaders since the war opened. Gandhi, speaking for nearly 300,000,000 Hindus, and Jinnah, representing nearly 100,000,000 Moslems, will explore possibilities of agreement on partition of India into two autonomous sovereign states—Hindustan, controlled by the Hindus, and Pakistan, by the Moslems.

The two leaders will resume their talks Monday. This was considered a sign that the discussions may eventually succeed.

Allies Again Contact Fleeing Burma Japs

Southeast Asia Command Headquarters, Kandy, Ceylon, Sept. 9 (AP)—Indian Fifth Division troops, who have cleared out a number of Japanese strongpoints along the Tiddim road in Burma, have regained contact with the enemy, headquarters announced tonight. The brief announcement gave no details.

JAPANESE ENTER TOWN OF TUNGAN

CHUNGKING, Sept. 9—(AP) The Japanese driving down the Hunan-Kwangsi railway have entered the town of Tungan, 90 miles from Kweilin, a Chinese communique announced today, and a fresh enemy threat loomed from Indo-China.

Chungking quarters anxiously awaited developments in fear that the war might be prolonged for many months by a Japanese splitting of China in half.

If they should take the important center of Kweilin, the Japanese might be inspired to make a difficult and costly but entirely feasible drive from Indo-China to Kunming as a means of nullifying the prospective opening of China's new overland communications across Burma.

The situation is viewed here with extreme gravity, for the Chinese at best might be able to slow the Japanese surge down the Hunan-Kwangsi railway, but not to halt it, and intelligence reports say the enemy already is massing forces in Indo-China for an incursion into China.

The Chinese, nevertheless were fighting stubbornly. They reported that fierce combat still was in progress in the streets of Tungan, (which Japanese radio claimed was entirely occupied), and also in the suburbs of the fallen American air base city of Lingling.

The Chinese also announced that they had beaten off several Japanese attacks in the suburbs of Changing, Chinese stronghold 37 miles south of enemy-held Hengyang.

The Japanese also were pressing a new threat to the town of Paoching (Shaoyang), which they have been trying to seize to strengthen their lengthening grip on the Hunan-Kwangsi railway. Brisk fighting was in progress 34 miles from the town after a Japanese advance of eight miles from the northeast.

Japs Peril Prop Of S. China Defenses

Chungking, Sept. 9 (AP)—Japanese forces smashing down the Hunan-Kwangsi railway have broken into the important town of Tungan, 90 miles from Kweilin, provincial capital of Kwangsi, the Chinese high command announced today.

The Japanese penetrated the city after a 95-mile dash from Hengyang, in which they captured Lingling, American air base city near the Kwangsi border, Street fighting raged in Tungan, the Chinese said.

Capture Held Likely

The penetration of Tungan supported a growing conviction here that the enemy was likely to succeed within a few weeks in taking Kweilin, the main objective of this drive. Loss of that city would remove one of the main props of the south China defense system.

Earlier, the Chinese said that conquest of Sungshan, Japanese tunnel fortress astride the Burma road in Yunnan province, virtually is completed.

Two Pockets Cleared

Two pockets of resistance remain to be cleared before the Burma Road west of the Salween can be used as far as Lungling.

In the main Yunnan enemy base of Tengchung, Chinese now hold 80 per cent. of the wall city, and Japanese remnants there are being pushed back into the eastern corner of the city.

JAP RAID ON B-29 BASES PROVES DUD

Crater Blown In A Cabbage Patch Is Chief Damage

A United States Superfortress Base in Western China, Sept. 9 (AP). A small number of Japanese planes attacked two B-29 bases last night following yesterday's record-breaking Superfortress raid on Anshan, Manchuria, but the enemy failed even to hit the runways.

This first Japanese counterthrust at the jumping-off places of the Superfortresses was an impressive fizzle. The medium bombers attacked in four waves during two hours, but the most spectacular damage they did was to blast a large crater in a cabbage field. Chinese authorities said the bombs apparently were jettisoned by Japanese bombardiers bewildered by the soupy weather.

Toll Of Ashan Raid

The Superfortresses which attacked Anshan, in the greatest force yet employed, overwhelmed the Manchurian industrial center's air defenses, including new twin-engined Japanese fighters. Seven Japanese interceptors were destroyed definitely, ten probably were destroyed, and 11 were damaged in the sporadic Japanese efforts to beat off the raiders.

[A communique issued in Washington by the 20th Air Force said one Superfortress was missing and presumed lost and that numerous bomb hits were made in the target area.

[The Japanese radio said there was a follow-up raid Saturday on Anshan by about ten American planes and that of more than 100 which participated in Friday's raid at least six were damaged. There was no confirmation of any of these enemy reports.]

Results of the Anshan raid were described officially as "good to excellent," with enemy anti-aircraft fire "meager to moderate but inaccurate."

Several pilots said the new twin-engined Japanese fighter plane was fast but apparently not very maneuverable and Japanese pilots did not seem eager for combat. One of the new planes stalled as it was maneuvering for an attack and was blown to bits by the guns of eight Superfortresses.

Results Are Good.

An American Superfortress Base in Western China, Sept. 8 (Delayed) (A. P.).—American Superfortresses, in greatest force yet, today overwhelmed Japan's Manchurian air defenses including new-fangled twin-engined fighters, and bombed the Anshan idustrial area.

Results of the bombing officially were described as "good to excellent." The enemy anti-aircraft fire was "meager to moderate, but inaccurate," and interception was weak.

Pilots of the new Japanese fighters had a hard time judging the speed of the American Superfortresses. One pulled up so sharply in trying for position for attack that it stalled. The guns of eight Superfortresses in formation nailed him and the enemy disintegrated in a puff of smoke and debris.

Several American pilots said the new enemy fighter was "plenty" fast, but evidently not maneuverable enough to offer a real threat. They said the Japanese pilots were not eager for combat.

Major-Gen. Curtis E. Le May,

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new commander of the Twentieth Bomber Command, who was in the lead plane of one of the bomber formations, said he saw fifteen fighters over the target awaiting the Superfortresses after their long daylight sweep across enemy-held North China, but "they didn't seem too good." Major Le May said that the anti-aircraft fire was poor and that he counted only about twelve shell bursts as his plane made her bomb run.

"It was very poor for what they are supposed to have there and compared with what I have been used to looking at," said Major Le May, who is a veteran of bombing missions over Germany. His plane, Nipper 2d, was hit by flak at the moment the bombs were away. A chunk of steel lodged in the flak vest of Technical Sergt. Otis M. Cox of 3609 North Damed avenue, Chicago. Major Le May dug it out. Cox was not injured.

New Attack Today

New York, Sept. 9 (AP)—Maj. Gen. Kenryo Sato, of the Japanese War Ministry, in a Tokyo broadcast, announced that a new air attack was launched today against Anshan by about ten American aircraft.

Earlier, the Japanese News Agency Domei had said the new attack, following up yesterday's heavy raid on southern Manchurian industrial centers, was made by a single plane.

The earlier broadcast said a check revealed more than 100 of the great bombers had participated in yesterday's attack and more than six were "heavily damaged."

No Confirmation

There was no American confirmation of these reports.

Another Tokyo broadcast said more than 500 "enemy ship-based aircraft" raided Palau, in the western Caroline Islands, yesterday.

Other carrier planes bombed Yap and "enemy battleships and cruisers shelled" the Yap group of islands, about 350 miles northeast of Palau, the broadcast said.

Palau is about 660 miles east of heavily bombed Davao, on the Philippines island of Mindanao.

Japs Raid China

It was also reported today from a Chinese base that a handful of Japanese planes attacked two west China B-29 bases during the night, but not one of the big American bombers, just returned from Anshan, in Manchuria, a few hours earlier, was lost nor were the runways hit.

They spent more than two hours in the soupy night sky trying to find the bases. About a half dozen heavy bombs and a few strings of fragmentation bombs landed in the rice fields and the open country.

The most spectacular damage was an immense crater in a cabbage field, which Chinese workmen already are filling in with baskets of soil.

Halmahera Hit, Japs Say

New York, Sept. 9 (AP)—The Japanese domestic radio said today that about 60 enemy planes had raided Manado, Japanese base at the northern tip of Celebes Island, on Thursday morning (Japanese time), while about 50 others struck at the Kua Bay area on Halmahera, in the Moluccas.

Both Japanese bases are situated on the southern approaches to the Philippines, with Manado some 400 miles south of Davao and Halmahera some 500 miles south and east.

According to the broadcast, Manado was attacked by "large four-engined" bombers under fighter escort, while Liberators, Mitchells and fighter planes were said to have participated in the raid on Halmahera.

The broadcast, which was reported by the Federal Communications Commission, claimed that "several B-24 bombers" had been shot down over Halmahera.

Major-Gen. Kenryo Sato of the Japanese War Ministry declared over the Tokyo radio that a new air attack was launched by about ten American aircraft today against Anshan, industrial city and steel center in Southern Manchuria.

Domei, the Japanese official news agency, reiterated earlied that yesterday's heavy raid on Anshan was carried out by more than 100 of the great American B-29 Superfortresses, and said that more than six were heavily damaged.

The FCC picked up these broadcasts, according to the Associated Press.

Superfort Lost In Yank Raid On Anshan

Washington, Sept. 9 (AP)—One Superfortress is missing and presumed to be lost following yesterday's raid on Anshan, Manchuria, the 20th Air Force reported today.

All other planes of the large task force which made the attack have now been accounted for, a communique said.

The text of communique No. 13:

"Complete preliminary reports of yesterday's B-29 Superfortress attack upon Japanese-dominated Anshan, in Manchuria, reveal that one of our aircraft is missing and presumed to be lost. All other aircraft which participated in the mission have now been accounted for.

Seven Jap Fighters Downed

"Revised reports also show that our gunners shot down seven enemy fighter planes, probably destroyed ten others and damaged eleven.

"Early appraisal of damage at the target indicates numerous hits within the target area, and the crews of the last planes to reach the target area report their objectives obscured by clouds of smoke."

Greatest Force Yet

Earlier dispatches from a Superfortress base in western China reported that Superfortresses, in greatest force yet, overwhelmed Japan's Manchurian air defenses, including new-fangled twin-engined fighters.

Pilots of the new Japanese fighters had a hard time judging the speed of the American Superfortresses. One pulled up so sharply in trying for position for attack that the plane stalled. The guns of eight Superfortresses in formation nailed it and the enemy disintegrated in a puff of smoke and debris.

Enemy Fighter Fast

Several American pilots said the new enemy fighter was "plenty" fast, but evidently not maneuverable enough to offer a real threat. They said the Japanese pilots were not eager for combat.

Maj. Gen. Curtis E. Le May, new commander of the 20th Bomber Command, who was in the lead plane of one of the bomber formations, said he saw 15 fighters over the target awaiting the Superfortresses after their long daylight sweep across enemy-held north China, but "they didn't seem too good."

Le May said the anti-aircraft fire was poor and he counted "only about 12" shell bursts as his plane made its bomb run.

Le May's Plane Hit

"It was very poor for what they are supposed to have there and compared with what I have been used to looking at," he said.

Le May is a veteran of bombing missions over Germany.

Le May's plane, Nipper the Second, was hit by flak at the moment the bombs were away. A chunk of steel lodged in the flak vest of Radioman Technical Sergeant Otis M. Cox, Chicago. Le May dug it out. Cox was not injured.

Top Gunner Staff Sergeant Richard Curtis, of Williamstown, Vt., got cracked on the knuckle by another spent fragment. Gen. Le May crawled through the long tunnel to the gun position with a first-aid kit, but found Curtis uninjured.

PLANES ATTACK JAP POSITIONS

Amphibious Landings Made on Soepiori Island—Shipping Attacked.

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS, SOUTHWEST PACIFIC, Sunday, Sept. 10—(AP) Continued unopposed aerial neutralization of Japanese positions from the Moluccas to the Philippines and a new amphibious landing which completed Allied conquest of the Schouten islands, off Dutch New Guinea, were reported by headquarters today.

Thunderous raids on Halmahera island, southern guardian of the Philippines, and the Japanese shipping and aerial center on Dutch Celebes were included in the reported air strikes. Other targets included blasted Palau, hit by patrols; Ceram and Timor.

Under air and naval cover, amphibious Allied units landed Thursday on Soepiori island, adjacent to American-held Biak in Geelvink bay. There was no Japanese opposition, and it was considered unlikely that more than a handful of enemy stragglers were on the island.

Soepiori lies westward of Biak from which it is separated by a narrow channel. Biak, the largest of the Schouten group, was invaded late last May. It is approximately 120 miles east of the by-passed Japanese base at Manokwari.

A Navy B-24 bomber sank or badly damaged a coastal vessel and two small freighters at Davao Thursday.

Liberators cascaded 150 tons of bombs on Manado, northern Celebes Wednesday night setting fire to oil dumps and causing widespread damage.

[Tokyo broadcasts said 60 Allied planes participated in a raid Wednesday on Manado.]

A strong force of Liberators, Mitchells and Lightning fighter planes hit airdromes and gun positions on Halmahera Thursday. There was no aerial opposition.

[This continuation of neutralization attempts against Halmahera, southern guardian of the Philippines, also was reported by Tokyo, which said 50 planes participated.]

U. S. Warships, Planes Again Attack Palaus

United States Pacific Fleet Headquarters, Pearl Harbor, Sept. 9 (AP). Heavy blows by American Pacific fleet cruisers and destroyers and carrier-based planes against the Palaus, Japanese island sentinels guarding the Philippines on the east, were reported today by Admiral Chester W. Nimitz.

Earlier Tokyo reports said more than 500 carrier aircraft lashed Palau and Yap, while Yank "battleships and cruisers" hammered the Yap group some 350 miles northeast of the Palaus. The Pacific fleet press release made no mention of a naval attack on Yap.

Volcano Islands Hit

Admiral Nimitz also reported aerial strikes in the Volcano, Bonin, central Carolines and the Marshalls.

The bigs guns of the navy were directed against the Palaus Wednesday, a follow-up attack to the blow delivered the day before by swarms of carrier-fighter planes and a 90-ton bomb assault by southwest Pacific land-based bombers.

Carrier planes also participated in the Wednesday strike. While naval shells were wrecking or damaging buildings and defense installations and starting major fires on Angaur, southernmost of the group, carrier planes blasted supply facilities. The attacks extended to Peleliu, Koror and Arakabesan islands. Communications facilities, a radio station and a fuel dump were bombed.

Anti-aircraft fire was meager and the announcement said none of the cruisers or destroyers was damaged.

The raiders left big fires raging on Koror, site of the principal town in the Palaus.

Flyer Hurt Trying To Save Bomber

Advanced Southwest Pacific Airbase, (AP — Delayed) — Corporal John A. Weider, 100 North Glover street, Baltimore, tried to slow down a Liberator coming in almost out of control by releasing parachutes from his waist windows. But the 130-mile-an-hour speed of the big craft was too much and the shroud lines snapped, one of them cutting Weider's hand severely.

Before the speeding craft reached the other end of the runway for a spectacular—and safe—stop, Rear Gunner John G. Main, Waverly, Minn., has tossed Corporal J. Clark Cochran, Holly Springs, Miss., an emergency kit and Cochran had applied a tourniquet to Weider's arm.

The pilot and copilot did some fancy maneuvering to halt the craft, all hydraulic flap and brake controls out of commission. The plane came to the end of the runway at 90 miles an hour and was headed for the ocean when the pilot gave it full rudder left and full power on the right engine, whirling the plane around. As it came around he gave the left engine full power and the ship ground to a halt, facing the direction from which it came.

Argentina Out Of Conference At Montevideo

Buenos Aires, Sept. 9 (AP)—The Foreign Ministry announced tonight that Argentina is withdrawing its delegate from the Emergency Committee for Inter-American Political Defense which meets at Montevideo.

The committee was established as a result of the Rio conference to act for all the American republics in recommending measures of continental political defense and is composed of delegates appointed by the United States, Brazil, Uruguay, Mexico, Venezuela, Chile and Argentina.

The Argentine delegate was Miguel Angel Chiappe, counsellor of the Argentine Embassy in Montevideo. His colleagues on the committee have said he failed to lend full collaboration in joint efforts, taking the position that he represented only his own Government rather than the American governments as a whole.

The Foreign Office communique said the decision to withdraw was caused by a committee resolution proposing to inform the other American republics and the Pan-American Union of the "incompatibility" deriving from the fundamental differences between the present Argentine Government and the other nations of the hemisphere.

Mrs. Chiang Kai-shek May Visit Chile

Rio de Janeiro, Sept. 9 (A. P.)—Mrs. Chiang Kai-shek probably will visit Chile after her forthcoming trip from Rio de Janeiro to the United States, the Chilean embassy spokesman said today.

China's First Lady, who has been resting in the Brazilian capital since last July, was invited to Chile by the Chilean Ambassador, Morales Beltrami.

REDS URGE SPANIARDS TO OUST GEN. FRANCO

NEW YORK, Sept. 9—(AP) The Moscow radio tonight renewed its appeal to the Spanish people to oust the regime of Generalissimo Francisco Franco, the Federal Communications Commission reported.

Saying that the "foreign press" continued to comment on intentions of widely-known Fascists to seek a haven "in the affectionate arms of Franco," the broadcast said the Nazis, "dreaming of their colony on the Mediterranean shores," already were packing to join the 300,000 Germans it said already were living in Spain.

QUEBEC MEETING IS PLANNED BY F.D.R., CHURCHILL

WASHINGTON, Sept. 9.—(AP) President Roosevelt rushed preparations for his Quebec victory conference with Prime Minister Churchill today, gathering from cabinet members and diplomats advice and

information on a wide range of European political and economic subjects.

This weekend promised to usher in a climactic period of military and diplomatic activities unparalleled since the Roosevelt-Churchill-Stalin meeting at Teheran nine months ago.

With Allied armies pounding the walls of Germany, some military men here believe that the final great battle of the European war — the battle to crack the so-called fortress of Germany—is at hand.

In the talks at Dumbarton Oaks, now drawing to a close, the period will see British-American-Russian agreement on the organization to maintain a new era of peace.

And in the Roosevelt-Churchill conference it is almost certain to produce decisions on the final course in the war against Japan as well as on solutions for war and problems in Europe.

Pre-Trip Parleys By Roosevelt

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Washington, Sept. 9 (AP)—In apparent preparation for another war meeting with Prime Minister Churchill in Quebec, President Roosevelt conferred today with key diplomatic and economic advisers, and also saw the British Ambassador, the Earl of Halifax.

For the third time this week Roosevelt received a three-member Cabinet committee named to study war-created economic problems.

The members are Secretary of State Hull, Secretary of War Stimson and Secretary of the Treasury Morgenthau.

Murphy, Davis Also Callers

Another White House conference of potential importance was with Robert Murphy, newly-named adviser on German affairs to Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower's command. Murphy has just returned from Italy where he saw Churchill, and there have been London reports that Murphy would attend the Quebec meeting.

Another Presidential caller was Elmer Davis, Director of War Information, who recently accompanied the President to Hawaii.

Possible Topics

Yesterday Roosevelt met with his big-four military command—Generals George C. Marshall and Henry H. Arnold and Admirals William D. Leahy and Ernest J. King. Marshall, army chief of staff, remained after the others for a long personal talk.

But military problems, at a time when General Eisenhower's armies are driving the death blow toward Berlin, blend into those of occupation and economic control.

Speculation here lists these also for consideration at Quebec, for in the past Roosevelt and Churchill have not confined themselves to a rigid agenda.

Britain's Role To Be Topic

Premier Stalin's absence is again attributed to the pressing problems of the Russian front as Red armies help translate plans mapped at Teheran last November into triumphant action.

A revaluation of the war in the Pacific, especially the part Britain will play when peace comes in Europe, also is in order at Quebec. By American naval measure, the assault upon Japan's inner defenses is months ahead of schedule.

Roosevelt has only recently returned from an Hawaiian conference with General MacArthur, Southwest Pacific commander, and Admiral Nimitz, Pacific fleet commander.

There, it is reported, staff decisions geared to the higher tempo of American naval might were confirmed. These same sources indicate that Britain's exact role in snuffing out Japan has not yet been detailed.

Dewey Comments

The Quebec conference is not without domestic political aspects. Starting his first campaign tour for the Presidency, Gov. Thomas E. Dewey remarked that a Roosevelt-Churchill meeting at this time would be an "amazing coincidence."

And apparently such two-man talks were in Dewey's mind at Louisville last night when he said "no one man or three or four men" can create permanent world security.

U. S. Names Its First Consul To France

Washington, Sept. 9 (AP) — The United States today announced its first consul to liberated France when it named Gerald A. Drew, of San Francisco, as American consul in Paris.

The State Department said Drew would serve also as "chief of American mission" in Paris, and would be attached to the office of the United States representative to the French Committee of National Liberation.

John R. Wood, Jacksonville, Fla., was designated from the State Department to be vice-consul in Paris and attache to the American Embassy there, and Sabin J. Dalferes, Donaldsonville, La., was transferred to Paris from Algiers as vice-consul.

Routine Announcement

The steps were disclosed in a routine State Department announcement of foreign-service personnel changes.

The post of American representative to the French Committee of National Liberation is technically unfilled at present. Edwin C. Wilson, former Ambassador to Panama, who was serving in this capacity at Algiers, recently was reported returning to this country because of his wife's illness, and since then his assistant, Selden Chapin, has been carrying out the functions of the office in Algiers.

May Go To Paris

Chapin is presumably going to Paris, where the French Committee, has set up a provisional government under Gen. Charles de Gaulle.

Notwithstanding these developments, there is still no question of formal American recognition of the new French provisional government pending an expression from the French people, a State Department spokesman said.

Victories in France Help Reduce U-Boat Menace

Bases in the Bay of Biscay Reported Neutralized

WASHINGTON, Sept. 9 (AP).—With the principal U-boat bases in the Bay of Biscay neutralized by Allied operations in France, enemy submarines have become "relatively ineffectual," President Roosevelt and Prime Minister Churchill said tonight.

In a joint statement made public by the Office of War Information the two Allied leaders said:

"Last month, due to the effectiveness of the Allied operations in France, the principal U-boat operating bases in the Bay of Biscay were neutralized. As a consequence the Geermans have been forced to operate their underseas craft from Norwegian and Baltic bases, thereby stretching even thinner their difficult lines of operation.

"The exchange rate between merchant ships sunk and U-boats destroyed continues to be profitable to the United Nations' cause. While U-boat operations continue, they are sporadic and relatively ineffectual."

Russ Hold Out On One Security Plan Point

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Washington, Sept. 9 (AP) — The Russian delegation to Dumbarton Oaks is still withholding agreement with Great Britain and the United States on whether a nation should be allowed to vote in the world security organization on disputes involving itself.

This problem, which was disclosed today, may not be settled before the end of the deliberations between Russia, Britain and the United States on plans for an international agency to keep peace, and may have to be worked out by Stalin, Roosevelt and Churchill themselves.

Russia Stands Pat

It is the one point, it was understood, on which the Russians have firmly refused a compromise agreement.

The issue is deeply significant, because officials feel it is the one way of enabling the world organization to function in case one of the big four nations is an aggressor.

The agreed voting procedure on the council of the proposed agency is that the decision to use force against an aggressor must be made by at least a majority of the council, specifically including all the permanent "big power" members.

Thus, under the general voting procedure, any of these five countries—the United States, Britain, Russia, China and, eventually, France—could effectively veto international action against itself.

However, there is an added provision barring participation of a nation in a vote on questions involving itself. This is not agreeable to Russia, and the main reason for Russia's hesitation is believed to be the Russo-Polish dispute, aggravated by the present Warsaw situation.

The Russians have shown considerable determination to settle their quarrel with the Poles without outside interference, rejecting an offer of good offices from this country.

They also rejected, it was learned, a British request to use Russian bases on the Italian-Soviet shuttle run for sending aid to the embattled people of Warsaw, waging open war against the Germans while the Red army is poised a few miles away.

"As a consequence, the RAF attempted to take supplies direct to Warsaw from British bases, and is reported to have suffered very heavy losses on the return trip to England.

'Forgotten Convoy' Spent Eight Months in Russia

WASHINGTON, Sept. 9—(AP) The story of a "forgotten convoy" which spent eight months in Arctic North Russia—so long, in fact, that the American sailors learned to talk to Russian girls without the aid of an interpreter—was told today by the war shipping administration.

In January of last year, six United States ships, loaded with food and war materials, sailed from New York to join 18 other Allied freighters, bound for Murmansk.

After weathering storms and Nazi air attacks off Norway, the convoy made its destination in two months, and the crews settled down to await the formation of a new convoy for the return trip. It was eight months later before their ships were put into a return convoy.

As time dragged on, the seamen found an interpreter willing to arrange dates with Russian girls and to carry on the "he said" and "she said." But before the new convoy finally was made up the interpreter long since had lost his job. He just wasn't needed any more.

An American naval attache in North Russia filled out official-looking certificates of membership in the "Society of the Forgotten Convoy of North Russia."

One issued to Ensign Philip N. Engess, Newton, Mass., reads:

"Be it known to all men by these presents: That Philip N. Enegess on board the SS City of Omaha, did suffer eight months confinement in North Russia and did undergo all the privations connected therewith, that he did shiver through the Arctic and bask in the rays of the midnight sun, and by virtue of these facts is herewith declared to be a certified member of the forgotten convoy."

Other American ships in the "forgotten convoy" were the Thomas Hartley, Francis Scott Key, Beacon Hill, Bering and the Israel Putnam.

Generals' Clash On Saipan Held Cause of Ouster

SEP 10 1944

Marine Gen. Smith Stripped Army Gen. Smith of Post in Dispute Over Tactics

WASHINGTON, Sept. 9 (AP).—A disagreement over campaign methods was reported tonight to have preceded the decision by Marine Lieutenant General Holland M. Smith, commanding all American forces on Saipan, to relieve Army Major General Ralph Smith of command.

The marine general, in response to questions, said at a news conference here today that he had been "forced" to relieve General Ralph Smith of command of Army forces in the Saipan operation, but declined to relate the circumstances.

"I am not given to passing the buck," he said, "but, as you seek details concerning this incident, I remind you that General Smith is an Army officer, and I must refer you to the War Department."

The War Department promptly tossed back to the marine general the question of whether any public explanation was to be made. A spokesman said: "General Holland Smith was correct in stating that it was his responsibility and prerogative, operating under the principle of unity of command, to make whatever assignment he believed necessary in regard to his subordinates. Since the decision of the change in command was properly his, the reasons for that change should be properly given by him."

There the matter stood officially, but the account circulating in military circles was this: The two generals disagreed on methods of conducting the campaign. The marine favored quick, hard drives to end it as promptly as possible. The army man advocated a slow, more cautious campaign.

Army General Smith, fifty years old, received the Legion of Merit in April for his training and direction of Army troops which took part in the capture of Makin in the Gilbert Islands and Eniwetok in the Marshalls. From Saipan, he returned to Honolulu and it was announced in July that he had recieved command of an infantry division in Hawaii.

Marine General Smith, who is commander of the Fleet Marine Force in the Pacific, also told reporters today: "If we can take Saipan, we can take anything. Just give us battleships, cruisers and destroyers and Navy Air and put us on the beach."

He described the Japanese as "overrated," saying: "Everything he's got is in the front yard. When you break through that, there is nothing in the backyard."

The Japanese, he said, initially were very successful with infiltration tactics, but "we just held the front lines except where he penetrated them, then proceeded to kill him."

Smith said the Japanese lack the stamina of American marines and can't take it when "we hit him day and night."

He noted that the American marines, after defeating the Japanese on Saipan, had only five days to "take a bath and get ready" for Tinian, which was "cleaned up in nine days."

Tweed Honored by Navy For His Ordeal on Guam

Gets Legion of Merit, Promotion to Warrant Officer

WASHINGTON, Sept. 9 (AP).—James Forrestal, Secretary of the Navy, pinned the Legion of Merit on the blue jacket of George R. Tweed today, in recognition of his nearly two years of hiding out

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from the Japanese on Guam, then of providing information to Americans who retook the island.

The Navy disclosed that Mr. Tweed also has received a promotion to the rank of warrant officer from that of radio electrician.

The citation read by Mr. Forrestal in presenting the Legion of Merit said in part:

"Courageous and resourceful under relentless stalking by the Japanese, Tweed succeeded in escaping capture and, with the aid of friendly and loyal natives, managed not only to subsist during this prolonged, grueling period but to obtain much valuable information concerning the Japanese occupation of the island.

"Ingeniously attracting the attention of an American destroyer operating two miles off shore on July 10, he subsequently signaled messages by semaphore, revealing that a Japanese battery of six-inch guns concealed on Point Adelup remained undamaged. After being rescued by our warship, Radio Electrician Tweed furnished information, thereby making a vital contribution to the recapture of this strategic American possession."

Roosevelt and Halifax Bet on the War's End

WASHINGTON, Sept. 9 (AP).—President Roosevelt and the Earl of Halifax made bets today on the outcome of the war in Europe.

The British Ambassador made this disclosure on leaving the White House, where he reviewed the war situation, but he refused to say who bet and at what odds, if any.

SEP 10 1944

Air-Sea Rescue Work Given To Coast Guard

Washington, Sept. 9 (AP)—The dual job of coordinating air-sea rescue work on all war fronts, and of laying the groundwork for peacetime air rescue service at sea has been given the Coast Guard, the navy announced today.

The peacetime rescue organization, the navy said, is expected to keep pace with expansion of commercial and private flying.

Cannon-Firing Aircraft Now Borne by Carriers

Helldivers With Extra Guns in Use Against Japanese

WASHINGTON, Sept. 9. (AP).—Cannon-firing warplanes, the first ever built for operation from an aircraft carrier, are in operation against the Japanese, the Navy disclosed today.

They are the Curtiss Helldiver dive-bombers, equipped with 20-millimeter guns to blast enemy positions and equipment.

The cannons, attached in fixed positions on the leading edge of the wing, take the place formerly used for .50-caliber machine guns. In addition, the planes retain the flexible machine-gun positions operated by the rear-sea gunner and radioman.

Catalinas Now Carry Medical-Aid Men

Washington, Sept. 9 (AP)—Big and clumsy but effective Catalina flying boats now carry medical aid with them on all of their rescue missions.

This was disclosed today by the navy in telling of another of the scores of rescues accomplished by the Catalinas—nicknamed Dumbos by flyers—in the Pacific war zones.

Part Of Regular Crews

Each plane, the navy said, "now carries a specially trained hospital corpsman, with the rating of first class or chief pharmacist's mate, as part of its regular crew. They have been trained in first aid and resuscitation methods."

The assignment of pharmacists' mates to the rescue craft was reported in telling how John C. Dodge, of Watsonville, Cal., provided medical aid that probably saved the life of one member of a crew of a bomber shot down in the South Pacific.

BYRNES REVEALS WORK PLAN AFTER FALL OF GERMANY

War Mobilization Director Suggests 40-Hour Work Week.

QUICK SHIFT PLANNED

Return to Civilian Production Will Be Speedy, Byrnes Tells FDR.

SEP 11 1944

WASHINGTON, (Sept. 9) (AP) War Mobilization Director James F. Byrnes, reporting plans are well advanced for a vast industrial reconversion after the defeat of Germany, recommended tonight that it be accompanied by a general return to the 40-hour work week and lifting or easing of many existing economic controls.

In a 7,000-word report to President Roosevelt, he reviewed the plans made for a 40 per cent cutback in war production after V-E (Victory in Europe) Day, and a swift shift of released workers and machines to output of goods for the home-front.

"It is necessary that the government plan now to spread the work," he said but declared that fears of prolonged unemployment following V-E day are "exaggerated."

Sees Speedy Change

"We will speedily return to civilian production," he declared. "The pent-up demand for goods will come from a people who have the money with which to buy them."

But prices of many of those civilian articles not now in production, such as autos, radios and refrigerators, probably will have to be higher than in pre-war years because of increased labor and materials cost, Byrnes added.

He disclosed that officials are working on price ceilings for such articles and will calculate them on the basis of pre-war costs plus a percentage price increase. The formula for determining the price increase will be announced in about 10 days.

The war mobilization director detailed contract termination and other reconversion plans worked out for industry, in accordance with recommendations of Bernard M. Baruch, and proposed in addition steps which will affect the living habits of virtually the entire population in starting the transition to peace-time economic pursuits.

Byrnes' Recommendations

Among his recommendations or forecasts were:

1—Return to the 40-hour work week," except to take care of production necessary to the war effort and some specially tight labor areas." This would mean a sharp reduction in "take home" pay for thousands of workers now getting pay at the rate of time-and-a-half for work over 40 hours.

2—Abandonment of manpower controls to facilitate transfer of workers from curtailed war programs to civilian production.

3—Retention of existing price ceilings on civilian goods which have been produced throughout the war.

4—Removal of additional foods from the ration list "as soon as supplies justify removal."

5—Increase of gasoline allowances for civilians in "certain areas" as V-E day will reduce war needs but continuation of rationing.

6—That congress appropriate up to $2,000,000,000 to carry out the farm "support price" commitment. Byrnes said V-E day would release approximately 8,000,000 tons of food from the wartime reserve for other uses and the reduced demand might bring market prices below the support price, forcing the government to "buy the surplus if it is going to support prices."

7—That congress announce its intention to drop the excess profits tax, after the defeat of Japan, and consider the advisability of allowing manufacturers to depreciate new machinery substantially in the years in which such machinery is purchased. Byrnes said the excess profits levy cannot be lifted on V-E day because "we will still have war production and war profits" until the Pacific war is over. The depreciation clause would encourage new industry and reconversion, he said.

8—Release of "many government workers" as federal control machinery is reduced.

9—Reconsideration by congress of the Byrnes proposal for a minimum weekly unemployment compensation of $20 for as long as 26 weeks. He said the state unemployment systems have accumulated reserves of $5,500,000,000 and they should "now act to liberalize the benefits and make the state systems serve their true purpose."

In discussing employment prospects Byrnes observed that "the prosecution of the war against Japan will demand the continued production of great quantities of war materials," and said "basic industries such as steel and textiles will not be affected" by the end of the European war.

Shipyards to Be Busy

He also indicated that shipyard employment will continue at a high level, saying "the maritime commission, like the Navy, has a tremendous task to perform in the war of the Pacific. The surrender of Germany will not lessen the necessity for the construction of certain types of ships, but it will make possible the cancellation of some ships."

But, Byrnes continued, it is "inevitable that in some particular industries and in some communities there should temporarily be reduced employment. This is more likely to occur where the curtailment is in government-owned plants engaged entirely in war production and having no plans for civilian production."

To meet this situation, Byrnes has appointed a committee which is now at work interviewing contractors to determine whether they will exercise their options to buy or lease the government-owned plants.

In a seminar to explain his report to newsmen, Byrnes said speed has been applied to that problem in the last week because "that's where the trouble will come." Although many contractors are interested in buying or leasing plants, he said, it is obvious that any restrictions on disposal of these facilities will delay their reconversion and cause unemployment.

He said the War department has furnished him with a list of plants that it probably will want kept in a "stand-by" condition after V-E Day and another list of those which will be available for conversion. The lists thus far are secret, he said.

He said in the Defense Plant corporation alone the government has 1,800 plants costing $18,000,000,000 and that in the last year and a half 14 lessees have exercised their option to buy and have paid the government $25,000,000.

Capitulation of Germany Will Release Food Stocks

SEP 10 1944

WASHINGTON, Sept. 9—(AP) A surplus of agricultural products after Germany's defeat may require federal expenditure of $2,000,000,000 in 1945 if the congressional mandate for support of farm prices is to be followed, War Mobilization Director James F. Byrnes said today.

Capitulation of Germany, Byrnes said in his report on reconversion of civilian industry to peacetime production, will release large stocks of food which have been accumulated for military needs. He also said food production in areas under Allied control is one-third above normal, with the exception of Russia.

This situation, he asserted, will make approximately 6,000,000 tons of food, excluding wheat, available in the first six months of 1945 for the armed forces and European rehabilitation, compared with requirements of 3,900,000 tons.

"It seems therefore that European requirements will be met without very large drafts on the United States production in 1945," Byrnes added.

"That means that we must decide what we will do about the commitment of the United States government to support farm prices contained in what is known as the Steagall amendment.

"If as the result of reduced demand, the market price drops below the support price, government must buy the surplus if it is going to support prices."

Domestic consumption will increase, he said, with removal of ration controls, but increasing exports of agricultural products may be difficult because "our price level is higher than for similar commodities in other producing areas."

But the immediate and concrete problem, Byrnes declared, is this:

"Congress has committed the government to support prices but has not appropriated funds to carry out the committment. In the light of the situation x x x it is estimated that compliance with this committment may require an appropriation of as much as two billion dollars in 1945."

Byrnes suggested that congress be asked to prescribe methods by which the support price commitment shall be carried out, and also that it appropriate the necessary funds.

Action is necessary now, he urged, in order that War Food Administration Marvin Jones can establish production quotas for the various crops and fix the support prices.

Connally Lauds Dewey Stand on Peace League

Says Advocates Welcome Chance to Save Project From 'Political Shellfire'

WASHINGTON, Sept. 9 (AP).—Governor Thomas E. Dewey's foreign-policy speech was applauded today by Senator Tom Connally, Democrat, of Texas, chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, who declared that advocates of an international peace organization "welcome the support of the Republican Presidential nominee."

"I am immensely gratified at Governor Dewey's declaration in behalf of the international organization to preserve world peace," Senator Connally said in a statement. "It is most pleasing to observe his expressed desire that this vital subject shall be approached from a non-partisan standpoint.

"The peace of the world—and that means the peace of the United States of America—transcends party and factional disputes. I am thinking of the well being of America and her sons. I do not want to see another world war because we shall have to pour out our treasure and shed the blood of our boys just as we have had to bear the heaviest burden in this war.

"The advocates of the international peace organization welcome the support of Governor Dewey. America has the opportunity to lead the world and humanity. This is a noble enterprise, and should be removed from the zone of political shellfire and partisan bombardment."

ARMY SEIZES PLANT IN MINNEAPOLIS

WASHINGTON, Sept. 9—(AP) President Roosevelt tonight directed the army to take over and operate the Twentieth Century Brass Works, Inc., a small Minneapolis Minn., plant where production of bronze bushings has been halted by a work stoppage of C.I.O. unionists.

The White House announced that the President had acted upon the advice of Chairman William H. Davis, of the War Labor board.

Col. Lynn C. Barnes, corps of engineers, was designated as the War department's representative to carry out provisions of the executive order during the army's operation of the plants.

The plant, which makes bronze bushings as a sub-contractor for war plants, has been closed since Aug. 21.

On that date, said Sam Levy, attorney for the company in Minneapolis, the firm had between 35 and 40 employes, who quit in protest against failure of the company to comply with a War Labor board wage order handed down June 3.

Levy described the order as "confiscatory" and said it is being contested in the Federal courts.

The workers, members of the United Electrical Workers union, local 1139, C.I.O., did not call a strike, he said, but announced they were quitting and demanded their pay.

Hillman Assails Dewey Stand on Foreign Policy

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At C. I. O. Session, He Says Governor's Statements Have Been Contradictory

SARATOGA SPRINGS, N. Y., Sept. 9 (AP).—Sidney Hillman, chairman of the Congress of Industrial Organizations Political Action Committee, said today that Governor Thomas E. Dewey's statements on foreign policy were "contradictory" and on domestic affairs both "vague" and "ambiguous."

Mr. Hillman, addressing the New York State C. I. O. convention, asserted the Republican Presidential nominee "curried favor both with the isolationists and with the internationalists in his party."

On Jan. 11, 1941, Mr. Hillman said, Mr. Dewey characterized the lend-lease bill as "a grave blow not only to national unity, but to all free government everywhere." A month later, Mr. Hillman declared, Mr. Dewey "completely reversed himself and expressed the hope that the bill would be passed."

"In May, 1940, Dewey opposed additional aid to Britain. In 1944 he advocated a British alliance," Mr. Hillman averred.

The P. A. C. chief declared that in January, 1940, Mr. Dewey "bitterly attacked the Administration for having recognized Russia and said 'we need no such partnership.' By 1944 he had completely changed his mind—or at least so he said."

Mr. Hillman quoted Mr. Dewey as having said in 1940 that the United States must take no part in negotiations among the belligerent countries of Europe, either then or after the war. Yet in 1944, Mr. Hillman said, Mr. Dewey "talked about 'durable cohesion between Great Britain and ourselves, together with, I hope, Russia and China.'"

Mr. Dewey's statements on domestic policies "are even more vague and contradictory than those he has made on foreign affairs," Mr. Hillman said.

The convention delegates re-elected Louis Hollander, president, and Harold J. Garno, secretary-treasurer, of the New York State Industrial Union Council, governing body of C. I. O. locals in the state.

The convention pledged support "to the work of the C. I. O. Political Action Committee as labor's No. 1 task for 1944."

WAR INEVITABLE? 'NO,' IN OPINION OF PSYCHOLOGIST

RICHMOND, Va., Sept. 9.—(AP) The belief that war is inevitable, says psychologist John M. Fletcher, is founded on failure to distinguish between the raw material and the manufactured products of human nature.

War springs from the raw material of human nature. But, he argues, the raw material does not necessarily produce war. The basic facts of human psychology show that war, can be eliminated.

Dr. Fletcher writes in the current issue of the Virginia Quarterly Review. He is Professor Emeritus of Psychology at Tulane university where he is teaching naval trainees.

"The dogma that war has its roots in the ineradicable qualities of human nature has confirmed in men's minds the conviction that war is inevitable and thus promoted discouragement of all efforts to prevent it," Dr. Fletcher writes.

"This doctrine has not lacked followers in America. The theory that war is a part of our human inheritance and hence lies beyond our control is a viewpoint that strongly appeals to the conservative mind."

Substitute Courts For Battlefield

"The methods of modern warfare are far removed from the primordial sources of animal instincts." He goes on, "if the methods or weapons of fighting are optional with men, then there is no reason, so far as human nature is concerned, why courts of law may not be substituted for battlefields, as they have been in many civilized countries of the world when it comes to settling conflicts between individuals."

"It is not necessary to deny the fact that man is a fighting animal, but it is important to deny that man is a fighting animal and nothing more.

'Man can hate, he can love. Man can kill his fellow man; he can risk his life to save another....the answer to whether man is beast or saint must be that nature did not predestine him to be either one or the other.

"If he turns out to be one or the other, it will be due to influences to which he was exposed during process of his development.

"War has been perpetuated and still is perpetuated more as a result of man's social inheritance than as a product of his biological inheritance.

"Man can not only slaughter other human beings without mercy, but he can do so with a veritable frenzy of satisfaction. But this primitive side is shown only to the enemy. To his comrades in arms, to the cause to which he has been called to dedicate his life, he reveals entirely different characteristics of idealism, loyalty, and sympathetic consideration for others.

"These contrary aspecst reveal themselves not only in war, but on a minor scale in peacetime.

"The chief reason why one war has always followed another seems to me to be in a large measure due to the fact that self-sacrificing idealism, without which battles cannot be fought, much less won, and with which youth is so generously endowed, is featured in wartime and discounted in times of peace. x x x

Need Idealism in Peacetime

"Youth is asked to undergo hardships, sufferings, face death, in order to save their countries from disaster....they are implored to become idealists in order to sustain themselves during such a crisis. After the crisis, the order of the day is that youth put away their idealism as they do their weapons of combat. He who sacrifices his personal interests in the cause of the common good is called a hero. He who thinks such principles of behavior should be practiced during peacetime is apt to be thought an unrealistic, starry-eyed idealist. One has a crown as a reward of his labors; the other a cross."

Dominican Official Here

Miami, Fla., Sept. 9 (AP)—Manuel de Moya arrived aboard a Pan-American clipper today en route to Washington to take up his new duties as Minister Consul of the Dominican republic.

HULL WILL KEEP DULLES INFORMED

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Lansing, Mich., Sept. 9 (A. P.).—Gov. Dewey said today that Secretary of State Hull had agreed to keep John Foster Dulles, Mr. Dewey's foreign affairs deputy, fully informed of all negotiations toward applying sanctions on defeated Axis Powers, as well as discussions of a projected international peace organization.

In a news conference on his return to his native State the Republican presidential nominee said he was not informed what questions will be discussed by President Roosevelt and Prime Minister Churchill of Great Britain at a forthcoming meeting in Quebec. Gov. Dewey remarked that the announcement of the meeting plans seemed to have been delayed until after he made public the itinerary for his current campaign speaking trip.

Reporters wanted to know whether Mr. Dewey felt there was any "political connotation" to the fact that the Quebec meeting will be held while he is on his tour. He declined to elaborate on that point.

When a reporter asked whether Mr. Dewey thought he should be informed of military strategic decisions because he may become President next January 20, the nominee replied:

"It's to be hoped that the German war will be over long before the next administration takes over on January 20 and the progress of the Japanese war so far along that plans will be advanced if not full completed."

He said in response to another question that he had no present plans to speak in person to members of the armed forces. He said he had read in the newspapers that his first two major campaign speeches would be shortwaved to the troops overseas.

Warren Francis, a reporter for the Los Angeles Times, said his newspaper was suggesting editorially that either Mr. Dewey or Mr. Dulles be invited to the Quebec Conference.

"I never invite myself to private discussions," the Republican nominee said.

"We are doing the inviting," Mr. Francis said.

"You are doing the suggesting," Gov. Dewey pointed out.

DEWEY IS HONORED ON OSSOWO, MICH., VISIT TO MOTHER

OWOSSO, Mich., Sept. 9—(AP) Republican presidential nominee Thomas E. Dewey came home tonight to voice a plea to the people of his birthplace to join him in a Republican crusade to "release the main springs that come from the Main streets" in reconverting the nation to peace-time pursuits after the war.

Addressing a crowd estimated at more than 12,000 former townspeople in front of Owosso's white brick city hall, Dewey declared the campaign issues this year are greater than any individual or party. They involve, he said, the future peace of the world.

The former Owosso boy who became Governor of New York rode triumphantly up his home town's Main street, accompanied by his mother, Mrs. Anne Dewey, and his wife for the most boisterous welcome that has been given him during the campaign. He came by train from Lansing, where he had conferred with Gov. Harry F. Kelly and leaders of political, labor, farm and Negro organizations.

At a news conference there, the Republican presidential nominee had forecast an early end to the German war, making it clear that the Roosevelt administration's agreement to keep him advised of foreign policy developments covered only discussions of postwar security and sanctions against the Axis — not military strategy.

Affected by Reception

Dewey appeared so overcome by Owosso's reception tonight that he almost stumbled off the train in the semi-darkness after greeting his mother inside his private car.

The usually self-composed candidate was met by a crowd that Sheriff Ray Gellaty said exceeded the 16,000 population of Owosso. Others, however, estimated the crowd at less than that figure.

Facing a throng that jammed the front of the city hall, the Republican nominee himself observed that his home town "couldn't have grown so much" since he was here last August.

Shifting quickly from his "glad-to-be-back" remarks, Dewey called for an end this November to the "dreadful 11 years of unemployment" that preceded Pearl Harbor.

Declaring that the hope of future peace was "not the property of any one man or of any one party," he said he was dedicated to the proposition that only a "strong, courageous, new administration" can strengthen this country for the future it faces.

"We must release once again the main springs that come from the Main streets of this country," he declared.

Willow Run Strike Ends, B-24 Output Resumed

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Workers Also Vote to Return at B-29 Engine Plant

DETROIT, Sept. 9 (AP).—Normal production of four-engine B-24 Liberator bombers was restored tonight at the giant Ford-operated Willow Run bomber plant as employees who walked out yesterday returned to their jobs.

Some two thousand riveters and crane operators left their jobs in what was described by company spokesmen and officials of Local 50, United Automobile Workers, Congress of Industrial Organizations affiliate, as a dispute over the transfer of twenty riveters from one department to another. The walkout shut down the entire plant, making about thirty thousand employees idle.

Meanwhile, in Chicago, members of a C. I. O.-United Automobile Workers local voted to return to work at the Dodge plant, makers of B-29 Superfortress engines, after a mass meeting addressed by Army Air Force officers and union officials. The latter described the stoppage as "definitely unauthorized." The walkout was in protest against promotion of an employee who the union said did not have sufficient seniority.

STRIKERS HEED PLEA OF WOUNDED VETERAN

CHICAGO, Sept. 9—(AP) A walkout of nearly 600 union workers at the Dodge Chicago plant, makers of the B-29 Superfortresses, ended today after an army private who had been wounded in Italy pleaded with the workers to go back to their jobs.

The soldier was Pvt. Melvin Biegel of Chicago. Biegel, a patient at Gardiner General hospital, was brought to a meeting of strikers by Maj. John W. Cummiskey, of the district manpower office of the army air force.

The workmen, members of a CIO-United Automobile Workers local, voted to return to work after hearing Biegel, a decorated veteran, and Maj. Cummiskey.

Union officials, who declared the walkout, which began Wednesday night, was unauthorized, said it was in protest against promotion of an employe who did not have sufficient seniority.

New Sting in B-25's

KANSAS CITY, Sept. 10 (AP).—Already the most heavily armed airplane in existence, the B-25 Mitchell bomber has a new sting—an eight-gun nose which boosts its firepower to eighteen .50-caliber machine guns, North American Aviation, Inc., builder of the bomber, announced today.

In production at the company's plant are two versions of the Mitchell plane, an attack-version

NEW DEAL HAS HIT LOW IN POLITICS, BRICKER DECLARES

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Hits FDR Administration Alliances with Hague. Hill-

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man, Browder.

OUTLINES PROGRAM

G.O.P. Would 'Reestablish Liberty', Says Vice Presidential Nominee.

FRENCH LICK, Ind., Sept. 9—(AP) Governor John W. Bricker of Ohio contended tonight the New Deal has "achieved a new low in American politics," and declared the Republican party would "reestablish liberty" while providing opportunity and security.

Formally accepting the G.O.P. vice-presidential nomination, the tall, silver-haired candidate opened his speaking campaign with a broad attack on the Roosevelt administration and its adherants.

Sees Bid for Power Rejected

"In its alliances with Hague and Kelly and Hannegan and Hillman and Browder, the New Deal has achieved a new low in American politics," he asserted. "The cynical and sinister bid for power of this unholy alliance will be overwhelmingly rejected."

Bricker said that before the Democratic convention President Roosevelt had instructed Robert E Hannegan, that party's national chairman, to "clear everything" with Sidney Hillman, head of the C.I.O.'s Political Action committee.

It is time, continued Bricker, "to elect a president who will clear everything not with Sidney but with congress and the American people."

Speaking in the over-taxed, 1,000-person capacity dining room of the French Lick Springs hotel, at a dinner sponsored by the Indiana Republican Editorial association, the nominee said the 1944 issue was: "Shall the United States continue to be a republic?"

To Reestablish Liberties

He maintained the current administration could not provide peacetime jobs or "free representative government" and stated the Republican party proposed to "reestablish liberties at home x x x and to provide opportunity and security."

Bricker was given a standing ovation at the beginning and end of his speech and occassionally was interrupted by applause. He charged that President Roosevelt had delivered the Democratic party into the hands of Hillman and, departing from his prepared manuscript, declared "and that command literally put millions of Democrats on our side in this campaign."

Taking his place as running mate of Gov. Thomas E. Dewey of New York in what he termed a "march to victory," Bricker submitted that to be helpful in keeping world peace" America must be strong and free at home."

During the day, before Main Street crowds in Mitchell, Orleans and Paoli, Ind., the governor stated his party's campaign was aimed at taking the nation out of the "doldrums of defeatism."

He said the United States must win a total victory, disarm Germany and Japan and bring members of the armed forces home at "the earliest possible" time.

In his address before the editors and over the four national radio networks, Bricker declared "it is for us, this year, to prove again that representative government can wage war and remain free—that to defeat tyranny in the world we need not sacrifice our constitutional rights and traditional freedom—and that America possesses a reservoir of fresh leadership to which it can safely turn, even in the heat of conflict, and upon which it must rely to keep us a virile nation."

"The most reactionary system of government is that in which the individual lives and moves and has his being only by sufferance of the government," Bricker asserted. "From its inception, the New Deal has been moving in that direction. It believes that you, the people, are not competent to determine your own needs and that you are unable to govern yourselves. It reasons, therefore, that the government must order every act of your personal lives, every day, from morning until night and from the cradle to the grave."

Acceptance Address

Bricker heretofore had not formally accepted the vice presidential nomination but said his address to the Indiana Republican Editorial association would constitute his acceptance.

Touching upon this point in opening, the Ohioan took cognizance of the fact his party "has honored me with the nomination for Vice President," said "I hereby dedicate myself to our party and our country in this campaign and to public service in the years ahead" and added:

"I am profoundly happy to march to victory in this campaign with a candidate who can win, who will win, our next President—Thomas E. Dewey."

He said that in contrast to the New Deal program, the Republican party proposed to reestablish liberty at home, and added:

"Our goal also is to prevent hardship and poverty in America—to provide opportunity and security—and to promote social betterment. Such a goal can be solidly achieved only if we give full scope to individual incentive and American ingenuity and turn our backs finally and completely on alien philosophies of government."

Outlines Program

Then Bricker listed four steps to be considered in a constructive program:

"First, we must clean our governmental house of the debris with which it is now cluttered and which has been accumulating during 11 years of the New Deal. To clean house we must get rid of needless bureaucracy.

"Second, we must restore responsible cabinet government in Washington. All agencies, boards, bureaus and commissions which are not performing essential governmental functions must be immediately liquidated. Cabinet members must, and under the administration of Thomas E. Dewey will, be chosen on the basis of their qualifications for the job. They will be charged with full authority and they will be held personally responsible.

"Third, the Republican party proposes to end the reckless trend toward centralization of all power in the Federal government. Unless that trend is ended, state and local governments sooner or later will be reduced to provincial administrative units—mere satellites revolving about an all-powerful national planet.

Sees Need for Opportunity

"Finally, the Republican party proposes to create in this country an atmosphere of opportunity for the individual. The one great problem after the war is jobs—honest jobs—productive jobs. We propose to put men and women to work in private industry as promptly as possible after victory. We propose to give special attention to those who have served in our armed forces."

Bricker outlined what he said was the "New Deal record of almost 12 long years" and said its master pattern was embraced in words he said were uttered by "Rexford Guy Tugwell, the New Deal prophet, a year before the New Deal came to power." Those words, he said, were: "We have a century and more of development to undo."

"In spite of this record," Bricker said, "the New Deal now asks for a fourth term. Again it has the sinister support of notoriously corrupt political machines such as those of Hague of New Jersey, Kelly of Chicago, and Pendergast of Missouri. In addition, it has fervent support of Sidney Hillman and his Political Action committee. It is no secret that this committee, including its Communistic adherents, proposes to buy this election with money extracted from the honest and patriotic workers of this country. It likewise is no secret that Sidney Hillman and his committee are now in complete control of the New Deal party.

Hits at Hillman

"Our people will not soon forget the sorry spectacle of the Democratic national convention. It was Hillman and the big city bosses who made the secret decisions that controlled that convention. Nor will they ever forget the President's instructions to Democratic National Chairman Hannegan, delivered in the railway car of the Commander-in-Chief on a sidetrack in Chicago, to 'clear everything with Sidney.'"

Concluding, Bricker said:

"The New Deal has demonstrated that it cannot provide jobs without a war. It cannot maintain free representative government. It will not trust the people. It is time to elect a President who will clear everything, not with Sidney, but with Congress and the American people. Thomas E. Dewey is that man."

BRICKER LAUDS EDITORS OF U. S.

Governor Praises Fight to Preserve Liberty.

Mitchell, Ind., Sept. 9 (A. P.).—John W. Bricker, the Republican candidate for Vice-President, declared today that the people owe "an everlasting debt of gratitude" to most of the editors of America.

"The editors of America," the Ohio Governor said in a prepared speech released by his office, "have performed a great and noble and patriotic service in keeping up the fight for our essential liberties as guaranteed in the Bill of Rights."

Gov. Bricker stopped here en route to French Lick, Ind., where tonight he will formally open his campaign in an address before the Indiana Republican Editorial Association.

Opening bid for Indiana's thirteen electoral votes in behalf of Gov. Thomas E. Dewey, the Republican presidential nominee, Gov. Bricker told his Mitchell listeners that the editors of America know how seriously their liberties "have been threatened and abused and trammeled by an arrogant autocratic bureaucracy."

A Debt to Editors.

"Most of the editors of America," he asserted, "have been true to their trust and have spoken fearlessly to the people about these encroachments. The people of America owe them an ever-lasting debt of gratitude."

The Governor assured Indiana Republicans that throughout his campaign he would urge election of the entire Republican ticket, and added:

"I say to you with all the seriousness at my command that only a Republican President and a Republican Congress can restore liberal, constitutional, two-party government in the United States."

He said the American people had three objectives and added that the Republican party would guarantee their achievement:

"First, they want to win complete victory over Germany and Japan and to bring our sons and daughters home as soon as possible. Second, they want to make sure that these young people and their children shall not be called upon to fight another and even more devastating war. And third, they want to build a post-war America in which there will be jobs for every one, a high standard of living and, above all, freedom and opportunity."

PACIFIC HERO LOST IN ATTACK ON BIAK

MILWAUKEE, Sept. 9—(AP) Major Arthur L. Post, 27, who last year survived a 100 day trek through the New Britain jungles after his plane had been shot down, was killed Aug. 25 in an airplane accident on Biak island in the southwest Pacific, his parents, Mr. and Mrs. John A. Post, were notified today by the War department.

Major Post, who had returned recently to the southwest Pacific as commanding officer of a photographic squadron, was awarded the Distinguished Service Cross last January for obtaining valuable information while lost in the New Britain jungles.

PEPPER REPEATS VIEW OF RUSSIA

Spokane, Wash., Sept. 9 (A. P.). Senator Claude Pepper (D.-Fla.) reiterated last night at a press conference his view that "President Roosevelt would be in a better position than Gov. Dewey to ask Russia to come fully over to our side after the defeat of Hitler."

He said that if Mr. Roosevelt were re-elected there would be "greater hope" that Russia would "take full part with us in the war against Japan."

Mr. Pepper said that the Republicans had opposed recognition of Russia and that President Hoover had "refused" it, while Roosevelt brought it about. He added that "when Russia was attacked by Hitler President Roosevelt extended lend-lease to the Russians over the opposition of the Republican leadership."

Gov. Dewey had been asked today for comment on this interpretation by a reporter of a previous Pepper speech:

That Russia might join the war against Japan if President Roosevelt were re-elected but might decline to do so if Dewey wins.

Gov. Dewey told the reporter: "That would be a most remarkable document. I want to see the text, and if it's anything like you say I certainly shall want to comment on it."

SECOND NIGHT LEAD AERIAL

BY ERNEST AGNEW

LONDON, SUNDAY, SEPT. 10-(AP)-RAF BOMBERS HIT OBJECTIVES IN THE REICH LAST NIGHT, FOLLOWING UP YESTERDAY'S ATTACK BY MORE THAN 1,000 ALLIED HEAVY BOMBERS AND 500 ESCORTING FIGHTERS ON VITAL GERMAN COMMUNICATION AND INDUSTRIAL TARGETS CLOSE TO THE WESTERN FRONT COMBAT ZONES.

THE TARGETS OF THE NIGHT RAIDERS WERE NOT IMMEDIATELY IDENTIFIED, BUT THE GERMAN RADIO REPORTED ALLIED BOMBER FORMATIONS OVER THE HANNOVER AND BRUNSWICK REGIONS.

YESTERDAY'S DAYLIGHT OPERATIONS COST 23 BOMBERS AND FOUR FIGHTERS, A COMMNIQUE SAID.

ADD LONDON-YUGOSLAV XX STREETS

VILLAGERS AND MINERS IN THE REGION BROKE OUT FLAGS AND THREW FLOWERS AT THE 14TH SERBIAN CORPS AFTER ITS CONQUEST, THE COMMUNIQUE SAID.

"OUR UNITS WITHOUT REST MAINTAIN THEIR ADVANCE TOWARD THE DANUBE," THE WAR BULLETIN PROCLAIMED.

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ADD LONDON XX WEAKENED

SWEDEN ANNOUNCED TODAY THAT SHE HAD STOPPED TRANSIT OF ALL GERMAN FREIGHT TO AND FROM NORWAY VIA SWEDEN AND THAT IN THE FUTURE ONLY GERMAN SICK OR WOUNDED WOULD BE ALLOWED TO PASS THROUGH.

TRANSIT OF GERMAN TROOPS AND WAR MATERIAL THROUGH SWEDEN WAS FORBIDDEN LAST SUMMER. NOW, WITH HALTING OF ALL TYPES OF NAZI FREIGHT, THE GERMANS ARE FORCED BACK INTO TENUOUS SEA COMMUNICATIONS WITH NORWAY.

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LONDON, SUNDAY, SEPT 10-(AP)-EIGHTH AIRFORCE THUNDERBOLT AND MUSTANG PILOTS DIVEBOMBED AND STRAFED HOLLAND AND WESTERN GERMANY LATER SATURDAY. THEY DISABLED 53 ENGINES, DESTROYED OR DAMAGED 58 RAILCARS AND 148 VEHICLES, AND DAMAGED 18 BOATS.

IN THE AIR THE AMERICAN FLIERS SHOT DOWN NINE GERMAN PLANES AND DESTROYED FIVE MORE ON THE GROUND. TEN OF OUR FIGHTERS ARE MISSING.

THUNDERBOLTS LED BY MAJ. LUCIAN DADE, JR., HOPKINSVILLE, KY., ACCOUNTED FOR FORTY MOTOR VEHICLES, INCLUDING SIX AMMUNITION TRUCKS, AND FORTY HORSEDRAWN VEHICLES IN HOLLAND.

EIGHT GERMAN PLANES WERE SHOT DOWN NEAR GI

AND FORTY HORSEDRAWN VEHICLES IN HOLLAND.

EIGHT GERMAN PLANES WERE SHOT DOWN NEAR GIESSEN BY THUNDERBOLTS LED BY CAPT. RICHARD CONNER, VICKSBURG, MISS.

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LONDON-FIRST ADD NIGHT LEAD AERIAL X X X HEAVILY DAMAGED."

(AGNEW)

U.S. NINTH AIR FORCE FIGHTER BOMBERS RENEWED THE ASSAULT ON BREST IN DAYLIGHT, BOMBING AND STRAFING FORTIFICATIONS AND GUN POSITIONS, WHILE OTHERS DUMPED SURRENDER LEAFLETS OVER BREST, CALAIS AND DUNKERQUE THE PILOTS REPORTED FLAK OVER CALAIS WAS INTENSE.

MUSTANGS AND THUNDERBOLTS OF THE NINTH HAVE FLOWN MORE THAN 2,200 SORTIES AGAINST BREST IN 15 DAYS. SMOKE COVERS THE CITY DAY AND NIGHT.

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ADD LONDON-(LONG) XX MILES

SOUTH OF THE FIRST ARMY'S POSITIONS, THE U.S. THIRD ARMY, NOW 20 MILES FROM GERMANY, HAS ESTABLISHED FIVE BRIDGEHEADS ACROSS THE MOSELLE RIVER, LAST WATER BARRIER BEFORE THE SAAR BASIN. THREE NEW CROSSINGS WERE DEEPENED WITH TANKS AND INFANTRY IN VIOLENT FIGHTING. A FRONT DISPATCH LOCATED TWO OF THEM JUST BELOW EMBATTLED METZ, THE THIRD FARTHER SOUTH NEAR TOUL.

THE AMERICAN SEVENTH ARMY WHICH CAME UP FROM SOUTHERN FRANCE TO JOIN THE BATTLE FOR GERMANY FORMS THE RIGHT FLANK OF THE ALLIED LINE ALTHOUGH THERE HAS BEEN NO ANNOUNCEMENT THAT IT HAS ACCOMPLISHED A JUNCTION WITH THE THIRD ARMY.

ADVANCING THROUGH BESANCON, SEVENTH ARMY UNITS HEADED FOR THE BELFORT GAP. AN ASSOCIATED PRESS DISPATCH FROM THE SWISS FRONTIER PLACED THEM WITHIN 10 MILES OF THE CITY OF BELFORT, GUARDING THE GAP THAT LEADS INTO THE RHINELAND 30 MILES FARTHER ON. THIS DISPATCH SAID BELFORT WAS UNDER ARTILLERY FIRE.

THUS, FOR THE GERMAN COMMAND THE BIGGEST PROBLEM WAS TO FIGURE OUT A DISPOSITION OF FORCES TO MEET GEN. DWIGHT D. EISENHOWER'S ARMIES, WHICH COULD STRIKE ANYWHERE ALONG A FRONT OF MORE THAN 200 MILES.

A GUESS THAT THE MAIN ALLIED EFFORT WOULD COME ALONG THE NORTHERN END OF THE LINE WAS MADE BY CAPT. LUDWIG SERTORIUS, NAZI MILITARY OBSERVER. HE DECLARED IN A BERLIN BROADCAST THAT THE WHOLE WEIGHT

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OF THE BATTLE IN THE WEST WAS AIMED "UNDOUBTEDLY AT A BREAKTHROUGH INTO THE AACHEN BASIN."

DR. MAX KRULL, A COMMENTATOR FOR THE OFFICIAL GERMAN NEWS AGENCY DNB, CONCEDED THAT GERMAN TROOPS MUST RETREAT STILL FARTHER BEFORE STABILIZING A LINE.

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THE FIRST ARMY, COMMANDED BY LT. GEN. COURTNEY H. HODGES, PLOWED DEEP INTO THE ARDENNES FOREST, REACHING MAISSIN, A VILLAGE 25 MILES WEST OF THE LUXEMBOURG BORDER. IN THAT AREA ONLY DENSE MINE FIELDS AND SPOTTED GERMAN UNITS SLOWED THE ADVANCE OF THE AMERICANS. THE FIRST DROVE 12 MILES EAST OF SEDAN TO ST.CECILE.

ONE BRITISH COLUMN SPED 20 MILES EAST OF LEUVEN (LOUVAIN) TO ST. TROND, 20 MILES NORTHWEST OF FALLEN LIEGE. THESE BRITISH TROOPS WERE ONLY 10 MILES FROM A JUNCTION WITH AN AMERICAN COLUMN WHICH POUNDE UP 10 MILES NORTH OF HUY TO THE TOWN OF FAIMES.

AFTER SEIZING LIEGE, THE AMERICANS PUSHED ON TO THE VILLAGE OF ROMSEE, THREE MILES TO THE EAST. AACHEN, THE GERMAN BORDER CITY WHICH LIES BEFORE THIS U.S. SPEARHEAD, IS AN OUTPOST OF THE SIEGFRIED LINE.

LT.GEN.GEORGE S.PATTON'S FIELD HEADQUARTERS CLERKS AND TECHNICIANS STOOD OFF A GERMAN FORCE WHICH STRUCK BEHIND THE THIRD ARMY IN A MOONLIGHT ATTACK EARLY YESTERDAY BETWEEN METZ AND VERDUN.

THE ALLIES SECURED LANDING POINTS CLOSE TO THE PRESENT FRONT WHEN CANADIAN TROOPS TOOK THE PORTS OF OOSTENDE AND NIEUPORT. OOSTENDE, A FAMED BELGIAN TOURIST CITY, HAS A LARGE INNER AND OUTER HARBOR AND VAST QUAYS AND PIERS.

CANADIAN TROOPS ALSO SURROUNDED DUNKERQUE. POLES ON THE EAST DROVE DEEP INTO GERMAN REARGUARDS COVERING THE RETREAT OF FORCES ACROSS THE SCHELDE RIVER FROM WHERE THEY HAVE BEEN SLIPPING BY BARGE INTO THE NETHERLANDS AT NIGHT.

A DELAYED DISPATCH FROM EISENHOWER'S HEADQUARTERS SAID THAT IN THE LIGHT OF THE GENERAL'S RECENT STATEMENT THAT THE WAR COULD END THIS YEAR IF EVERYONE DID HIS PART, MOST OBSERVERS THOUGHT THE JIG WOULD BE UP WITH THE GERMANS BY EARLY NOVEMBER.

JR&JS503AEW

ADD LONDON-(WERNER) XX EVACUATION

THE MOSCOW RADIO SAID THE OUSTER OF THE REGENTS WAS ANNOUNCED BY DIMO KAZASOV IMMEDIATELY AFTER HE HAD BEEN APPOINTED TO THE NEWLY CREATED POST OF PROPAGANDA MINISTER. A TASS DISPATCH FROM SOFIA, BROADCAST BY MOSCOW, ANNOUNCED THE APPOINTMENT OF THREE NEW REGENTS, VENERIN GANEV, TODOR PAVLOV AND TSVETKO BOBOSHEVSKY.

A DELEGATION OF THREE WAS NAMED TO DETERMINE FINAL ARMISTICE TERMS FROM GEN.FEODOR I.TOLBUKHIN AND SEEK RESTORATION OF DIPLOMATIC RELATIONS WITH MOSCOW.

KAZASOV ANNOUNCED ALL MINISTERS OF GOVERNMENT WHO HELD OFFICE SINCE JAN. 1, 1941 AND ALL DEPUTIES OF THE 25TH NATIONAL ASSEMBLY WHO APPROVED ANTI-NATIONAL POLICY HAD BEEN ORDERED ARRESTED AND THEIR PROPERTY CONFISCATED. #

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ADD LONDON-(HERCHER) XX KRAKOW

DISCLOSURE OF THESE FRESH RED ARMY BLOWS IN ADVANCE OF THE AUTUMN RAINS WHICH WILL TURN THE POLISH PLAINS INTO QUAGMIRES CAME AS OTHER TROOPS WERE PUSHING TOWARD HUNGARY OVER THE TRANSYLVANIAN PLATEAU IN ROMANIA AND RACING ACROSS BULGARIA TOWARD YUGOSLAVIA AND GREECE.

THE BULGARIANS WERE NOT RESISTING THE RUSSIANS, AND SINCE THE SOFIA GOVERNMENT NOW HAS DECLARED WAR ON GERMANY THE BULGARS PROBABLY WILL BE THROWN INTO THE GREAT ALLIED EFFORT TO TRAP QUICKLY THE BULK OF THE 250,000 GERMANS ESTIMATED TO BE CUT OFF IN THE LOWER BALKAN PENINSULA.

NORTHEAST OF WARSAW THOUSANDS OF BIG SOVIET GUNS SLOWLY WERE REDUCING A FORMIDABLE AXIS BELT OF CONCRETE FORTIFICATIONS IN THE

DRIVE TOWARD GERMAN EAST PRUSSIA. A BERLIN BROADCAST SAID RED ARMY PRESSURE WAS INCREASING IN THE SECTOR OF RO7AN, WEST BANK NAREW RIVER CITY 43 MILES NORTHEAST OF WARSAW AND ONLY 34 MILES FROM THE LOWER EAST PRUSSIAN FRONTIER.

AN INDICATION THAT THE RUSSIANS MAY BE MOUNTING A FRESH OFFENSIVE ALONG THE EASTERN SIDE OF EAST PRUSSIA IN LITHUANIA WAS APPARENT IN A MOSCOW DISPATCH WHICH SAID SOVIET PATROLS AGAIN HAD CROSSED INTO GERMANY AND RETURNED WITH PRISONERS.

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WHOLE BATTALIONS WERE BEING TRANSFORMED INTO SCOUTING UNITS FOR THESE RAIDS ACROSS THE SESUPE RIVER, AND THE RUSSIANS WERE EAGER TO GET ONTO GERMAN SOIL, DISPATCHES SAID. BERLIN ALSO NOTED OFFENSIVE PREPARATIONS IN THIS AREA.

AMONG THE PRISONERS TAKEN WERE SOME FROM THE FIRST EAST PRUSSIAN DIVISION, AN ELITE OUTFIT HURRIED INTO THE FRONT LINE TO DEFEND THE FATHERLAND, AND A RED FLEET CORRESPONDENT WRITING FROM THE FRONT SAID "WE KNOW SOMETHING MOST IMPORTANT WILL TAKE PLACE PERHAPS SHORTLY."

A ROMANIAN COMMUNIQUE ANNOUNCED THE CAPTURE BY ROMANIAN TROOPS COLLABORATING WITH THE RED ARMY OF SFANTU-GHEORGHE, THREE MILES INSIDE THE HUNGARIAN-ANNEXED PART OF TRANSYLVANIA AND 18 MILES NORTHEAST OF BRASOV.

OTHER SOVIET UNITS WERE STRIKING TOWARD HUNGARY FROM SIBIU, 80 MILES WEST OF SFANTU-GHEORGHE, AND THE ROMANIANS TOLD OF LOCAL GAINS BY THEIR TROOPS NEAR TURDA, 56 MILES NORTHWEST OF SIBIU AND ONLY 104 MILES FROM THE PREWAR HUNGARIAN FRONTIER.

THE KREMLIN, THROUGH THE SOVIET PRESS AND BY RADIO, CALLED ON HUNGARY TO FOLLOW THE EXAMPLES OF ROMANIA AND BULGARIA IN ABANDONING THE AXIS CAMP AND THUS SAVE HUNGARIAN INDEPENDENCE.

A MOSCOW DISPATCH SAID THE RUSSIANS MOVING ACROSS BULGARIA PROBABLY WOULD MAKE A RICH HAUL OF GERMAN SHIPPING IN BULGARIAN PORTS AND QUICKLY WIPE OUT ORGANI7ED GERMAN RESISTANCE IN THE BALKANS.

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IT IS BELIEVED THE GERMAN HIGH COMMAND WILL LEAVE SOME TROOPS IN CRETE AND ON OTHER GREEK MEDITERRANEAN ISLANDS IN AN EFFORT TO DELAY AS LONG AS POSSIBLE A LINKING OF ALLIED SEA POWER.

TURKEY HAS BEEN GIVEN SHARP NOTICE BY RUSSIA IN THE PAST FEW DAYS THAT SHE IS EXPECTED TO COOPERATE WHOLEHEARTEDLY IN HER KEY POSITION AS GUARDIAN OF THE STRAITS BETWEEN THE BLACK SEA AND THE MEDITERRANEAN.

THE OPENING OF THESE SEALANES SEEMED TO BE AN EARLY PROSPECT, AND WOULD RING DOWN THE CURTAIN ON THE VAST OVERLAND SUPPLY ROUTE OPERATED FROM THE PERSIAN GULF. THE AMERICAN PERSIAN GULF COMMAND, WHOSE ACHIEVEMENTS IN SUPPLYING WAR MATERIAL TO RUSSIA HAVE BEEN IMPRESSIVE FOR MORE THAN TWO YEARS, IS EXPECTED THEN TO BE TRANSFERRED TO THE FAR EASTERN THEATER.

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BY A.I.GOLDBERG

LONDON, SEPT 9-(AP)-ON THIS 96TH DAY AFTER D-DAY, ALLIED ARMIES FROM THE NORTH SEA TO THE SWISS FRONTIER ARE THRUSTING INTO GERMANY'S DEFENSES IN THE WEST WELL AHEAD OF THE BATTLE-LINE ON ARMISTICE DAY, 1918.

BEFORE THE LIES A TORN GERMAN MILITARY ARRAY THAT AUTHORITIES HERE ARE CHARY OF CALLING AN ARMY. IT IS DEPENDING ON A TEMPORARY LINE INTENDED TO HOLD UNTIL THE VAUNTED WESTWALL, WHICH THE ALLIES CALL THE SIEGFRIED LINE, CAN BE MANNED.

BEHIND THE FORMATIONS IN MILITARY UNIFORM LIES GERMANY, BATTERED AND BLEEDING INTERNALLY BUT APPARENTLY MAINTAINING FAIRLY STEADY CIVILIAN MORALE.

AND BEHIND THAT IS THE HARD, FANATIC NAZI CORE THAT IS EXPECTED TO FORM SOME TYPE OF RESISTANCE EVEN WHEN EVERY VESTIGE OF FORMAL MILITARY

3024-18671

DEFENSE HAS ENDED.
THIS GERMAN ARRAY OF IMPONDERABLES IS FACED WITH ARMIES OVERWHELMINGLY SUPERIOR IN EQUIPMENT AND SUPPLY AND WITH AN AERIAL ADVANTAGE THAT APPROACHES UNCHALLENGED SUPREMACY. MASTERY OF THE SEAS LEADING TO THE WAR ZONE AND A HALF-DOZEN OTHER FACTORS ALSO ARE WORKING IN FAVOR OF THE ALLIES.
PRIME AMONG THEM IS THE MASSIVE POWER OF THE RED ARMY'S DRIVE IN THE EAST. NEXT IS THE HATRED THAT HAS BEEN FESTERING FOR YEARS AMONG THE PEOPLES OF GERMAN-OCCUPIED COUNTRIES, AND OF GREAT IMPORTANCE IS THE ALLIED DRIVE NORTHWARD THROUGH ITALY.
INSIDE GERMANY IS AN INCHOATE MASS OF IMPORTED FOREIGN SLAVE LABOR WHICH MAY PROVE A FRANKENSTEIN'S MONSTER FOR THE NAZIS.
THE ARMISTICE LINE OF NOV. 11, 1918, STRETCHED FROM THE REGION OF ASENEDE NORTH OF GENT (GHENT), CURVED SOUTHEASTWARD TO GRAMMONT THROUGH MONS, EASTWARD TO CHARLEVILLE THROUGH SEDAN, JUST WEST OF METZ AND EAST OF NANCY.
THE BATTLE LINE TODAY IS ACKNOWLEDGED TO BE AS DEEP AS ANTWERP, WITH SOME FIELD REPORTS PLACING ALLIED ELEMENTS IN HOLLAND. IT CURVES BACK TO TIRLEMONT AND OVER TO LIEGE AND ROMSEE, THEN EAST OF DINANT, GIVET, MOUZONVILLE, SEDAN, VERDUN AND ACROSS THE MOSELLE AND NEAR METZ AND NANCY. BEHIND IT LIE THE NAZI SUICIDE GARRISONS AT BREST, LE HAVRE AND BOULOGNE, BUT THEIR ACTIONS CANNOT BE ACCOUNTED OF MAJOR MILITARY IMPORTANCE.

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WHEN THE END OF THE FIRST WAR CAME, THE GERMANS DID NOT HAVE TO FACE RUSSIA IN THE EAST. THE NETHERLANDS WAS NEUTRAL, AND GERMANY HERSELF HAD NOT SUFFERED THE SHATTERING AIR BOMBARDMENTS SUCH AS SHE NOW GETS FROM ALLIED AIR FORCES FROM EVERY DIRECTION.
AT BEST ESTIMATES, GERMANY WILL BE LUCKY IF SHE CAN PUT 400,000 MEN INTO THE SIEGFRIED LINE POSITIONS WHICH WOULD REQUIRE AT LEAST 1,000,000 TO HOLD FIRMLY FROM END TO END.
EVEN IF THAT LINE SHOWS ANY SIGNS OF DELAYING THE ALLIES, THEN RECOURSE CAN BE HAD TO THE AIR SUPERIORITY WHICH CAN TURN ANY FIXED LINE WITH BOMBS AND AIRBORNE SOLDIERY.
NIGHT LEAD INVASION ROUNDUP
BY RICHARD KASISCHKE
LONDON, SEPT 9-(AP)-THE BIGGEST BATTLES SINCE THE BREAK-OUT FROM NORMANDY WERE BEING WAGED IN THE OUTPOSTS OF GERMANY'S SIEGFRIED LINE TONIGHT AS THE GERMANS, FALLING BACK INTO THEIR HOMELAND, RUSHED UP REINFORCEMENTS TO DEFEND THEIR WESTERN WALL FROM THE NETHERLANDS TO THE SWISS BORDER.
THE MOST FURIOUS NAZI ATTACKS WERE THROWN AGAINST LT.GEN.GEORGE S.PATTON'S THIRD ARMY ALONG THE MOSELLE RIVER IN THE VICINITY OF METZ, WHERE THE POSITION OF THE AMERICANS WAS "DIFFICULT," ACCORDING TO A FRONT DISPATCH FROM ASSOCIATED PRESS CORRESPONDENT EDWARD D.BALL.
NORTHWARD THE GERMANS ALSO STIFFENED CONSIDERABLY TO SLOW THE ADVANCES OF THE AMERICAN FIRST ARMY UNDER LT.GEN.COURTNEY M.HODGES AND OF THE BRITISH SECOND ARMY UNDER LT.GEN.SIR MILES C.DEMPSEY. THE AMERICANS WERE FIGHTING ALONG THE LAST DOZEN MILES TO THE GERMAN BORDER AND THE BRITISH HAMMERED OUT A NEW BRIDGEHEAD OVER THE FORMIDABLE ALBERT CANAL.
THE GERMANS ALSO ORDERED THEIR WITHDRAWING TROOPS TO TURN AND BATTLE AGAINST THE U.S.SEVENTH ARMY MOVING UP FROM SOUTHERN FRANCE, AND STIFF FIGHTING DEVELOPED AS THE NAZIS TRIED TO HOLD BACK BOTH AMERICAN AND FRENCH COLUMNS DRIVING ONLY 25 MILES FROM BELFORT, GUARDING THE STRATEGIC BELFORT GAP INTO SOUTHWESTERN GERMANY JUST ABOVE SWITZERLAND.
AS HITLER ORDERED REINFORCEMENTS RUSHED WESTWARD HE FACED A NEW THREAT FROM THE EAST AS THE RED ARMY, ACCORDING TO BERLIN BROADCASTS, OPENED A NEW OFFENSIVE TOWARD THE SOUTHWESTERN POLISH CITY OF CRACOW, ONLY 48 MILES FROM THE GERMAN BORDER IN THE PROVINCE OF SILESIA.
(EDITORS: DATELINED STORIES MAY BE PICKED UP AS DESIRED.)

LONDON, SEPT 9-(AP)-THE GERMAN HOME RADIO TONIGHT PROCLAIMED FOR THE INVASION-THREATENED RHINELAND THE SLOGAN "THEY SHALL NOT PASS," MADE FAMOUS BY THE FRENCH AT VERDUN IN WORLD WAR 1.
IN A PEP TALK TO THE GERMAN POPULATION, THE COMMENTATOR SAID THE "GENERAL MOOD IS NOW OR NEVER."
"WORKERS TOIL 12 AND MORE HOURS AND TRAINLOADS OF NEW WEAPONS ISSUE FROM EVERY FACTORY WITHOUT INTERRUPTION," THE SPEAKER SAID. "THOUSANDS OF FANATIC HITLER YOUTHS ARE MOVING UP TO THE FRONT, READY TO GIVE THEIR LAST, SHIRKING NO SACRIFICES. 'THEY SHALL NOT PASS' IS THE SPIRIT IN THE GERMAN WEST."
RQ449PEW

LONDON, SEPT. 9-(AP)-DESTRUCTION OF MORE THAN 300 GERMAN NAVAL CRAFT, INCLUDING APPROXIMATELY 100 "HUMAN TORPEDOES" AND EXPLOSIVE MOTORBOATS, ALONG THE COAST OF FRANCE SINCE D-DAY WAS ANNOUNCED LAST NIGHT BY ALLIED NAVAL HEADQUARTERS.
THE ENEMY EFFORT WAS DIRECTED LARGELY AGAINST ALLIED SHIPPING BUT NEVERTHELESS THE CONVOYS HAVE BEEN REACHING FRANCE AT THE AVERAGE RATE OF 16 DAILY, THE ANNOUNCEMENT SAID.
JS510AEW

LONDON, SEPT. 9-(AP)-ROBERT D.MURPHY, DIPLOMATIC VETERANHOF THE NORTH AFRICAN CAMPAIGN, MAY BE HANDED INSTRUCTIONS FOR ALLIED RELATIONS WITH THE GERMANS UNDER THE OCCUPATION BY GEN. DWIGHT D.EISENHOWER US FORCES AT THE FORTHCOOING QUEBEC CONFERENCES BETWEEN PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT AND PRIME MINISTER CHURCHILL.
MURPHY RECENTLY WAS NAMED AS THE AMERICAN REPRESENTATIVE TO HELP SET UP AND OPERATE THE ALLIED MILITARY GOVERNMENT OVER GERMANY.

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WITH FIVE ALLIED ARMIES MASSING THEIR STRENGTH ALONG HITLER'S WESTERN DEFENSE LINE FOR THE BATTLE OF GERMANY THE POINT HAS BEEN REACHED FOR A CHECK-UP ON THE OCCUPATION AND ARMISTICE TERMS UPON WHICH THE EUROPEAN ADVISORY COMMISSION HAS BEEN WORKING FOR MONTHS.
AT THE SAME TIME PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT AND PRIME MINISTER CHURCHILL PROBABLY WILL GO OVER THE GRAND STRATEGY FOR SHIFTING ALLIED STRENGTH AFTER GERMANY'S DEFEAT TO CRUSH JAPAN.
THE CONFERENCE IS ALSO LIKELY TO CONSIDER THE POSSIBILITY OF PERSUADING RUSSIA TO TAKE SIDES IN THE FAR EAST WAR.
IT WAS RECALLED HERE THAT THEPROOSEVELT-CHURCHILL CONFERENCES QUEBEC LAST YEAR WERE PRECEDED BY BRIEF TALKS AT HYDE PARK.

LONDON, SEPT. 9-(AP)-GEN.CHARLES DE GAULLE HAS RESHUFFLED CABINET, NAMING A NUMBER OF NEW MINISTERS AND REASSIGNING OTHERS, THE PARIS RADIO SAID TONIGHT.
GEORGES BIDAULT, PRESIDENT OF THE NATIONAL COMMITTEE OF RESISTANCE IN FRANCE, WAS APPOINTED FOREIGN MINISTER TO SUCCEED RENE MASSIGLI. FRENCH RESISTANCE GROUPS HAD BEEN DEMANDING STRONGER REPRESENTATION IN DE GAULLE'S GOVERNMENT.
ADRIEN TIXIER, FORMER FREE FRENCH DELEGATE TO THE UNITED STATES, WHO HAS BEEN MINISTER OF SOCIAL AFFAIRS, REPLACED EMMANUEL D'ASTIER AS MINISTER OF THE INTERIOR.
JULES JEANNENEY, FORMER PRESIDENT OF THE FRENCH SENATE, JOINED THE CABINET AS MINISTER OF STATE.
FINANCE MINISTER PIERRE MENDES-FRANCE WAS TRANSFERRED TO THE MINISTRY OF ECONOMY AND FERNAND GRENIER DISCARDED AS AIR MINISTER.
ROBERT LACOSTE WAS APPOINTED PRODUCTION MINISTER SUCCEEDING PAUL GIACOBBI, WHO BECAME FOOD MINISTER. RENE MAYER WAS SHIFTED FROM MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS TO MINISTER OF TRANSPORT.
RETAINING THEIR POSTS WERE ANDRE DIETHELM, WAR MINISTER; LOUIS JACQUINOT, NAVY; RENE CAPITANT, EDUCATION, FRANCOIS DE MENTHON, JUSTICE; AND RENE PLEVEN, COLONIES.
JS1034PEW

(EDITORS NOTE: JUST BACK FROM FRANCE WHERE SHE VISITED BATTLEFIELDS AND HOSPITALS AND TALKED WITH WOUNDED SOLDIERS, NURSES, GENERALS AND SOLDIERS, REPRESENTATIVE FRANCIS P. BOLTON, OHIO, REPUBLICAN, WROTE FOR THE ASSOCIATED PRESS THE SOLLOWING ACCOINT OF HER EXPERIENCES AND REACTIONS.)

BY FRANCIS P, BOLTON

LONDON-SEPT9-(AP)-FIFTY MINUTES FROM A LONDON AIRFIELD TO AN AIR STRIP NEAR CHERBOURG AND THE SOIL OF FRANCE WAS UNDER MY FEET.
WE CAME IN OVER THE HARBOR WITH A VIEW OF THE BEACHES AND THE LOVELY FIELDS OF NORMANDY.

THE HOSPITAL HERE WAS OPENED FOR PATIENTS WEDNESDAY AND IS STILL SETTING ITSELF UP, AS SUPPLIES AND PATIENTS COME TOGETHER. IT DOESN'T MAKE ANY DIFFERENCE WHETHER IT IS A TENT HOSPITAL OR SOME FRENCH OR GERMAN HOSPITAL BUILDING WE HAVE TAKEN OVER -- THE PATIENTS ARE THERE BEFORE THE DOORS ARE OPEN AND THEY ARE BEING TAKEN CARE OF REGARDIESS OF DIFFICULTIES.

AT CHERBOURG WE WERE ALREADY UNLOADING AT A FEW OF THE DOCKS AND ONLY A WEEK LATER I SAW GREATLY INCREASED TONNAGE BEING MOVED IN AND ON.

WE DROVE ALONG ONE OF THE BEACHES INDESCRIBABLY BARRICADED AGAINST HUMAN ASSAULT. YET OUR MEN CAME OVER THEM. THOUSANDS WHO DIED IN THE DOING WROTE A NEW PAGE IN THE GREAT BOOK OF HUMAN COURAGE.

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I HAVE SEEN HOSPITALS OF EVERY SORT UNDER EVERY CONCEIVABLE CONDITION. I HAVE SLEPT ON CANVAS COT IN A TINY TENT WITH THE GUNS OF THE BATTLE OF BREST THE UNDERTONE OF THE NIGHT HOURS. I TALKED WITH WOUNDED MEN IN TRANSIT FROM ONE HOSPITAL TO ANOTHER, MEN ON LITTERS, COTS, AND IN BEDS. I HAVE WATCHED OPERATIONS IN TENTS AND IN GREAT MODERN BUILDINGS ON PARIS SO RECENTLY EVACUATED BY THE GERMANS.

I HAVE RIDDEN IN JEEPS, IN COMMAND CARS AND IN PLANES. I HAVE SLOGGEDTHROUGH NORMANDY MUD IN RAID. I WAS IN PARIS THE TUESDAY AFTER WE WENT IN -- AN EXPERIENCE I SHALL NEVER FORGET. I WAS AGAIN IN PARIS AA WEEK LATER, WHEN GI'S WERE BUYING CHANNEL NO. 5. (PERFUME)

I HAVE SEEN THE TERRIBLE DESTRUCTION OF ST. LO, ST. HILAIRE, AND A HUNDRED OTHER TOWNS.

I HAVE SEEN OUR ENGINEERS MOVING IN TO REPAIR UTILITY ROADS AND COMMUNICATIONS.

WE PICKED UP A PIPE LINE THAT WENT ACROSS FIELDS, THROUGH ORCHARDS AND ALONG ROADSIDES AND SQUADS OF MEN CHECKING IT AT INTERVALS. HUNDREDS OF MILES IT WENT. GAS FOR OUR TRUCKS, OUR PLANES, OUR ARMIES. GAS FOR OUR AMBULANCES. I HAVE SEEN TRAINS BEGINNING TO MOVE IN SPITE OF UNTOLD DESTRUCTION, COAL ESSENTIAL TO PARIS IS BEGINNING TO COME IN OVER ROUTES NOT NEEDED TO GIVE OUR ARMIES THEIR SUPPLES.
MEANTIME I HAVE SEEN PARIS COOKING IN COURTYARDS ON COMMON FAGOT FIRES.

I WATCHED THE BATTLE OF BREST AT CLOSE RANGE AND HAVE SEEN THE MANGLED BODIES OF OUR WOUNDED CARED FOR BY INCREDIBLY EQUIPPED AND SKILFUL MEDICAL STAFFS. I HAVE WATCHED THE GENTLEMESS OF CORPSMEN AND THE TRAINED TENDERNESS OF NURSES.

I HAVE BEEN CLOSE TO THE REALITIES WHERE THERE IS THE WHITE HOT SEARING OF INCREDIBLE ANGUISH AND A SAVING GLORY IMPOSSIBLE TO DESCRIBE. JJ219PEW

FOLKESTONE, ENGLAND, SEPT. 9-(AP)-STILL UNDER SPORADIC ATTACK FROM DYING ENEMY LONG-RANGE BATTERIES ACROSS THE STRAITS, FOLKESTONE SENT OUT AN APPEAL TODAY FOR HELP IN CLEARING UP THE DAMAGE FROM SHELLFIRE AND BUZZ-BOMBS.
"WE ARE BEING THANKED FOR THE WAY WE STOOD UP TO ENEMY ATTACKS IN THESE FRONTLINE TOWNS DURING THE LAST FOUR YEARS," SAID ALDERMAN W.HOLLANDS IN THE MESSAGE TO WHITEHALL. "WE DON'T MIND BEING THANKED BUT WE WANT SOMETHING MORE NOW. WE WANT HELP AND AS QUICKLY AS POSSIBLE."
RIGHT IN THE CENTER OF BUZZ-BOMB ALLEY, FOLKESTONE SUFFERED MORE THAN ANY OF THE OTHER SEASHORE TOWNS. BETWEEN 4,000 AND 5,000 PROPERTIES WERE DAMAGED BY ROBOTS IN ADDITION TO THE WRECKAGE CAUSED BY EARLIER BOMBINGS AND CROSS-CHANNEL SHELLING--TWO MORE SHELLS COMING OVER TODAY.
DY1036PEW

FOLKESTONE, ENGLAND, SEPT. 9-(AP)-THE GERMANS STILL ARE FIRING THEIR COASTAL GUNS FROM BOULOGNE ALTHOUGH ALLIED FORCES HAVE ISOLATED THE FRENCH PORT ACROSS THE CHANNEL.
THE GUNS FIRED SPASMODICALLY THIS MORNING, APPARENTLY AT ALLIED SHIPPING. THE SHELLS FELL INTO THE SEA.
JS504AEW

ON THE MOSELLE FRONT--FIRST ADD BRIDGEHEAD (BY BALL) XXX EASTERN BANK SHORE

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THE ENEMY IS INFLICTING STIFF LOSSES UPON FORCES WHICH CROSSED THE RIVER HERE, BUT THE AMERICANS ARE CLINGING TO THEIR SHALLOW BRIDGEHEAD WHILE THEIR MASSED ARTILLERY BLASTS THE GERMAN FORTS WITH A THUNDERING FIRE.
HARD AND BLOODY FIGHTING IS IN PROGRESS AT EVERY BRIDGEHEAD WHERE THE AMERICANS ARE ENCOUNTERING THE STRONGEST ENEMY RESISTANCE SINCE HITTING THE NORMANDY BEACHES.

THE GERMANS CONTINUED TO PUR REINFORCEMENTS INTO THE FIGHT FOR THIS LAST MAJOR BARRIER STANDING BEFORE THE SIEGFRIED LINE.

THE EARTH SHUDDERED UNDER THE IMPACT OF ARTILLERY BARRAGES BEING FLUNG ACROSS THE MOSELLE FROM BOTH SIDES. WITH THE AMERICANS FIRING IN INCREASING VOLUME AS FRESH COLUMNS OF FIELD PIECES WERE BROUGHT UP AND THROWN INTO ACTION.

30.24-18673

JUST BELOW METZ ONE SMALL BRIDGEHEAD WAS UNDER RAKING FIRE FROM CAMOUFLAGED GERMAN FORTS WHICH WAITED UNTIL THE INITIAL WAVE OF DOUGHBOYS, AND THEN OPENED UP WITH ARTILLERY, MORTARS AND MACHINEGUNS.

THE GERMANS IN COMMANDING POSITIONS ON THE EASTERN SLOPE BLASTED THE APPROACHES FROM THE WEST EVERY TIME A HEAD SHOWED OR A BUSH RUSTLED.

THE INFANTRY WHO FORCED THE RIVER HERE WAS ESPECIALLY SELECTED FOR THIS OPERATION AND ALL HAVE BEEN RECOMMENDED FOR DECORATIONS IN RECOGNITION OF THEIR PREVIOUS EXPLOUTS IN THE CAMPAIGN ACROSS FRANCE.

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LT. COL. KELLY B. LEMMON OF KALAMZAOO, MICH., WHO PARTICIPATED IN ONE PHASE OF THE MOSELLE CROSSING, DISTINGUISHED HIMSELF BY SWIMMING ACROSS THE SEINE AND BRINGING BACK BOATS IN WHICH THE FIRST AMERICANS HAD CROSSED THAT RIVER ABOVE PARIS.

THE INITIAL MOSELLE CROSSING BELOW METZ WAS LED BY LT. NATHAN E. DRAKE OF IRVINGTON, N.J. HIS OUTFIR WAS FOLLOWED BW OTHERS LED BY CAPT. JACK S. GERRIE OF RIPON, WIS., LT. JACK M. BROWN OF DENVER, COLO., AND LT. STEPHEN T. LOWRY OF EAST CLEVELAND, OHIO.

FOUR OFFICERS WERE PROPOSED FOR AWARDS FOR GALLANTRY IN FONTAINE-BLEAU. NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS AND ENLISTED MEN WHO WENT WITH THEM ACROSS THE MOSELLE AND WHO WON CITATIONS UNDER THEM IN PREVIOUS ACTIONS INCLUDED SGT.JAMES CRAIG, LESLIE, W.VA., PFC.CHARLES F.WILDER, COLUMBUS, OHIO, CPL.PAUL A.HILL, CLAIRTON, PA., PFC.ALERIC K. LABBE, FORGEVILLE, MASS., AND PFC.ROBERT J.SPRING, GRAND RAPIDS, MICH.

"WE ARE HAVING A ROUGH TIME OF IT BUT WE HAVE GOT WHAT IT TAKES," SAID CAPT.BRUCE CAMPBELL, LINCOLN, NEB.

THE GERMANS HAD NONCOMS GOING TO OFFICERS' TRAINING SCHOOL AT METZ WHEN THE AMERICANS ARRIVED AT THE MOSELLE. THE SCHOOL IMMEDIATELY LET OUT AND THEY WERE SENT INTO THE LINE.

"WE GOT THREE OF THEM THIS MORNING," SAID WARRANT OFFICER MARCUS REIK, TERRE HAUTE, IND. "I HAD HEARD THEY WERE TOUGH BABIES BUT THESE WERE NO SUPERMEN."

SGT.MELVIN CUNNINGHAM, 20 NORTH TRAUB AVE., INDIANAPOLIS, SAID THERE WAS ONLY ONE GOOD SPECIMEN OUT OF THE WHOLE LOT AND HE WAS BELOW THE AVERAGE AMERICAN G.I.

RW647PEW

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WITH US.S.CAVALRY, SOUTHEAST OF ANNCY X X X SECOND ADD MECHANIZED CAVALRYMEN (BY GALLAGHER) (TOP ON AYE) X X X NEARLY 200 GERMANS.

"I NEVER THOUGHT WAR WOULD BE LIKE THAT," SAID SGT. EUGENE WALKER OF LYNCHBURG, VA., ANOTHER "FOREIGNER."

NOT ALL THE ACTIONS THE CAVALRY WAS ENGAGED IN WERE LIKE THAT, HOWEVER, AS THE GROUP IN THE ARMORED CAR FOUND OUT IN THIS HEAVILY CONTESTED AREA THE OTHER DAY.

THEIR CAR WAS BRACKETED BY SHELLS AND SEVERAL WERE WOUNDED. THE DRIVER, CPL.CASPER HALOT OF PATERSON, N.J., WAS HIT IN ONE LEG, BUT HE STAYED AT THE WHEEL AND TRIED TO GET THE ARMORED CAR BACK TO SAFETY BY DRIVING THROUGH A TOWN. BUT A HOUSE WAS BLOWN IN AHEAD OF THEM AND BLOCKED THE ROADWAY. THE CREW HAD TO SCATTER. CPL. BERNARD GLASSMAN OF 36 WILSON ST., BROOKLYN, N.Y., CARRIED HIS WOUNDED COMPANION THROUGH TOWN UNDER FIRE UNTIL THEY WERE PICKED UP BY A JEEP.

HALET NEVER MISSED A DAY OF SERVICE, ALTHOUGH HE HAS BEEN HIT IN TWO PLACES.

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"MY MUSCLES ARE JUST A LITTLE STIFF," HE SAID WITH A GRIN.

SGT.JOHN MORANO OF PATERSON, N.J., ANOTHER MEMBER OF THE UNIT, HAD A TOUGH TIME. HIS JEEP WAS AMBUSHED AND HE JUST ESCAPED BY JUMPING IN A STREAM AND HIDING THERE FOR FOUR HOURS. THEN HE MADE

HIS WAY BACK FOR MILES TO HIS OWN LINES.

"THIS OUTFIT IS NEVER HAPPY UNLESS IT IS 50 MILES BEHIND THE GERMAN LINES," EXPLAINED SGT.YALE BRADLYN OF 991 CASTLETON AVE., STATEN ISLAND, N.Y.

THE PATROL UNIT IS PART OF A LARGER CAVALRY UNIT WHICH IS OPERATING ON THIS FRONT WITH ALMOST EVERY STATE IN THE UNION REPRESENTED.

THOSE WHO HAVE BEEN AHEAD OF THE FRONT IN THE RACE ACROSS FRANCE INCLUDE MAJ.THOMAS HARGIS, ASHTON, IDAHO: LT.CHARLES E.HARRIS, SULLIVAN, (STATE UNLISTED) AND SGT.WILLIAM LONGMIER, YAKIMA, WASH.: CPLS. JAMES HOW, 320 SOUTH 81ST ST., LONG ISLAND CITY, N.Y.: JAMES J.FEELEY, 175 SPENCER ST., BROOKLYN, N.Y.: STANLEY PADREZA, PATERSON, N.J.: ARTHUR BRAICA, 2070 E. 27TH ST., BROOKLYN: PVTS.JOHN CAFASSO, PATERSON: JOHN ROMAGLIA, 536 E. 82ND ST., NEW YORK CITY, AND JOSEPH PAUNIZZO, 524 MACDOWELL AVE., BROOKLYN.

SEP 10 1944

VS1050AEW

BY WES GALLAGHER
WITH U.S. THIRD ARMY IN FRANCE, SEPT 9-(AP)-THE THIRD ARMY CRUSHED A LARGE SCALE GERMAN COUNTERATTACK TODAY ALONG THE MOSELLE RIVER, KNOCKING OUT 30 TO 40 GERMAN TANKS.

MORE THAN 700 PRISONERS WERE TAKEN IN THE FIRST FEW HOURS WITH MORE STILL COMING IN. THE THIRD ARMY PRISONER OF WAR TOTAL NOW HAS REACHED 78,000. ENEMY WOUNDED IS ESTIMATED AT 68,000 AND DEAD AT 22,000.

IT WAS DISCLOSED THAT THE GERMANS ARE RUSHING REINFORCEMENTS TO THE SIEGFRIED LINE BUT THE NEW AMERICAN BLACK WIDOW AIRCRAFT ARE RANGING INTO GERMANY AT NIGHT, SMASHING THE CONVOYS.

THE GERMAN COUNTERATTACK YESTERDAY CAME DOWN FROM LUXEMBOURG THROUGH THE GERMAN STRONGPOINT OF THIONVILLE AND ATTEMPTED TO CATCH LT.GEN. GEORGE S.PATTON'S FORCES IN THE REAR ON THE WEST BANK OF THE MOSELLE RIVER.

SOME OF THE HEAVIEST AND MOST CONFUSED FIGHTING OF THE CAMPAIGN DEVELOPED WITH EVEN GENERALS FIRING AT POINT BLANK RANGE. WHEN THE BATTLE CLEARED THE WOODS WERE LITTERED WITH GERMAN DEAD AND WOUNDED. HUNDREDS OF OTHERS WERE ISOLATED INTO POCKETS AND THE WRECKS OF 30 TANKS STREWN OVER THE BATTLE AREA.

AIR FORCES OPERATING UNDER ADVERSE CONDITIONS ALONG THE THIRD ARMY FRONT DESTROYED 92 GERMAN VEHICLES AND CUT FOUR RAIL LINES IN GERMANY.

IT WAS APPARENT THE GERMANS WERE THROWING MAJOR FORCES AGAINST THE THIRD ARMY, FORCING A LARGE SCALE BATTLE IN NORTHERN FRANCE WHILE RUSHING PREPARATIONS FOR THE DETERMINED STAND AT THE SIEGFRIED LINE.

GERMAN CONVOYS RUSHING THROUGH THE NIGHT TOWARD THE SIEGFRIED LINE WERE TARGETS FOR SPEEDY BLACK WIDOW NIGHT PLANES.

EVERY LANDING ACROSS THE MOSELLE WAS BEING HEAVILY ATTACKED BY FRESH GERMAN TROOPS AND THE AMERICAN BRIDGEHEADS ARE ONLY A FEW HUNDRED YARDS DEEP.

THE SCALE AND WEIGHT OF THE GERMAN COUNTERATTACK, WHICH IS THE ENEMY'S FAVORITE FORM OF DEFENSE, INDICATED THE NAZIS HAD BEEN ABLE TO REGROUP THEIR FORCES FOR A DETERMINED DEFENSE.

THE THIRD ARMY WAS BECOMING ENGAGED IN THE FIRST FULL-SCALE HEAVY BATTLE SINCE THE ORIGINAL BREAK OUT FROM NORMANDY JULY 25.

JJ9: AEW

BY ROGER D.GREENE
WITH THE BRITISH SECOND ARMY, SEPT. 9-(AP)-BRITISH VANGUARDS FORCED A NEW CROSSING OF THE ALBERT CANAL JUST SOUTH OF GHEOL TODAY AGAINST STRONG GERMAN OPPOSITION. THE ENEMY RUSHED FREINFORCEMENTS FROM HOLLAND TO GUARD THE NORTHERN SECTOR OF THE SIEGFRIED LINE.

IN THE BELGIAN COASTAL AREA WHERE THE CANADIANS WALKED UNOPPOSED INTO THE BIG FORT OF OOSTENDE, THE GERMANS QUIT WITHOUT A FIGHT. A BRITISH HEADQUARTERS SPOKESMAN SAID THE LACK OF OPPOSITION WAS A CONSIDERABLE MYSTERY AND SUGGESTED "MAYBE THE BOCHE COMMAND MADE A MISTAKE."

GH1017AEW

SEP 10 1944

paris, sept. 9--(ap)--pvt. perry snark, 20, a jeep driver who in peacetim

operated a charleston, s.c. garage, was frontpage news here today.

during a c eremony at the arc de triomphe yesterday, he was chosen

as the typical gi w atching the presentation of a plaque

to gen. dwight d. e isenhowe r.

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pvt. snark is "very intrigued" by the ehernal flame under the

arch and by the sabers of the costumed republican guard, the

press reported. it was explained to him that the sabers were not to

"make war, but to make parade."

30.24-18675

snark was charac terized as "tres yanked," a nd the press summa rized gen. eisenhower as "un type formidable," the ceremony was pronounced "okay."

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BY KENNETH L.DIXON

WITH ADVANCE U.S.SEVENTH ARMY TROOPS IN EASTERN FRANCE, SEPT 9-(AP)-THE BATTERED REMNANTS OF THE GERMAN 19TH ARMY ENDED FOUR WEEKS OF FRANTIC FLIGHT THROUGH FRANCE TONIGHT AND PREPARED TO MAKE THE AMERICANS FIGHT FOR A PATHWAY THROUGH THE BELFORT GAP.

THE ENEMY THREW ON HIS BRAKES AND SHOWED UNMISTAKABLE SIGNS OF FORMING HIS FIRST UNIFIED FRONT SINCE THE AUG. 15 INVASION OF SOUTHERN FRANCE.

AFTER A SWING AROUND THE SLOWLY JELLING FRONT BEYOND BESANCON IT WAS OBVIOUS THIS AFTERNOON THAT THE GERMANS HAD BEEN ORDERED TO REVERSE THE HISTORIC ROLE OF THE BELFORT GAP WHICH GUARDS THE CLASSIC INVASION ROUTE TO SOUTHERN FRANCE'S BACK. IN 1870 THE PASS BETWEEN THE JURA AND VOSGES MOUNTAINS WAS HELD AGAINST A POWERFUL GERMAN FORCE FOR MORE THAN 100 DAYS.

AT ALMOST EVERY POINT ALONG THE LINE TODAY PROBING DOUGHBOY PATROLS THAT HAVE BEEN HAVING TO RACE FURIOUSLY TO CATCH THE ENEMY IN THE PAST WEEKS FOUND THE GERMANS SUDDENLY WERE BRACING TO MEET THEM.

THE FIRST HINT OF A PLANNED STAND CAME IN THE THOROUGHNESS WITH WHICH THE GERMANS BLEW ALL THE BRIDGES ACROSS THE DOUBS RIVER AND THEN SHELLED AMERICAN ENGINEERS WHO ATTEMPTED TO REBUILD THEM. THE GERMAN FIRE WAS OF A VICIOUSNESS REMINISCENT OF THE VOLTURNO RIVER CROSSINGS IN ITALY, AND IN ONE INSTANCE THE GERMANS SENT BACK A SUICIDE PATROL TO BLOW UP A BRIDGE THAT THE AMERICANS HAD CAPTURED.

LOOKING THROUGH THE PASS FROM THE HEIGHTS SEVERAL MILES BEYOND BESANCON IT BECOMES OBVIOUS WHY THE GERMANS CHOSE IT FOR THEIR FIRST MAJOR STAND AGAINST THE SEVENTH ARMY. THE TWO MAIN HIGHWAYS MERGE INTO ONE AT BELFORT, AND THE CITY ITSELF CONTAINS MANY HISTORIC FORTS COMMANDING THE PLAIN.

THIS IS BOUND TO BE STRICTLY AN INFANTRYMEN'S FIGHT.

RQ515PEW

BY DON WHITEHEAD

SEP 10 1944

LIEGE, BELGIUM, SEPT 9-(AP)-TWENTY-FOUR HOURS AFTER THEIR LIBERATION THE PEOPLE OF THIS INDUSTRIAL CITY ON THE BANKS OF THE MEUSE RIVER STILL WERE WILDLY ACCLAIMING THE AMERICANS TODAY AS INFANTRY AND ARMORED COLUMNS PASSED THROUGH AND CLOSED IN ON THE SIEGFRIED LINE.

ALONG THE BOULEVARD FRERES ORBAN AND IN THE PLACE ST.LAMBERT IN THE HEART OF LIEGE THOUSANDS OF PEOPLE STOOD AND CHEERED THE TROOPS. EVERY TIME A VEHICLE STOPPED, GIRLS RUSHED TO IT AND KISSED THE OCCUPANTS.

GRINNING, EMBARRASSED DOUGHBOYS AND TANKMEN IN BATTLE-STAINED UNIFORMS WERE HAVING A FINE TIME, AND SO WAS THE CITY OF LIEGE.

THE FLAGS OF BELGIUM, FRANCE, BRITAIN AND THE UNITED STATES FLUTTERED FROM EVERY BUILDING. APPARENTLY THE BELGIANS HAD NOT EXPECTED THE AMERICANS, FOR FLAGS OF BRITAIN AND FRANCE PREDOMINATED, BYT SOME STAR-SPANGLED BANNERS WERE HASTILY MANUFACTURED, AND ONE ENTERPRISING BUSINESSMAN EVEN TURNED OUT SOME PRINTED PAPER FLAGS FOR STREET SALES.

THE GERMANS WRECKED MOST OF THE MAIN BRIDGES ACROSS THE MEUSE BUT AMERICAN ENGINEERS QUICKLY THREW PONTOONS ACROSS THE WIDE STREAM AND THE ADVANCE CONTINUED WITH LITTLE DELAY.

THE SUN SHONE BRIGHTLY TODAY AND THE TOWNSPEOPLE ALL WORE THEIR MOST COLORFUL CLOTHES TO HAIL THE VICTORIOUS TROOPS OF THE FIRST ARMY. THEY LINED THE MEUSE BANKS AND STOOD ON THE DYNAMITED RUINS OF THE BRIDGES, CHEERING THE AMERICANS CROSSING ON THE PONTOONS IN A PARADE OF TANKS, GUNS, TRUCKS AND JEEPS.

EVERYONE AGREES THAT THIS BELGIAN WELCOME IS EVEN MORE ENTHUSIASTIC AND HEART-WARMING THAN THE GREAT OVATION THE TROOPS RECEIVED IN FRANCE.

IN THE SOUTHERN INDUSTRIAL SECTION OF LIEGE THERE ARE ACRES OF GAUNT FACTORY RUINS LEFT BY ALLIED AIR BOMBARDMENT. THIS WAS ONE OF GERMANY'S BIG SOURCES OF LOCOMOTIVE ENGINES AND ARMAMENTS BUT MANY OF THE PLANTS HAVE BEEN IDLE FOR WEEKS, THEIR INTERIORS GUTTED AND THEIR MACHINERY SMASHED AND BURIED IN DEBRIS.

NOT ALL THE FACTORIES WERE SMASHED, HOWEVER. THE JOHN COCKRILL LOCOMOTIVE PLANT WAS UNDAMAGED AND CONTINUED WORKING. TWO BIG STEEL AND CANNON WORKS OF THE REIMS FABRIQUES NATIONALES ON THE OUTSKIRTS OF THE CIT ALSO ARE IN GOOD CONDITION.

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IN THE STREETS OF LIEGE ARE TO BE SEEN TRUCKS WITH SIGNS READING "PRISONNIERS RUSSE LIBERES," THE RUSSIANS, NOW FREED, HAD BEEN WORKING THE LIEGE COAL MINES FOR THE GERMANS BUT YESTERDAY THEY REVOLTED, GRABBED GUNS AND JOINED IN THE BATTLE AGAINST THE NAZIS. WHEN I SAW THEM THEY WERE WAITING TO GET ACROSS THE RIVER TO THE FRONT. A SPOKESMAN SAID THEY HOPED TO JOIN THE AMERICANS IN BATTLE AGAINST THE GERMANS.

THE MAIN PART OF LIEGE IS VIRTUALLY UNDAMAGED AND MANY BUSINESSES ARE CONTINUING AS USUAL. CAFES ARE SERVING BEER, WINES AND LIQUEURS AND DOING A RUSHING BUSINESS. FOOD IS SCARCE BUT THE SHORTAGE IS NOT ALARMING.

DURING THE CHEERING FOR THE AMERICANS IN THE HEART OF THE CITY THERE WAS A SUDDEN UPROAR AND THE CROWD BEGAN YELLING "BOCHE, BOCHE!"

MEMBERS OF THE RESISTANCE GROUP CAME DOWN THE STREET WITH A MAN THEY SAID WAS A BELGIAN QUISLING. THE CROWD JEERED AND SLAPPED HIM AS HE WAS LED ALONG WITH HIS HANDS HIGH OVER THE SADDEST FACE IN ALL LIEGE.

HE WAS TAKEN TO A JAIL WHERE THE PATRIOTS ALREADY ARE HOLDING SEVERAL SCORES OF PERSONS ON CHARGES OF COLLABORATING WITH THE ENEMY.

FOR PEOPLE WITH MONEY, LIFE APPARENTLY WAS NOT TOO HARSH IN BELGIUM UNDER THE GERMANS, WHO KEPT THE COSTLY BLACK MARKET GOING AS A SOURCE OF INCOME.

"THE GERMANS HAD THE MARKET WELL ORGANIZED," SAID MAJ.PELHAM BISSEL OF 270 PARK AVE., NEW YORK. "PEOPLE WITH MONEY COULD BUY ANYTHING THEY WANTED. A SUIT OF CLOTHES COST 15,000 BELGIAN FRANCS (ABOUT $300) AND OTHER PRICES WERE ON THE SAME LEVEL."

DY845PEW

U.S.NINTH AIR FORCE HEADQUARTERS IN FRANCE, SEPT 9-(AP)-AT LEAST ONE PARIS AIRFIELD NOW SERVES AS AN EVACUATION BASE FOR WOUNDED.

FRONT LINE BATTLE CASUALTIES ARE RUSHED HERE BY AMBULANCE AND FLOWN DIRECTLY TO BRITAIN IN A MATTER OF A FEW HOURS.

DY630PEW

BY WILLIAM SMITH WHITE
LIEGE, BELGIUM, SEPT 9-(AP)-MORE THAN 1,000 GERMAN PRISONERS, ONE OF THEM A GENERAL, MILL ABOUT TODAY IN THE STOCKADES OF A DIVISION OF THE FIRST U.S. ARMY--A DIVISION THAT SWALLOWED UP THIS OLD FORTRESS CITY YESTERDAY AND IS POINTED NOW TOWARD THE SIEGFRIED LINE IN GERMANY.
ANOTHER HIGH GERMAN OFFICER WAS KILLED IN OUR THRUST INTO THIS CITXUF A THRUST THAT BEAT THE GERMANS TACTICALLY AS THEY HAVE RARELY BEEN BEATEN IN THIS WAR.
LIEGE THIS AFTERNOON IS QUIET AND THE LAST NAZI SNIPER HAS 33, (8))3$ 94 :-05743$. THERE IS BROKEN MASONRY HERE AND THERE AND GLASS SLIVERS OKTAE

LIEGE THIS AFTERNOON IS QUIET AND THE LAST NAZI SNIPER HAS BEEN KILLED OR CAPTURED. THERE ROKEN MASONRY HT

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LIEGE THIS AFTERNOON IS QUIET AND THE LAST NAZI SNIPER HAS BEEN KILLED OR CAPTURED. THERE IS BROKEN MASONRY HERE AND THERE AND GLASS SLIVERS COVER BLOCK UPON BLOCK, BUT THERE IS NO HEAVY AND GENERAL DAMAGE.
WE ARE OPERATING ACROSS THE MEUSE RIVER ON A PONTOON BRIDGE THROWN IN BY OUR ENGINEERS, AND THEY HAD TO CALL FOR HELP TO TAKE THE PRISONERS OFF THEIR HANDS SO THEY COULD GET ON WITH THEIR WORK.
AT A COST OF PRACTICALLY NO CASUALTIES WE TOOK THE LAST IMPORTANT BELGIAN CITY AWAY FROM THE ENEMY AND CAUSED HIM CONSIDERABLE CASUALTIES ASIDE FROM THE 1,000 PRISONERS TAKEN.
FROM HERE ON OUT IT IS GOING TO BE HARD, VERY HARD, AND THE MEN OF THIS DIVISION ARE AWARE OF IT.
THERE STILL HAS BEEN NO TIME TO ADD UP THE FULL GERMAN LOSS IN MATERIAL IN LIEGE'S CONQUEST, BUT IT HAS BEEN VERY HIGH--A DOZEN OR MORE TANKS, A WHOLE SERIES OF ARTILLERY BATTERIES, AND MUCH TRANSPORT.
THE BULK OF AMERICAN INFANTRY IS COMING UP NOW TO TAKE OVER THIS AND OTHER AREAS WHICH THE DIVISION HAS OVERRUN, AND FROM NOW ON OUT IT WILL BE A CASE OF MUCH CLOSER COORDINATION BETWEEN ARMOR AND INFANTRY, THAT IS, ONCE THE FIRST GERMAN CRUST HAS BEEN BROKEN.
IN LIEGE THAT OLD SONG SO POPULAR BEFORE THEHGERMAN BREAK-THROUGH IN 1940 NOW HAS A REAL BASIS IN FACT. IT IS "WE'RE GOING TO HANG OUR WASHING ON THE SIEGFRIED LINE."
DY820PEW

PARIS, SEPT 9-(AP)-IF YOU PUT THE ENTIRE PARIS LIBERATION PRESS TOGETHER YOU WOULD HAVE THE EQUIVALENT OF ONE LARGE AMERICAN NEWSPAPER---30 PAGES. THERE ARE 15 ONE-SHEET NEWSPAPERS.
MOST OF THEM ARE PUBLICATIONS WHICH STARTED OR CAME OUT FROM THE UNDERGROUND WITH THE LIBERATION. MOST OF THE PARIS PRE-WAR PRESS WITH SUCH FAMOUS PAPERS AS MATIN AND PARIS SOIR DIED OR BECAME NAZI TOOLS WITH THE GERMAN OCCUPATION.
BEFORE THE WAR PARIS HAD MORE THAN 20 DAILIES. NOW THERE ARE 11 MORNING PAPERS AND FOUR AFTERNOON PAPERS, MOST OF THEM ORGANS OF DIFF-ERENT RESISTANCE GROUPS. THEY HAVE NO ADVERTISING.
ARDENT EDITORIALS ARE GIVEN TWO-COLUMN PROMINENCE IN THE SEP 10 1944 UPPERLEFT-HAND CORNER OF THE FRONT PAGE, WHILE BULLETIN-TYPE NEWS IS RELEGATED TO THE REAR PAGE UNDER THE HEADING "LATEST HOUR."
THE NEWS COLUMNS CARRY FEATURE STORIES ABOUT "LES SAMMIES"--THE AMERICAN DOUGHBOYS. SOME OF THE STORIES HAVE BEEN "WITH THE SAMMIES ON A VISIT TO THE EIFFEL TOWER," "HOW SERGT.HOWARD JONES OF NEW JERSEY LIVES," AND "HOW A RED CROSS DOUGHNUT GIRL FEELS ABOUT LIFE."
THE PAPERS ARE UNIFORMLY SERVICED, EVEN IN LOCAL NEWS, LARGELY BY A NEW NEWS AGENCY, THE AGENCE FRANCAISE DE PRESSE, ALTHOUGH THEY SUBMIT ITS DISPATCHES TO VARIATIONS BAFFLING TO PROFESSIONAL OBSERVERS AND EVOKING MUTTERS FROM SOME FRENCHMEN THAT THE PARIS PRESS IS UP TO ITS OLD TRICKS OF FAVORITISM.
DY1040PEW

ROGER GREENE
WITH BRITISH TROOPS ON THE ALBERT CANAL, SEPT. 9-(AP)-A MOTLEY GERMAN ARMY OF PARACHUTE TROOPS, LUFTWAFFE GROUND SOLDIERS, COASTAL FORCES FROM HOLLAND AND REMNANTS OF THE SHATTERED GERMAN SEVENTH ARMY ARE MAKING A BITTER STAND AROUND OUR BRIDGEHEADS ACROSS THE ALBERT CANAL.
FOR THE FIRST TIME SINCE THE GREAT BATTLES OF ANNIHILATION IN THE FALAISE-ARGENTAN SECTOR BACK IN NORMANDY THE ENEMY IS ATTEMPTING DEFINITE ORGANIZED DEFENSES TO GUARD THE FRONTIER OF HOLLAND AND THE NORTH END OF THE SIEGFRIED LINE.
"OUR TWO-DAY PAUSE AT BRUSSELS ENFORCED BY THE LONG ROUTE OF COMMUNICATIONS GAVE THE BOCHE TIME TO DIG IN AND HE IS TRYING DESPERATELY TO HOLD US," AN OFFICER SAID.
GERMANS STILL HOLD HECHTEL CROSS ROADS AND A REPORT HAS COME IN THAT 1,500 GERMAN INFANTRYMEN ARE MOVING DOWN THERE FROM THE NORTH.
BRITISH TOMMIES SUPPORTED BY TANKS CAPTURED BEVERLOO JUST NORTHEAST OF BEERINGEN BRIDGEHEAD ACROSS THE CANAL AFTER A ROARING STREET FIGHT AND PUSHED ON TO BOURG-LEOPOLD, WHICH BEST IS DESCRIBED AS NOW A "NO-MAN'S LAND."
EARLIER TODAY ABOUT 300 GERMAN INFANTRYMEN SLIPPED THROUGH OUR LINES AND SHOT UP BRITISH SAPPERS WORKING ON A BRIDGE BEFORE THEY WERE ROUTED.
BELGIAN UNDERGROUND FIGHTERS STILL ARE BMVMVAGNIFICENT WOV

BELGIAN UNDERGROUND FIGHTERS STILL ARE DOING MAGNIFICENT WORK CLEARING UP ROVING BANDS OF GERMAN COLLABORATORS. JUST A FEW MINUTES AGO I SAW TWO BELGIAN YOUTHS WITH RIFLES SLUNG OVER THEIR SHOULDERS, NONCHALANTLY MARCHING A COLUMN OF 60 SULLEN COLLABORATORS AND FIVE GERMAN PRISONERS.
JS1028PEW

BY DANIEL DE LUCE SEP 10 1944
MOSCOW, SEPT 9-(AP)-SOVIET RUSSIA CALLED OFF HER 99-HOUR WAR WITH BULGARIA AT 10P.M. TONIGHT AFTER A BLOODLESS OCCUPATION OF THAT COUNTRY'S TWO BIG BLACK SEA PORTS PUTTING RUSSIAN TROOPS WITHIN 30 MILES OF THE TURKISH FRONTIER AND WITHIN 130 MILES OF GREECE'S AEGEAN SEA COAST.
PREMIER-MARSHAL JOSEPH STALIN IN THE FIRST POLITICALLY KEYNOTED ORDER OF THE DAY HE HAS EVER ISSUED ANNOUNCED A 100-MILE PENETRATION OF BULGARIA TO THE BLACK SEA PORT OF BURGAS BY GEN.FEODOR I.TOLBUKHIN'S THIRD UKRAINE ARMY. ADMIRAL OKTYABRSKY'S BLACK SEA FLEET AIDED IN THE OCCUPATION OF BURGAS 36 HOURS AFTER THE RUSSIANS HAD BEEN ORDERED TO INVADE BULGARIA.
MOSCOW'S GUNS AND ROCKETS CELEBRATED THE SUCCESS OF THE BRIEF WAR WHICH HAD ACHIEVED THE KREMLIN'S AIM OF BRINGING BULGARIA INTO THE WAR AGAINST GERMANY.
THE PRESENCE OF POWERFUL RUSSIAN FORCES SO CLOSE TO THE BOSPORUS AND DARDANELLES STRAITS IN TURKEY WHICH LINK THE BLACK SEA AND THE AEGEAN CONSTITUTED AN ARGUMENT STRONGER THAN ANY DIPLOMATIC NOTE FOR TURKEY'S UTMOST COOPERATION FROM HERE ON IN THE BALKAN CLEAN-UP OF THE AXIS FORCES.
IF THE RUSSIANS MOVE WESTWARD THROUGH BULGARIA AS FAST AS THEY MOVED SOUTH THEY COULD LINK UP WITH MARSHAL TITO'S YUGOSLAV PARTISANS IN MACEDONIA WITHIN 48 HOURS.
RUSSIAN SPEARHEADS MEANWHILE DRIVING TOWARD HUNGARY BY WAY OF ROMANIAN TRANSYLVANIA WERE ONLY ABOUT 30 MILES FROM THE HUNGARIAN-HELD PROVINCIAL CAPITAL OF CLUJ WITH THE CAPTURE OF ALBAJULIA, A CITY WHERE THE KINGS OF ROMANIA WERE CROWNED. THEY ALSO WERE ONLY AKLBBHWIVMORE THAN 100 MILES FROM THE PREWAR HUNGARIAN BORDER, AND

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CITY WHERE THE KINGS OF ROMANIA WERE CROWNED. THEY ALSO WERE ONLY A LITTLE MORE THAN 100 MILES FROM THE PREWAR HUNGARIAN BORDER, AND MANY NATURAL DEFENSE BARRIERS PROTECTING HUNGARY NOW HAVE BEEN BROKEN. ROMANIAN TROOPS WERE AIDING THE SOVIET DRIVE THROUGH TRANSYLVANIA.
DY911PEW

MOSCOW, SEPT 9-(AP)-PREMIER MECHISLAV GEDVILAS ANNOUNCED TODAY THAT THE SOVIET REPUBLIC OF LITHUANIA, THROUGH ITS OWN COMMISSARIAT OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS, PLANNED TO "STRENGTHEN OUR TIES WITH THE UNITED STATES WHERE 1,000,000 LITHUANIANS--ONE-FOURTH OF ALL OUR PEOPLE IN THE WORLD--HAVE FOUND A HOME."

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HE TOLD RUSSIAN CORRESPONDENTS INTERVIEWING HIM IN WOLND THAT "THE SOVEREIGN RIGHTS OF OUR REPUBLIC HAVE BEEN CONFIRMED" BY RECENT LAWS AUTHORIZING THE COMMISSARIATS OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS AND DEFENSE.

THE NEW FOREIGN AFFAIRS COMMISSARIAT, HE SAID, WOULD DEVOTE ITSELF TO RELATIONS WITH COUNTRIES WITH WHOM WE HAD COMMON INTERESTS IN THE PAST, CHIEF AMONG THEM THE UNITED STATES.

OTHER LEGISLATION PASSED BY LITHUANIA'S SUPREME SOVIET RETURNED NEARLY 1,000,000 ACRES TO 75,000 PEASANTS FROM GERMAN HOLDINGS AND SET UP A FIVE-YEAR PLAN FOR ELECTRICAL POWER DEVELOPMENT.

GEDVILAS SAID THE REPUBLIC CONFIDENTLY EXPECTED TO RECOVER KLAIPEDA (MEMEL) WHERE 32 PER CENT OF LITHUANIA'S INDUSTRY WAS CONCENTRATED BEFORE HITLER SEIZED IT IN 1939.
DY1115PEW

GOTHENBURG, SWEDEN, SEPT. 9-(AP)-SIX HUNDRED GERMAN CIVILIANS ARRIVING HERE LAST NIGHT FROM BRITAIN ABOARD THE EXCHANGE LINER DROTTNINGHOLM WERE GREETED BY TWO NAZI OFFICERS WHO, IN INFORMAL PEP TALKS, APPARENTLY SOUGHT TO GIVE THE IMPRESSION THAT ALL WAS WELL IN THE HOMELAND.

THEY FORMED THE SECOND CONTINGENT OF GERMANS BEING EXCHANGED FOR AMERICAN AND BRITISH WAR PRISONERS AND CIVILIANS. THE REMAINING EXCHANGES FROM GERMANY, INCLUDING 94 AMERICANS, ARE DUE HERE TODAY.
JS508AEW

LUGANO, SWITZERLAND, SEPT. 9-(AP)-BENITO MUSSOLINI, GAUNT AND RAVAGED BY ILLNESS, IS RELIABLY REPORTED TO HAVE CALLED FOR A PRIEST RECENTLY TO HEAR HIS CONFESSION.

THE RPIEST IS REPORTED TO HAVE VISITED THE FORMER DUCE OF THE ITALIAN EMPIRE AT HIS HOME ON LAKE GARDA.

MUSSOLINI'S HEALTH IS SAID TO HAVE DECLINED TO SUCH AN EXTENT THAT HE IS REFUSING FURTHER MEDICAL ATTENTION AS UELESS AND RESORTING TO HYPODERMIC INJECTIONS WHENEVER IT IS NECESSARY FOR HIM TO MEET PEOPLE.
EV738PEW

ROME, SEPT.9-(AP)-NAVAL HEADQUARTERS ANNOUNCED TODAY THE FOLLOWING AWARDS OF THE LEGION OF MERIT TO COMMANDERS OF TASK FORCES DURING THE INVASION OF SOUTHERN FRANCE:

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REAR ADMIRALS FRANK J.LOWRY, CRESCO, IOWA; SPENCER S.LEWIS, CALVERT, TEX.; DON PARDEE MOON, KOKOMO, IND.; BERTRAM J.RODGERS, LOS ANGELES, CALIF.; CALVIN T.DURGI, PALMYRA, N.J.; MORTON L.DEYO, KITTERY POINT, MAINE.

CAPTAINS JAMES P.CLAY, WASHINGTON, D.C.; H.C.JOHNSON, WASHINGTON, D.C. LT.COMDR. STANDLE M.BARNES, CAMBRIDGE, MASS., AND THE FOLLOWING FOR WHOM NO RANK WAS GIVEN: THEODORE E.CHANDLER, WASHINGTON, D.C., CARLETON F.BRYANT, SURSPORT, MAINE (NOT LISTED POSTAL GUIDE).

THE AWARD TO MOON WAS POSTHUMOUS. LOWRY, LEWIS AND CLAY RECEIVED GOLD STARS, SINCE THEY HAD WON THE LEGION OF MERIT IN PREVIOUS ACTIONS.

SOUTHEAST ASIA COMMAND HEADQUARTERS, KANDY, CEYLON, SEPT 9-(AP) ALLIED FIGHTER-BOMBERS, ARTILLERY AND BAYONETS OF THE FIFTH INDIAN DIVISION ATTACKING IN SEQUENCE BROKE STRONG JAPANESE REARGUARD BUNKER POSITIONS IN A TWO-MILE ADVANCE TODAY ALONG THE TIDDIM ROAD.

THIS BROUGHT THE 14TH ARMY TROOPS WITHIN EIGHT MILES OF THE MANIPUR RIVER CROSSING AND CONTACT WITH THE MAIN BODY OF THE ENEMY RETREATING FROM EASTERN INDIA INTO BURMA.
SK955PEW

ADD CHUNGKING - (MOOSA) XY NORTHEAST

IN COASTAL CHEKIANG PROVINCE THE JAPANESE WERE ENGAGED LESS THAN 20 MILES FROM THE SEAPORT OF WENCHOW, ONE OF THEIR MAIN OBJECTIVES.

THE CHINESE DRIVE TO OPEN A NEW BURMA ROAD PROGRESSED MEANWHILE WITH VIRTUAL COMPLETION OF THE CONQUEST OF SUNGSHAN AND CAPTURE OF 80 PER CENT OF TENGCHUNG IN YUNNAN PROVINCE.

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Re137PEW

A118

CHUNGKING, SUNDAY, SEPT. 10-(AP)-THE NATIONAL MILITARY COUNCIL ANNOUNCED TODAY THAT 4,980 CHINESE AND 1,167 AMERICAN AND BRITISH TROOPS HAD BEEN KILLED IN NORTHERN BURMA AND CHINA'S ADJOINING WESTERN YUNNAN PROVINCE UP TO AUG. 15, WHILE JAPANESE DEAD WAS LISTED AT 21,140.

A TOTAL OF 11,171 CHINESE AND 2,925 AMERICANS AND BRITISH WERE REPORTED WOUNDED AND 148 CHINESE AND 331 AMERICANS AND BRITISH WERE MISSING.
JS1030PEW

A U.S.SUPERFORTRESS BASE IN WESTERN CHINA (TOP ON AYE) X X X NOT INJURED. (FARNSWORTH)

TOP GUNNER STAFF SGT.RICHARD CURTIS, NORTH MAIN ST., WILLIAMSTOWN, VT., GOT CRACKED ON THE KNUCKLE BY ANOTHER SPENT FRAGMENT. GEN. LE MAY CRAWLED THROUGH THE LONG TUNNEL TO THE GUN POSITION WITH A FIRST AID KIT BUT FOUND CURTISS UNINJURED.

GEN.LE MAY SPENT THE DAYLONG MISSION ON A FOLDING CHAIR ON THE FLIGHT DECK BETWEEN PILOT LT.COL.JAMES I.CORNETT, ONTARIO, CALIF., AND CO-PILOT LT.GEORGE S.GASTON, 3D, ORLANDO, FLA., AND TOURED ALL BATTLE STATIONS EXCEPT THE SEALED IN GUN POSITIONS OF TECH.SGT. ANDREW D.DORAN, MONTGOMERY, ALA., WHO LED A HERMIT'S EXISTENCE BACK IN THE TAIL.

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OTHERS OF THE CREW WERE NAVIGATOR CAPT. DONALD G.STAPAEY, PINE GRIVE, W.VA., BOMBARDIER CAPT.GLENN MCCUTCHEON, SUMMERSVILLE, WVA., FLIGHT OBSERVER CAPT.DONALD STUMPF, GRAND ISLAND, NEBR., FLIGHT ENGINEER RICHARD V.ARRINGTON, TULSA, OKLA., RIGHT GUNNER TECH. SGT. W.H.MCCONNELL, MEMPHIS, TENN., LEFT GUNNER STAFF SGT.ARTHUR C.DENNEC, ALLIANCE, OHIO.

SW&SB944AEW

ADD U-S. SUPERFORTRESS BASE (FEARNSWORTH'S)

MAJ.GEN.CURTIS E.LE MAY, COMMANDER OF THE 20TH BOMBER COMMAND, RODE THE LEAD PLANE OF ONE FORMATION. IT WAS HIT BY ANTIAIRCRAFT FRAGMENTS JUST AS THE BOMBS WERE DROPPED. GEN.LE MAY, WHO IS A VETERAN OF MISSIONS OVER GERMANY, SAID HE SAW 15 JAPANESE FIGHTERS OVER THE TARGET, BUT THEY "DIDN'T SEEM TOO GOOD," AND HE COUNTED "ONLY ABOUT 12" BURSTS OF ANTIAIRCRAFT FIRE.

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"IT WAS VERY POOR FOR WHAT THEY ARE SUPPOSED TO HAVE THERE AND COMPARED WITH WHAT I HAVE BEEN USED TO LOOKING AT," HE SAID.

RQ5PEW

A SUPERFORTRESS BASE IN WEST CHINA, SEPT. 9-(AP)-A HANDFUL OF JAPANESE PLANESPATTACKED TWO WEST CHINA B-29 BASES DURING THE NIGHT, BUT NOT ONE OF THE BIG AMERICAN BOMBERS, JUST RETURNED FROM ANSHAN IN MANCHURIA A FEW HOURS EARLIER, WAS LOST NOR WERE THE RAUNWAYS HIT.

THEY SPENT MORE THAN TWO HOURS IN THE SOUPY NIGHT SKY TRYING TO FIND THE BASES. ABOUT A HALF DOZEN HEAVY BOMBS AND A FEW STRINGS OF FRAGMENTATION BOMBS LANDED IN THE RICE FIELDS AND THE OPEN COUNTRY.

THE MOST SPECTACULAR DAMAGE WAS AN IMMENSE CRATER IN A CABBAGE FIELD, WHICH CHINESE WORKMEN ALREADY ARE FILLING IN WITH BASKETS OF SOIL.

GH958AEW

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS, SOUTHWEST PACIFIC, SEPT.9-(AP)-AMERICAN BOMBERS AND LONG RANGE FIGHTERS CONTROLLED THE SKIES OVER THE SOUTHERN PHILIPPINES TODAY WHILE AMERICAN WARSHIPS PROWLED THE EASTERN APPROACHES UNCHALLENGED IN SUPPORT OF AIRCRAFT CARRIER PLANE RAIDS AGAINST THE WESTERN CAROLINES.

"OUR AIR FORCE NOW DOMINATES THE SOUTHERN PHILIPPINES," GEN. DOUGLAS MACARTHUR ANNOUNCED ONE MONTH AND THREE DAYS AFTER HE OPENED THE AIR OFFENSIVE THERE ON AUG. 6.

HE BACKED UP HIS ANNOUNCEMENT BY REPORTING A 113-TON BOMBING ATTACK ON MINDANAO WHICH WAS NOT PARRIED ANYWHERE BY JAPANESE PLANES, PULLED OUT OF THE AREA TO BASES FURTHER NORTH.

THE SANTA ANNA SEAPLANE BASE WAS WRECKED. HANGARS, REPAIR SHOPS AND TRUCKS WERE SMASHED AT BUAYAN AIRDROME. FOUR 1,000-TON FREIGHTERS AND FIVE BARGES WERE SUNK AT SARANGANI BAY. A JAPANESE TRANSPORT PLANE WAS SHOT DOWN.

AT PEARL HARBOR, ADM. CHESTER W. NIMITZ DISCLOSED THAT ON SEPT.5, THE DAY FIGHTER PLANES FROM AIRCRAFT CARRIERS MONOPOLIZED THE SKIES OVER PALAU, CARRIER PLANES OPENED THREE DAYS OF ATTACKS WITH 110 TONS OF BOMBS AND NUMEROUS ROCKETS ON YAP AND ULITHI. THE RAIDERS WIPED OUT A RADIO CABLE STATION, ANTI-AIRCRAFT POSITIONS, STORAGE DUMPS AND BUILDINGS AT A COST OF THREE PILOTS AND ONE AIR CREW MAN.

AXIS REPORTS DESCRIBED THE ACTION AS OF LARGE SCALE. BERLIN RADIO QUOTED TOKYO ADVICES THAT 400 TO 500 PLANES POUNDED PALAU ON TWO DAYS, WITH 300 OTHERS SENT AGAINST YAP. SUCH MAMMOTH AIR BLOWS FREQUENTLY PRESAGE LANDING OPERATIONS BUT THE REPORTS WERE NOT CONFIRMED.

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ADD U-S-P-F-H-(WORDEN) RE PALAUS

CARRIER PLANES STRUCK THE PALAUS LAST MARCH. THE ISLANDS HAVE BEEN CONSISTENTLY RAIDED SINCE EARLY JUNE. A RECORD BOMB LOAD OF 137 TONS WAS DELIVERED THERE SEPT. 5.

FAR TO THE NORTH ARMY LIBERATORS BLASTED AIRFIELDS AND INSTALLATIONS AT IWO JIMA, IN THE VOLCANOS 750 MILES SOUTH OF TOKYO. ONE INTERCEPTOR WAS PROBABLY DESTROYED.

OTHER LIBERATORS ATTACKED CHICHI JIMA, IN THE BONINS, DAMAGING AN ENEMY FREIGHTER IN THE HARBOR. PAGAN ISLAND, IN THE MARIANAS, WAS BLISTERED WITH ROCKET AND AERIAL MACHINE GUN FIRE.

OTHER AMERICAN PLANES BOMBED TRUK ATOLL, IN THE CAROLINES, CONTINUED NEUTRALIZING ATTACKS IN THE MARSHALLS, AND HIT NAURU, THE PHOSPHATE ISLAND EAST OF THE GILBERTS.

DV457PCW

30.24-18679

HONOLULU,SEPT.9-(AP)-THE NAVAL COURT OF INQUIRY, INTO THE PEARL HARBOR DISASTER HAS MOVED TO THAT NAVY BASE TO CONTINUE ITS SESSIONS, THE NAVY ANNOUNCED TODAY.

ADM.O.G.MURFIN HEADS THE COURT, WHICH ALSO INCLUDES ADM. E.C.KALBFUS, VICE ADM.ADOLPHUS ANDREWS AND CAPT.HAROLD BIESEMEIER.

THE ARMY BOARD INQUIRING INTO THE PEARL HARBOR ATTACK OPENED ITS MEETINGS IN HONOLULU THIS WEEK. IT IS HEADED BY LT.GEN.GEORGE GRUNERT.

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EA846PPW NM

RIO DE JANEIRO, SEPT. 9-(AP)-MRS.CHIANG KAI SHEK DEPARTED TODAY FOR THE UNITED STATES, THE GOVERNMENT NEWS AGENCY ANNOUNCED TONIGHT. SHE HAD BEEN IN BRAZIL FOR SEVERAL WEEKS UNDERGOING MEDICAL TREATMENT.

JS1034PEW

BUENOS AIRES, SEPT. 9-(AP)-FOREIGN MINISTER GEN.ORLANDO PELUFFO DECLARED YESTERDAY THAT HE HAD A "DISAGREEABLE" REACTION TO U.S. SECRETARY OF STATE HULL'S STATEMENT THAT ARGENTINA FORMED A FOCAL POINT FOR FASCISM IN THE WESTERN HEMISPHERE.

PELUFFO TOLD A PRESS CONFERENCE SECRETARY HULL'S STATEMENT WAS "ABSURD," THAT IT CONSTITUTED A "DIRECT ATTACK" AGAINST ARGENTINA, AND ASSERTED "THERE IS NO FASCISM HERE NOR IS THE GOVERNMENT FASCIST OR ANYTHING LIKE IT."

JS512AEW

MEXICO CITY, SEPT.9-(AP)-DR. BEATRICE BERLE, HIGH OFFICIAL OF THE U.S. HEALTH DEPARTMENT AND WIFE OF ADOLF A. BERLE, JR., U.S. ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF STATE, ARRIVED HERE YESTERDAY BY PLANE TO VISIT AND INSPECT MEXICO'S PRINCIPAL HOSPITALS AND OTHER HEALTH ESTABLISHMENTS. SHE IS A GUEST OF U.S. AMBASSDOR GEORGE MESSERSMITH.

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XZ331ACW

MONTREAL, SEPT. 9-(AP)-JOHN G.WEIGEL OF WASHINGTON, DIRECTOR OF ADMINISTRATIVE SERVICES FOR THE UNITED NATIONS RELIEF AND REHABILITATION ADMINISTRATION, ARRIVED LAST NIGHT TO COMPLETE ARRANGEMENTS FOR THE UNRRA CONFERENCE WHICH WILL OPEN HERE SEPT. 15.

NEW YORK, 9- JAPANESE NEWS AGENCY DOMEI SAID A SINGLE B-29 SUPERF[illegible]S AP[illegible]ER ANSHAN IN SOUTHERN MANCHURIA TODA. IN A FOLLOWUP ATTACK AGAINST THE INDUSTRIAL CITY.

THE SAME BROADCAST, HEARD BY THE FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION, SAID "THE LATEST CHECKUP" SHOWED SIX OF THE "MORE THAN 100" AMERICAN SUPER-BOMBERS OPERATING IN YESTERDAY'S RAID ON SOUTHERN MANCHURIAN INDUSTRIAL CENTERS HAD BEEN "HEAVILY DAMAGED." THE DISPATCH CLAIMED THREE WERE SHOT DOWN.

THERE WAS NO AMERICAN CONFIRMATION OF THESE REPORTS.

BROADCASTS

NEW YORK, SEPT 9--CBS RECORDED TONIGHT A BERLIN BROADCAST WHICH SAID THAT A BULGARIAN "NATIONAL GOVERNMENT" HAD BEEN FORMED BY A PROFESSOR ZHANKOW "TO PROTECT THE INTERESTS OF THE BULGARIAN PEOPLE."

THE GERMAN BROADCAST SAID ZHANKOW WAS PREMIER OF BULGARIA FROM 1933 TO 1936, BUT AVAILABLE RECORDS SHOW NO BULGARIAN STATESMAN OF THAT NAME. HE WAS NOT PREMIER DURING THE PERIOD SPECIFIED.

JP1148PEW

NEW YORK, SEPT 9-(AP)-MAMORU SHIGEMITSU, JAPANESE FOREIGN MINISTER, TOLD THE JAPANESE DIET TODAY THAT "THE PRESENT REALISTIC INTEREST DICTATES THAT JAPAN AND THE SOVIET UNION REMAIN NEUTRAL COUNTRIES."

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THE TOKYO RADIO, HEARD BY THE OFFICE OF WAR INFORMATION, QUOTED SHITEMITSU AS SAING "IT IS OUR INTENTION TO KEEP ON FRIENDLY TERMS" WITH RUSSIA. THE STATEMENT WAS IN REPLY TO A REQUEST FOR COMMENT ON SOVIET-JAPANESE RELATIONS, THE BROADCAST SAID.

WASHINGTON, SEPT. 9-(AP)-THE OFFICE OF WAR INFORMATION AND THE WAR AND NAVY DEPARTMENTS SAID IN A JOINT STATEMENT TODAY THAT RUMORS OF GERMANY'S SURRENDER SHOULD NOT BE ACCEPTED UNLESS CONFIRMED BY GEN. DWIGHT D. EISENHOWER, SUPREME ALLIED COMMANDER IN THE EUROPEAN THEATER OF OPERATIONS.

THE TEXT OF THE STATEMENT: (150)

ZFALSE RUMORS OF GERMAN SURRENDER OR OF NEGOTIATIONS LOOKING TOWARDS SURRENDER HAVE ALREADY APPEARED, AND MAY BE EXPECTED TO BE MORE FREQUENT FROM NOW ON. SOME OF THESE MAY BE INNOCENTLY SPREAD; OTHERS MAY BE INSPIRED BY ENEMY PROPAGANDISTS, WHO HOPE TO CAUSE CONFUSION AMONG THE PEOPLES OF THE UNITED NATIONS AND TO INDUCE US TO RELAX OUR EFFORTS.

"IT IS QUITE POSSIBLE THAT THERE WILL BE NO SINGLE DAY WHICH CAN BE CALLED THE END OF THE WAR WITH GERMANY. INSTEAD OF A SURRENDER IN ENMASSE, THE GERMAN ARMIES MAY GRADUALLY DISINTEGRATE AND SURRENDER PIECEMEAL. IF THERE SHOULD BE A GENERAL SURRENDER, HEADQUARTERS OF THE ALLIED EXPEDITIONARY FORCE WILL BE THE FIRST TO KNOW IT. ACCORDINGLY, NO RUMORS OF SURRENDER SHOULD BE ACCEPTED UNLESS CONFIRMED BY GEN. EISENHOWER. IF SUCH RUMORS, WITHOUT CONFIRMATION, SHOULD BE PUBLISHED OR BROADCAST AS A MATTER OF NEWS, IT IS HOPED THAT MORE THAN USUAL CARE WILL BE TAKEN TO ATTRIBUTE THEM TO THEIR SOURCES."

LT/GW708PEW

SEP 10 1944

WASHINGTON,SEPT.9-(AP)-

THE UNITED NATIONS RELIEF AND REHABILITATION ADMINISTRATION HAS ACCEPTED A RUSSIAN INVITATION TO SEND A DELEGATION TO MOSCOW TO CONFER ON AID TO POLAND AND CZECHOSLOVAKIA, ONCE THEY ARE LIBERATED.

AN UNRRA SPOKESMAN SAID TONIGHT THAT THE DATE FOR THE CONFERENCE PROBABLY WILL BE DECIDED AT THE UNRRA COUNCIL MEETING BEGINNING SEPT. 15 IN MONTREAL.

ONE OF THE CONFERENCE'S PROBLEMS, THE UNRRA SPOKESMAN EXPLAINED, WILL BE TO DETERMINE HOW SOON UNNRA MIGHT MOVE IN AFTER THE RUSSIAN ARMIES HAVE LIBERATED POLAND AND CZECHOSLOVAKIA.

IN EASTERN EUROPE, FOR EXAMPLE, THE BRITISH AND AMERICAN MILITARY AUTHORITIES HAVE AGREED TO SUPPLY THE PEOPLES OF FRANCE AND OTHER LIBERATED AREAS FOR SIX MONTHS PRIOR TO UNNRA'S ENTRANCE.

ANOTHER TOPIC, HE SAID, PROBABLY WILL BE THE QUESTION OF WHETHER THE SOVIET WILL NEED THE ASSISTANCE OF UNRRA IN THE DEVASTATED AREAS OF RUSSIA.

MN1043PEW

(ADVANCE)...WASHINGTON,SEPT.2-(AP)-NAPLES, LESS THAN A YEAR AGO A SHAMBLES OF SUNKEN SHIPS AND BLASTED PIERS, NOW IS "THE FOREMOST ALLIED MILITARY PORT IN THE WORLD," HANDLING 20,000 TONS OF INBOUND CARGO A DAY, THE WAR DEPARTMENT REPORTS.

THIS AVERAGE DAILY TONNAGE, THE DEPARTMENT SAID IN A SUMMARY OF THE PORT'S RECONSTRUCTION AND OPERATION, HAS BEEN ATTAINED DESPITE ESTIMATES MADE BEFORE THE LANDING IN SOUTHERN ITALY THAT NO MORE THAN 5,000 TONS A DAY COULD BE UNLOADED AT NAPLES UNDER WAR CONDITIONS.

THE SPEED AND EFFECTIVENESS OF ALLIED RECONSTRUCTION OF THE PORT WAS SUCH THAT WITHIN THREE MONTHS AFTER NAPLES WAS CAPTURED THE PORT HANDLED MORE TONNAGE THAN THE NEW YORK PORT OF EMBARKATION. IN THE TEN MONTHS FOLLOWING OCTOBER 2, THE DATE OF OCCUPATION, THE PORT HANDLED 5,352,774 TONS OF CARGO.

THE CITY IS EXPECTED TO REMAIN UNDER DIRECT MILITARY CONTROL AS LONG AS ITS PORT FACILITIES ARE ESSENTIAL TO MILITARY CAMPAIGNS, INSTEAD OF REVERTING TO ITALIAN CIVIL ADMINISTRATION WITH THE REST OF LIBERATED ITALY, THE OFFICE OF WAR INFORMATION SAID MEANWHILE.

IN A COMPREHENSIVE REPORT ON THE NAZI DEVASTATION AND ALLIED REHABILITATION OF THE ITALIAN CITY, OWI SAID NAPLES WAS CHOSEN FOR THE REPORT, BECAUSE IT WAS TYPICAL OF THE PROBLEMS THE ALLIES WILL ENCOUNTER AFTER THE LIBERATION OF OTHER EUROPEAN CITIES WRECKED BY THE GERMANS.

AMERICAN MILITARY GOVERNMENT, ADDED OWI, SUMMARIZE THE PROGRESS OF REHABILITATION AFTER THE ENTRANCE OF THE ALLIES LAST OCTOBER 1:

IN THE FIRST MONTH ELECTRIC POWER WAS RETURNED, ALTHOUGH STILL RATIONED; WATER SUPPLY, SEWAGE DISPOSAL, AND LIMITED PHONE SERVICE WERE RESTORED, HOSPITALS WERE REHABILITATED, POLICE AND SOME FIRE-FIGHTING EQUIPMENT WERE FUNCTIONING; BANKS, SHOPS, AND LAW COURTS WERE IN OPERATION AND FOOD AND FUEL SUPPLIES WERE BEING RE-ESTABLISHED.

IN THE SECOND MONTH, POWER WAS ADEQUATE, GAS WAS READY TO BE TURNED ON, FUNICULARS WERE RUNNING AND THE POST OFFICE WAS OPEN.

THE REPORT LISTS "INEVITABLE" INFLATION AS A CONTINUING PROBLEM BUT SAYS THAT THE DECREED RATE OF 100 LIRE TO THE DOLLAR IS EXPECTED TO PRECLUDE DETERIORATION OF THE NATIVE MONEY VALUE. MEANTIME, THE WAR DEPARTMENT REPORTED A PLAN TO ENCOURAGE AMERICAN SOLDIERS IN ITALY TO SPEND LESS THAN 15 PER CENT OF THEIR PAY.

ALLIED OFFICIALS ARE REPORTED TO VIEW THE BLACK MARKET AS "PRACTICALLY IMPOSSIBLE TO ERADICATE" IN THE FACE OF SHORTAGES, AND LACK OF DISTRIBUTION FACILITIES.

(END ADVANCE FOR AMS OF SUNDAY, SEPT.3)

LT359PEW

UNDATED JAPANESE INTERPRETIVE (360)
BY RUSSELL BRINES
ASSOCIATED PRESS WAR EDITOR

(ADVANCE) COMPULSORY LABOR SERVICE FOR ALL WOMEN HAS BEEN DECREED IN JAPAN, AS INDUSTRIAL PROBLEMS GROW SO MOMENTOUS THAT EVEN THE CENSORED PRESS REVEALS THEM.

A RECENT TOKYO DECREE PROVIDES THAT ALL JAPANESE WOMEN BETWEEN 14 AND 40, EXCEPT THOSE SUPPORTING DEPENDENTS, ARE OBLIGED TO WORK AT THE STATE'S DICTATION. THEY MAY BE ASSIGNED TO ANY TYPE OCCUPATION AND MAY BE TRANSFERRED TO ANY HOMELAND FACTORY DISTRICT.

THIS VIRTUALLY COMPLETES THE STRICT REGIMENTATION OF ALL ABLE-BODIED WORKERS, YOUNG AND OLD, WITHIN THE HOMELAND. MEN HAVE BEEN "FROZEN" IN STATE-DICTATED SERVICE FOR YEARS. STUDENTS HAVE BEEN ASSIGNED TO AGRICULTURAL OCCUPATIONS DURING VACATIONS. MORE RECENTLY COLLEGE UNDERGRADUATES WERE TOLD THEY MUST DIVIDE THEIR DUTIES WITH FACTORY WORK.

JAPAN'S DOMESTIC MANPOWER SHORTAGE IS ACUTE. HOWEVER, THERE HAS BEEN LITTLE IMPORTATION OF THE MILLIONS OF LABOR SLAVES FROM THE OVERSEAS EMPIRE, EXCEPT FOR KOREAN MINERS. THE MILITARISTS WOULD NOT TRUST SIZEABLE AND POTENTIALLY HOSTILE MINORITIES WITHIN THE HOMELAND.

FOR THE FIRST TIME SINCE THE PACIFIC CONFLICT BEGAN, THE JAPANESE PRESS RECENTLY COMPLAINED THAT INDUSTRIAL EQUIPMENT WAS BREAKING DOWN AND NO REPLACEMENTS WERE IN SIGHT. SINCE PEARL HARBOR, NEWSPAPERS HAVE BEEN PREVENTED FROM REPORTING INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS. IN THE TWO PREVIOUS YEARS FREQUENT ACCIDENTS WERE CAUSED BY INDIVIDUAL EXHAUSTION OR THE COLLAPSE OF OVERWORKED MACHINERY.

THE PRESS ALSO REVEALED THE RATIONING OF ELECTRIC POWER IN CERTAIN UNSPECIFIED INDUSTRIAL AREAS BECAUSE OF "THE COAL SITUATION AND THE SHORTAGE OF WATER POWER." COAL IS SCARCE DUE TO CLUTTERED RAILROAD LINES IN JAPAN AND MANCHURIA. A SEVERE DROUTH LAST SUMMER IN NORTHWESTERN JAPAN EVIDENTLY REDUCED THE COUNTRY'S EXTENSIVE HYDRO-ELECTRIC POWER, UPON WHICH HER HIGHLY ELECTRIFIED INDUSTRIES DEPEND.

THESE ARE SOME OF THE BASIC PROBLEMS TO WHICH PREMIER KUNIAKI KOISO REFERRED IN PROMISING THE EXTRAORDINARY DIET SESSION THE GOVERNMENT WOULD "MAKE EVERY EFFORT TO OVERCOME BOTTLENECKS" IN INDUSTRY.

PREPARATIONS CONTINUE APACE FOR CONTINUED WAR PRODUCTION AFTER THE ALLIED BLOCKADE AMPUTATES FROM THE EMPIRE THE RICH OIL, TIN AND RUBBER AREAS OF THE SOUTHWEST. ONE MEASURE WAS THE CREATION OF TWO HUGE SYNTHETIC OIL COMBINES TO MEET A "CRYING NEED" FOR THAT PRODUCT.

JAPAN IS RACING AGAINST TIME TO EXPLOIT HER STOLEN EMPIRE.

(END ADVANCE FOR SUNDAY AMS, SEPT. 10--MOVED SEPT. 8)
HW1101PPW NM

UNDATED BULGARIA
BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

THE SOFIA RADIO ANNOUNCED TODAY THAT FORMER PREMIER KIMON GEORGIEV HAD TAKEN OVER THE PREMIERSHIP OF BULGARIA FROM KONSTANTIN MURAVIEV AND FORMED A NEW GOVERNMENT.

THE BROADCAST, REPORTED BY THE FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION, GAVE NO EXPLANATION OF THE SHIFT. MURAVIEV'S CABINET YESTERDAY DECLARED WAR ON GERMANY AFTER REQUESTING AN ARMISTICE FROM RUSSIA.

GEORGIEV BECAME PREMIER IN 1934 FOLLOWING A COUP D'ETAT BUT RIGHTIST OPPOSITION FORCED HIM TO RESIGN A YEAR LATER. AFTER THE PRO-NAZI GOVERNMENT DECLARED WAR ON THE UNITED STATES AND BRITAIN, HE WAS REPORTED TO HAVE BEEN ARRESTED BECAUSE HE OPPOSED COLLABORATION WITH THE NAZIS.

UNDATED GERMAN (100)
BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

THE GERMAN HIGH COMMAND INDICATED TODAY THAT ALLIED FORCES HAD PENETRATED THE DEFENSES OF LE HAVRE ON THE SEINE, DECLARING THAT 29 ALLIED TANKS AND ARMORED CARS HAD BEEN DESTROYED "IN LE HAVRE FORTIFICATIONS."

THE COMMUNIQUE, RECORDED IN NEW YORK BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS, SAID STRONG FORCES FROM THE SEVENTH ARMY MOVING UP FROM THE MEDITERRANEAN WERE TRYING TO PENETRATE TO THE "DOOR OF BURGUNDY"--THE BELFORT GAP.

THE GERMAN RADIO SAID THE WESTERN FRONT SITUATION WAU BECOMING "MORE TENSE," WITH BOTH SIDES CLOSING UP AND BRINGING IN REINFORCEMENTS, AND THAT NEWLY FORMED GERMAN DIVISIONS WERE UNDERGOING LAST MINUTE TRAINING TO ESTABLISH SPECIAL "TANK SHOCK COLUMNS."

30.24-18681

UNDATED WAR COMPARISON

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

ALLIED ARMIES WERE DRIVING SATURDAY ON THE SIEGFRIED LINE, JUST AS BRITISH, FRENCH AND AMERICANS OF ANOTHER GENERATION WERE STRIKING FOR ANOTHER TEUTON LAST-DITCH DEFENSE 26 YEARS AGO--THE HINDENBURG LINE.

SEP 101944

IN THIS SECOND GREAT WAR, THE GERMANS ARE THROWING IN FRESH DIVISIONS FROM GERMANY. TWENTY-SIX YEARS AGO THEY ALSO WERE THROWING IN FRESH DIVISIONS, BUT FRENCH, BRITISH AND AMERICANS WERE MOVING AHEAD, JUST AS THEY ARE NOW.

THE AMERICANS WERE IN A TIGHT SPOT ON THAT SEPT. 9 OF 1918. ON THEIR SECTOR NORTHEAST OF SOISSONS THEY WERE ADVANCING IN THE FACE OF WITHERING MACHINEGUN FIRE.

NOW SOME OF THEIR SONS ARE IN A TIGHT SPOT. ABOUT 160 MILES BEYOND THIS WORLD WAR 1 BATTLEFIELD, THE U.S. THIRD ARMY IS ADVANCING ACROSS THE MOSELLE RIVER SOUTH OF METZ IN THE FACE OF BITTER ARTILLERY FIRE.

SEP 101944

**PEW

EUROPEAN WAR FLASHBACK
BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

SEPT. 10,1918--IN THE FACE OF STIFFENED ENEMY RESISTANCE IN WHICH ARTILLERY WAS BROUGHT INTO FULL PLAY, THE FRENCH TIGHTENED THEIR GRIP ON THE APPROACHES TO ST.QUENTIN AND LA FERE WITH A THREE AND A HALF MILE ADVANCE WHILE THE BRITISH PROGRESSED STEADILY THROUGH SOFT MUD AND RAIN.

SEPT. 10,1940--GERMAN PLANES DROPPED BOMBS ON THE LONDON AREA FOR EIGHT HOURS AND 24 MINUTES. THE WORST DAMAGED AREA WAS THAT AROUND ST.PAUL'S AND OLD BAILEY. TRUCKLOADS OF CANNED FOOD WERE SENT INTO ONE EAST LONDON AREA TO FEED THOSE WO HAD NO MEANS OF PREPARING THEIR OWN DINNERS. BRITISH PLANES BOMBED BERLIN.

DY847PEW

NIGHT LEAD THE ROAD TO BERLIN
Y THE ASSOCIATED PRESS
. RUSSIAN FRONT: 312 MILES (FROM OUTSIDE PULTUSK)
2. WESTERN FRONT: 355 MILES (FROM LIEGE)
3. EASTERN FRANCE: 460 MILES (FROM POINT BETWEEN BESANCON AND ELFORT)
4. ITALIAN FRONT: 583 MILES (FROM BELOW RIMINI)

SEP 101944

SK&PS&DY956PEW

FOUR YEARS AGO TODAY
BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

SEPT 9, 1940--NAZI PLANES MAKE A MASS ATTACK ON THE LONDON AREA, ONE TIME BOMB DROPPING INTO THE GARDEN OF BUCKINGHAM PALACE. U.S. LETS CONTRACTS FOR 200 WARSHIPS.

BZ550AEW

NOTE TO MEMBERS (FOR PUBLICATION IF DESIRED)

AS THE WAR IN EUROPE MOVES TOWARD ITS CLIMAX, THE NUMBER AND VARIETY OF PEACE FEELERS, RUMORS OF PENDING NEGOTIATIONS OR REPORTS OF GERMAN CAPITULATION WILL INCREASE. THE ASSOCIATED PRESS RECOGNIZES AND ACCEPTS THE HEAVIER RESPONSIBILITY THIS SITUATION IMPOSES UPON ITS STAFF, AT HOME AND ABROAD.

GERMANY IS STILL FIGHTING A PROPAGANDA WAR AS WELL AS A MILITARY WAR--OBVIOUSLY IN DESPERATION BUT PRESUMABLY TO A FINISH. AMERICA AND HER ALLIES IN THIS WORLD STRUGGLE CAN PROCEED, AT THIS CRITICAL STAGE, ON NO ASSUMPTION OTHER THAN THAT THE ENEMY IS EMPLOYING EVERY AVAILABLE WEAPON IN A STRUGGLE TO POSTPONE DISASTER.

CONSEQUENTLY IT MUST BE REALIZED BY THE AMERICAN PUBLIC, AS IT IS UNDERSTOOD BY AMERICAN NEWSPAPERMEN GENERALLY AND WAR CORRESPONDENTS PARTICULARLY, THAT THERE WILL BE MANY ATTEMPTS BY GERMAN PROPAGANDISTS TO MISLEAD ALLIED LEADERS OR CONFUSE THE PUBLIC WHICH, IN THIS COUNTRY, ENJOYS THE GREATEST MEASURE OF FREEDOM AND ACCESS TO INFORMATION OF ANY NATION. IRRESPONSIBLE SOURCES MAY ALSO SPREAD FALSE RUMORS.

A PURPORTED BRUSSELS BROADCAST OF GERMAN SURRENDER, HEARD ON SEPTEMBER 5, ILLUSTRATES THE TYPE OF RUMOR CALCULATED TO CAUSE CONFUSION IN ALLIED RANKS OR TO AROUSE PREMATURE HOPES OF AN EARLY END TO EUROPEAN HOSTILITIES. THE ASSOCIATED PRESS, IN TRANSMITTING THIS, CAREFULLY QUALIFIED IT AND STRIPPED IT OF ALL ALARMIST ASPECTS.

SUCH REPORTS, FROM WHATEVER SOURCE, ARE SUBJECT TO THE UTMOST SCRUTINY, CHECKED SCRUPULOUSLY AS TO ORIGINS, AND CAREFULLY QUALIFIED BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS BEFORE BEING TREATED AS NEWS. BY APPLICATION OF SUCH SAFEGUARDS, THE ASSOCIATED PRESS BELIEVES THE AMERICAN PUBLIC MAY BE KEPT FULLY INFORMED AND AT THE SAME TIME ENABLED TO SEPARATE RUMOR FROM FACT. IT BELIEVES THAT READERS OF AMERICAN NEWSPAPERS, SO ENLIGHTENED, WILL BE FORTIFIED TO DISCOUNT ENEMY-INSPIRED PROPAGANDA OR COMBAT RUMOR-MONGERING.

THE FIRST NEWS OF A GERMAN SURRENDER OR DECISIVE DEVELOPMENTS IN THE EUROPEAN WAR MAY COME FROM SUPREME ALLIED HEADQUARTERS OR OTHER HIGH AUTHORITY. ALLIED AUTHORITIES ARE WELL AWARE OF THE POSSIBLE DAMAGING EFFECTS OF FALSE OR MISLEADING RUMORS. THEY HAVE GIVEN ASSURANCES THAT IN SPITE OF NEWS SUPPRESSION NECESSITATED BY MILITARY OPERATIONS OR OTHER VITAL SECURITY CONSIDERATIONS, EVERY EFFORT WILL BE MADE TO PREVENT MISLEADING SPECULATION AND AVOID FALSE ALARMS.

THE A.P. 9/9/44

JS359AEW

Americans Shell Germany, Enter Luxemburg; Churchill in Canada for Roosevelt Meeting;

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Churchill in Quebec, Awaits Talk with FDR

WILLIAM L. BEALE

Top British, U. S. Military Chiefs Reach Scene for Conferences.

QUEBEC, Sept. 10—(AP) Prime Minister Churchill arrived in Canada by ship today and is coming to Quebec to meet President Roosevelt in a victory conference packed with gold-braid commanders assigned to crush final German resistance and speed the Allied onslaught against Japan.

Official confirmation of this much-rumored meeting was made late this afternoon in the historic Chateau Frontenac hotel following Churchill's arrival at Halifax. The President, the Prime Minister and top Allied commanders met here a year ago.

OWI Announces Arrival

The Canadian and American Offices of War Information announced that Churchill was in Canada again, accompanied by Mrs. Churchill and the military and naval leaders who have directed Britain's successful war against Germany.

Churchill, wearing his Trinity House uniform and flourishing his cigar, led a crowd in song at the [illegible] during the hour between the time of his arrival and the departure for Quebec of the two special trains carrying his party.

The time of Mr. Roosevelt's arrival was not made known, nor was the make-up of his official staff. But the military corps accompanying Churchill, by their presence, stressed the war—emphasis of their talks—even though past Roosevelt-Churchill meetings have disregarded all fixed agenda.

Canadian Prime Minister W. L. Mackenzie King arrived here tonight from Ottawa to act as host to Churchill and Roosevelt. It was said officially that although the meeting primarily was one between the British Prime Minister and the President, King, as last year, was expected to confer with them frequently.

Comes with Military Heads

Britain's Prime Minister brought with him the First Sea Lord, Admiral Sir Andrew Cunningham; Lord Leathers, minister of transport—a first consideration in the tremendous distances of supplying troops fighting Japan—and Maj. Gen. R. E. Laycock, who succeeded Lord Louis Mountbatten as Britain's commando chief. A year ago here, Mountbatten was named chief of the southeast Asia command.

But beneath the uniforms was a generally accepted report that Europe's economic chaos would not be overlooked when Churchill and Roosevelt sit down together.

It was made clear also that Premier Stalin, whose armies tramp triumphantly through the Balkans, was absent only on the explanation of more pressing business.

A year ago when Mrs. Churchill accompanied the Prime Minister to Canada she visited the Roosevelt home at Hyde Park, N. Y. British-Canadian sources here declined any specific information on her plans this trip.

The announcement released here, where the two Allied chieftains are to confer, said:

"Mr. Churchill has arrived in Canada, accompanied by Lord Leathers, minister of war transport, Lord Cherwell, paymaster-general, and the British chiefs of staff. Mrs. Churchill and Lord Moran are also traveling with the Prime Minister.

British Chiefs of Staff

"The British chiefs of staff are: 'First Sea Lord, Admiral of the Fleet Sir Andrew Cunningham, Bart. GCB, DSO.

"Chief of the Imperial General Staff, Field Marshal Sir Alan F. Brooke, GCB, DSO.

"Chief of the Air Staff, Marshal of the Royal Air Force Sir Charles Portal, GCB, DSO, MC.

"In addition to the chiefs of staff, Major-General R. E. Laycock, DSO, chief of the combined operations command, and General Sir Hastings L. Ismay, KCB, DSO, chief of staff to the Prime Minister as Minister of Defense, are with the party."

Lord Moran is the personal physician to the Prime Minister.

The ancient Chateau Frontenac was reserved for the official parties of the visiting leaders.

In nearby resort hotels newspapermen and photographers were quartered.

The Far East is expected to figure prominently in their discussion. In authoritative sources it was reported that Mr. Churchill had suggested the conference primarily as a means of stressing Britain's intention to fulfill to the hilt her promises that Japan will be crushed utterly.

But European war problems also clamor for consideration.

They include:

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1—The military government of Germany after her armies are defeated.

World Peace Problems

2—The still-hazy outline of the organization to direct Europe's rule between V-day and creation of a permanent peace organization such as that now being sketched at Dumbarton Oaks.

3—The manifold economic troubles inherent in war-torn nations.

In the Pacific, the United States Navy has built up a tremendous power, carefully directed at crushing Japan. The Navy counts its campaign months ahead of schedule. Britain's best effort may well be directed toward cleaning out the Malay peninsula and the Dutch East Indies possessions.

The press conference was held by officials of the U. S. and Canadian Boards of War Information.

A separate party of British representatives came from Washington for the meeting. It included Field Marshal Sir John Dill, chief British representative for the combined chiefs of staff at Washington; Admiral Sir Percy L. H. Noble, head of the British Naval delegation at Washington, Lieut. Gen. Gordon Macready, chief of the British army staff at Washington, and Air Marshal Sir William L. Welsh, head of the RAF delegation at Washington.

The Canadian chiefs of staff will be present in Quebec, a Canadian official said, "as a matter of courtesy."

As to Soviet participation in the sessions, Canadian officials said: "There is no word. Nothing I know indicates they will be here." There also was no indication that Chinese representatives would be present.

Eden Might Join Parley

It was understood that Anthony Eden, British Foreign Secretary, would join the conference later and that Cordell Hull, U. S. Secretary of State, also would be here.

Planes and trains brought officers and advisers to Quebec all day. Among the arrivals were the American chief of staff, Gen. George C. Marshal, Army; Gen. H. H. Arnold, Air; Admiral Ernest King, Navy and Rear Admiral William D. Leahy, chief of staff to President Roosevelt.

There was wide unofficial speculation as to the nature of the discussion.

One general belief was that a main subject would be plans to bring about an early end to the fighting in Europe without departing too far from the "unconditional surrender" edict of the Casablanca conference.

The Canadian Press said it was believed that declaration might be revised if it seemed necessary to save further sacrifice of Allied lives in fighting an already beaten enemy. In some quarters there was a belief that the unconditional surrender demand might stand in the way of an appeal to Germany that might lead to an armistice, the Canadian Press added.

"Discussion on the transfer of forces from Europe to the Far East probably would cover naval, land and air forces and perhaps would be confined only to a broad study of the problem with agreement on the percentage of such forces to be provided by the British commonwealth and the United States," continued the Canadian Press.

May Fight Against Japs

"Canadian participation in the war against Japan has often been forecast in recent months and Prime Minister MacKenzie King has said repeatedly that the dominion will be in the war until Japan is knocked out. Mr. King's presence in Quebec would make available to the visiting war leaders the official Canadian view on what this country can provide in the way of naval, land and air strength."

These additional possible subjects for discussion were listed:

1. Interim reports from the Dumbarton Oaks post-war security conference.

2. The status of various nations at the peace table following the conclusion of the war in Europe—and more particularly the status of France.

3. How quickly the transfer of major forces from Europe to the Far East can be accomplished after Germany falls.

4. The extent of demobilization which might be carried out when Germany is defeated, without jeopardizing prosecution of the war in the Pacific area.

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QUEBEC MAY BECOME WORLD PEACE CENTER

H. C. CASSIDY

QUEBEC, Sept. 10.—(AP) The choice of Quebec as scene of the forthcoming Churchill - Roosevelt conference stimulated Canadian hopes today that this country would be a postwar diplomatic center—perhaps the seat of the future international security organization.

Canadian authorities pointed out this city has been selected twice for a conference of major significance and commented "Canada could indeed become the diplomatic center of the world after the war, in view of its incomparable position as a member of the British Commonwealth of Nations in America."

"That, perhaps," these authorities said, "that Canada would be acceptable as a seat of the new League of Nations, both to Great Britain, since it is a member of the Commonwealth, and to the United States, since Canada is in America."

Whether the Canadians had received any formal United States or English encouragement in this view could not be determined immediately since the leading delegates to the coming conference had not arrived today in Quebec.

30.24-18683

American First Army Links With British 2d

SEP 1 1944

Yanks Probe Within 8½ Miles of German Border, 10 Miles of Dutch—Nazis Bring Troops From Denmark—Drive In Ardennes Progresses—Canadians in Zeebrugge.

By William F. Boni

SUPREME HEADQUARTERS ALLIED EXPEDITIONARY FORCE, Monday, Sept. 11 (AP)—Artillerymen of the American First Army in Belgium fired their first shots onto German soil near Aachen at 3:30 P. M., Sunday as other First Army units formed a juncture with the British Second Army on the Albert canal above Hasselt.

American Army patrols are within 8 1-2 miles of the German and Dutch frontiers. Liberation for Luxembourg approached as a field dispatch to American Third Army Headquarters unofficially reported the entry of U. S. troops into the Duchy's capital. Other Americans pressed deeper into the Ardennes forest toward the Siegfried Line.

Swift Moving Advances

It was another day of swift-moving advances for the First Army commanded by Lt. Gen. Courtney H. Hodges which up until midnight Saturday had taken 168,047 prisoners since D-day. From no single sector of the wide advance was there any indication of a serious check to First Army forces, which are rapidly closing in to deliver the Allies' first massive blow against the Reich's western defense line.

The American First Army also captured the city of Verviers, east of Liege, and Supreme Headquarters confirmed the entry of Canadian patrols into Zeebrugge, which took them within three miles of the Netherlands frontier.

Verviers is 15 miles east of Liege.

Big Guns Can Reach Germany

Associated Press Correspondent Don Whitehead reported from his post with the U. S. First Army near the German frontier that American artillerymen have wheeled their big guns within range of the German frontier today in preparation for the First Army's drive to smash through the Siegfried line. American infantry and tanks are standing only a few miles from the Siegfried forts and anti-tank defenses, the only great barrier between the Allied armies and Germany itself.

In the latest fighting east of Antwerp where Lt. Gen. Sir Miles C. Dempsey's British Second Army men, aided by a Dutch brigade, are fighting their way toward Holland it has been reported German troops were brought in from Denmark to aid in staving off an invasion of the Reich.

Enemy Casualties Total 700,000

(A SHEAF spokesman in an ABSIE broadcast recorded by CBS, reported Allied forces in France and eBlgium "have killed, wounded or taken prisoner a total of 700,000 Germans since the Allied landings in Normandy.")

The British Second Army captured 12,135 prisoners in three days.

A field dispatch from Third Army headquarters reported without confirmation the entry into the city of Luxembourg, lying in the southern section of the tiny duchy overrun by Germans in 1940, but it followed closely an official announcement that Americans had crossed the Luxembourg border.

(The Germans declared the Americans had launched a great drive all along a 60-mile front from east of Liege to the southern border of Luxembourg aimed at piercing the heart of the industrial Rhineland.)

To the north of Luxembourg, the First Army unmasked a powerful offensive which rolled east 14 miles to within 12 miles of the Siegfried line fortress of Aachen, gateway to the Rhineland and Berlin, 340 miles beyond, without a serious check.

On the northern reaches of the front both Americans and British were on the march toward the Dutch frontier, Lt. Gen. Courtney H. Hodges' First Army tanks and infantry were 8 1-2 miles from the border and the British were ten miles, or less, away.

So sweeping was the First Army advance that American shells now may be bursting on German territory for the first time in history, seeking out the belt of pill boxes that mark advanced positions of the Siegfried Line.

The U. S. Third Army, attacking along the Moselle river on the southern front facing the Saar basin, was putting armor and infantry across the stream as the battle raged with mounting intensity around Toul.

New Crossing at Metz

A new and sixth crossing was forced south of Metz, but the Germans were fighting back hard and efforts to expand the bridgeheads made little progress and American losses were considerable.

Whether the First Army or the Third entered Luxembourg was not disclosed for security reasons, nor was the point of entry.

In northern Belgium, the British gouged out gains across the Albert canal at two bridgeheads and two other American armies were engaged in heavy slugging matches, which pinned down German forces along the southern stretches of the flaming 400-mile battlefront.

The British were fighting in the streets of Geel (Gheel), two miles north of their bridgehead 25 miles east of Antwerp. To the east they were engaged in a stiff battle around Hechtel after a four-mile push east of Bourgleopold. They were approximately 20 miles from the German frontier on the road around Kleve, the northern anchor of the Siegfried line.

Cut Through Fresh Nazi Forces

The First Army's drive toward Aachen cut through fresh German forces under orders from Adolf Hitler to stand or die, and it was adding to its total bag of prisoners, which now stands at 165,089.

The Americans reached Limbourg, which is 12 miles southwest of Aachen and 8 1-2 miles from the German frontier. They now may be grappling with the enemy in his Siegfried line outposts, since these are known to extend well before the city.

These forces were within four miles of Eupen, Belgium, which the Nazi dictator incorporated into the Reich by decree in 1940.

Along this front the German fortifications are strong and thickened since they shield the Rhineland industrial cities of Dusseldorf and Cologne.

Drive On Weakest Link

The Americans knifing toward Holland on the north were traveling toward the weakest link in the German defense chain—the 70 miles of hastily-built fortifications from Aachen north to Kleve.

They were reported officially at Tongres, 23 miles northwest of Limbourg, 8 1-2 miles from the Dutch border and 10 miles from the Dutch city of Maatsricht.

They were sending Hitler's legions back the way they came, for it was at Maastricht that the invaders streamed across the Meuse river four years ago before the Allies could blow up the bridges.

The Americans also swept up Remicourt and Hex, 12 miles northwest of the fallen Belgian fortress of Liege, and one force 11 miles southeast of Liege took Theux, three miles above the world-famous health resort of Spa.

Americans pushing steadily through the Ardennes forest, once considered an impenetrable military barrier, entered Neufchateau, 14 miles from the Luxembourg border, and Marche, 25 miles to the north.

(The German communique said the Americans had advanced due east of Sedan to the town of Arlon, two miles from Luxembourg's border and 13 miles northwest of the duchy's capital city of the same name.

(German broadcasts said the Americans were attacking on a front from Arlon 60 miles north, aiming for the middle Rhineland.)

The doughboys also were threading their way through the forest east of St. Hubert, which is between Marche and Neufchateau and is 18 miles from the duchy's border.

There was heavy fighting on the two British bridgeheads across the Albert canal, east of Antwerp, but the Tommies were widening their footholds despite the arrival of fresh German troops from Holland.

British vanguards were moving north toward the Dutch border, no more than 10 miles away at some points, a front dispatch said.

Lt. Gen. George S. Patton's Third army was locked in grim fighting with German forces trying to throw the Americans back across the Moselle river from their five bridgeheads, but reinforcements were arriving and the general outlook was somewhat better.

A front dispatch said one of the army's five bridgeheads south of Metz, the one near Toul, had been reinforced both by infantry and armor, while supplies were being put across the Moselle for troops on the east bank just south of Metz.

Heaviest fighting raged in a forest immediately west of Nancy, below a bend in the Moselle.

There waves of Allied medium bombers roared over and plastered troop concentrations with good results, delivering their destructive loads at points where pill boxes and guns were hidden. This sort of punishment lasted for 50 minutes.

It was a good sign—this concentrated aerial attack—because bad weather has been depriving the Third army of the air support needed to solidify and enlarge bridgeheads.

YANK ARTILLERY READY TO BLAST SIEGFRIED LINE

SEP 11 1944

By DON WHITEHEAD

WITH THE U. S. FIRST ARMY NEAR THE GERMAN FRONTIER, Sept. 10 — (AP) American artillerymen wheeled their big guns within range of the German frontier today, preparing the way for Lt. Gen. Courtney H. Hodges' First Army's great drive to smash through Siegfried Line.

American infantry and tanks are standing only a few miles from the concrete forts and dragon-toothed anti-tank defenses along Germany's western border.

Here the Germans must make their great stand if they hope to halt the American tide which has swept across France and Belgium with electrifying speed.

Last Defense Line

Once the line is broken, the Germans have no comparable defenses elsewhere in which to resist the forces now drawn up almost on the border.

As the last straggling elements of the Germans who slipped out of the trap at Monsa fell back into the Siegfried defenses, the Germans were putting up a bitter rearguard action to protect their final withdrawal from Belgium.

Virtually all of Belgium now is freed of German troops. Those who remain are fighting only withdrawing actions.

Just how strongly the enemy is able to man the Siegfried Line's staggered system of small fortresses and machine-gun nests cannot be gauged accurately at present.

The strength of his defenses will depend largely on how well the command has been able to reorganize troops who have been battered and demoralized by the series of catastrophic defeats, administered to them.

"If they have time to get set in their defenses, then the battle to break the line will be one of the toughest we have fought," said Lt. Col. Robert Evans of Danvenport, Iowa.

Much of the line may be manned by the fantatical SS, Elite guard troops who were the first to be withdrawn from fighting when the traps threatened at Falais and Argentan, at the Seine and near Mons. These troops have been given priority on withdrawals.

Use Belgian Forts

At the Belgian border the Germans turned some old Belgian forts into defensive positions. The Americans knocked out two of these today and blasted out the tanks which the Germans had half-buried for defensive fighting.

At Aachen where the German, French and Dutch borders meet, the Siegfried line is built both east and west of the city. It consists of anti-tank ditches, concrete and rail spikes and underground forts which have interlocking fields of fire.

With the possible exception of the Mannerheim line in Finland, an army never has assaulted prepared positions such as these. The Americans must smash through the German westwall to reach the heart of the Reich, for it extends all the way across Germany's western border without a flank.

Americans striking toward Belfort from the southwest had driven along the Doubs river to within 24 miles of the Sentinel city, covering half the distance from Besancon.

Far to the west, other French units pushed up the west side of the Saone river against apparently large German forces whose retreat route to the Reich already had been cut, and occupied Urvy and Chamboeuf, nine miles southwest of Dijon.

Dole Captured

Americans captured Dole, 25 miles southeast of Dijon, in the Doubs valley, as enemy resistance there began to weaken.

A headquarters officer commenting on broadcast reports that the Seventh Army had joined with the American Third Army declared such reports arose from a meeting of Lt.-Gen. Alexander Patch's troops with a certain group of armed French patriots.

The bag of prisoners swept up in the push from the Mediterranean soared beyond 70,000, some 40,000 of them taken by Frenchmen, mainly in the ports of Marseille and Toulon.

Numbers Trapped

There were indications considerable numbers of Germans were virtually trapped in the Dijon area, 47 miles west of Besancon and 87 west of Belfort. Opposition to a French advance 12 miles below Dijon and west of the Saone river was stubborn. This suggested there were substantial forces of Germans there whose avenues of retreat to the homeland already had been cut by Americans and Frenchmen to the east. Autun, 43 miles southwest of Dijon, was captured.

Americans hitting toward Belfort along the Doubs river and Rhone-Rhine canal surged through Baume les Dames, cleared after severe fighting, and Clerval, 24 miles from Belfort.

The rapid French advance seized

French Smash Ahead In Drive on Belfort

SEP 11 1944

By Noland Norgaard

ROME, Sept. 10 (AP)—French troops have struck within 16 miles of Belfort and are engaged in bitter fighting against Germans defending the gap leading into the Black Forest of southwestern Germany, Allied Headquarters announced tonight.

Still Rages

The battle raged near the village of Blamont, 16 miles south of Belfort, and 36 airline miles from the German frontier. The French had pushed on through the Jura Alps after taking the villages of Pont de Riode and St. Hippolyte.

Aissey south of Baume, as well as St. Hippolyte and Pont de Roide 36 miles east of Besancon. There still were numerous Germans north of the Doubs river, but it appeared they must pull back soon into the Belfort gap.

Far to the south, French forces recaptured Briancon near the Italian border in the Alps. Briancon first was entered by Americans soon after the southern invasion. A few days later strong German forces pushed out from northern Italy and took Briancon, apparently in an abortive attack designed to relieve the heavy pressure on the main body of the German 19th Army.

Eisenhower's Weather Advisers

SUPREME HEADQUARTERS, Allied Expeditionary Force, Sept. 10 (AP).—The deputy chief meteorological officer at Supreme Headquarters, and one of the two men on whose weather advice General Dwight D. Eisenhower relied in choosing D Day, is Colonel D. N. Yates, of Bangor, Me., it was disclosed today. The other was Royal Air Force Group Captain J. M. Stagg, chief meteorological officer.

Bernhard Visits Troops

WITH THE BRITISH SECOND ARMY, Sept. 10 (AP)—Prince Bernhard of the Netherlands crossed the Albert canal today and visited Dutch troops fighting alongside the British, within 12 miles of his country's frontier.

150,000 MEN LANDED BY ALLIES ON D-DAY

PARIS, Sept. 9—(Delayed)—(AP) On the first day of the Normandy invasion 150,000 men were landed, Navy Minister Louis Jacquinot disclosed today.

The French navy now has 53,000 men and several hundred warships, including two battleships, six modernized cruisers, four light cruisers, 100 torpedo boats and 20 submarines and will end the war as a formidable force, he declared.

Largest Bomb Shelter Holds 20,000 Parisians

PARIS, Sept. 10 (AP).—The world's largest single air-raid shelter, a 400-year-old underground stone quarry, is being viewed with the greatest interest by United States 8th Air Force officers here conducting a bomb-damage inquiry.

The quarry, used in pre-war days to grow mushrooms, is near the Renault automobile plant and was converted into a shelter to accommodate 20,000 plant workers. Its 100,000 square feet of floor space is an orderly labyrinth of connected tunnels ten to fifty feet high and miles in total length.

F. F. I. Asks Public for Data

PARIS, Sept. 9 (Delayed) (AP).—Lieutenant General Pierre Joseph Koenig, head of the French Forces of the Interior, asked the public today to bring immediately to the French Intelligence Office any documents of any sort concerning the Maginot and Siegfried lines, to hasten the penetration of the Allied armies into Germany.

Falange Office in Paris Shut

Anti-Franco Spaniards Were Active in French Underground

PARIS, Sept. 10 (AP).—Headquarters of the Spanish Falangists in Paris were taken over today by the Spanish National Union, an anti-Franco group that has been active in the French movement of resistance to the Germans.

Julio Hernandez, president of the union, was quoted by the newspaper "Liberation" as declaring, "Our immediate aim is to get rid of the government of Franco and his Falange and institute a provisional government under the constitution of 1931."

Archbishop Spellman Talks at the Madeleine

Tells Troops People at Home Can't Realize War's Toll

PARIS, Sept. 10 (AP).—Archbishop Francis J. Spellman, of New York, told American soldiers in the Madeleine Church today that the people at home realized to a great extent the cost and horror of war, but still could not realize its full toll unless they coud see the graves and field hospitals.

The Archbishop flew to Paris today too late to attend services at Notre Dame Cathedral. He said he had conducted services at two widely separated fields distant from Paris and a third at Versailles before coming here.

"There is no one at home whose heart is not in the war effort," he said. "Still, they cannot realize the price of war—or the price of victory—unless they could see the rows upon rows of graves or filled cots in hospital tents behind the lines."

Leaflets Showered on Nazis

LONDON, Sept. 10 (AP).—Isolated points of German resistance along the Channel coast—Brest, Le Havre, Boulogne, and Calais—and areas in Holland were showered tonight by 9th Air Force Marauders with 4,000,000 leaflets urging the Nazis to surrender.

Flyer Joins "Iron Man Club"

9TH AIR FORCE HEADQUARTERS, France, Sept. 10 (AP).—While dive-bombing and strafing at Brest on Friday, Major Richard E. Turner, of Shawnee, Okla., completed his 300th hour of combat flying and thus became the first member of the 9th Air Force's "Iron Man Club."

OKLAHOMANS IN BIG PUSH

National Guard Unit Made Dash to Grenoble in France

ROME, Sept. 10 (AP)—It was the 179th Infantry Regimental Combat Team of the Forty-fifth Division—an Oklahoma National Guard unit—that made the spectacular eight-day thrust of more than 125 miles north to Grenoble after the landings in southern France, the Allied command disclosed today.

The regiment first went into action in the Sicilian landings, capturing Vittoria. It landed on the beaches at Salerno in Italy a year ago. Later it captured Venafro after forcing a crossing of the Volturno and spent sixty-six consecutive days in combat on the Italian winter line.

After a rest, it was sent to the Anzio beachhead and participated in the big shove into Rome.

Partisan Victory Reported

BERNE, Switzerland, Sept. 10 (AP)—The Swiss Telegraph Agency reported today that a German garrison of 500 to 600 troops, including many Elite Guard, had surrendered today to Italian Partisans who surrounded them at Domo d'Ossola, at the Italian end of the important Simplon Tunnel.

Pound Nazi Targets

One of Heaviest Dawn to Dusk Assaults Since Invasion Flung Against Vital German Targets—RAF Planes Batter Besieged LeHavre Twice in One Day.

By Ernest Agnew

LONDON, Sept. 10 (AP)—Nearly 5,000 bombers and fighters from Britain and Italy blasted enemy targets from the Channel to Germany and Austria today in one of the heaviest dawn-to-dusk assaults since the invasion of the continent.

Fan Deep Into Germany

More than 1,100 Britain-based Flying Fortresses and Liberators fanned deep into Germany, smearing the Daimler Benz Motor plant at Gaggenau, southwest of Karlsruhe; Aircraft and tank factories in the Stuttgart, Nurnberg and Ulm areas, and a large airport at Giebelstadt, south of Wurzburg.

RAF plaes battered besieged Le Havre during the morning and again this afternoon.

From Italy 500 heavy bombers of the 15th Air Force attacked oil refineries and other targets in the Vienna area, flying through a sector which once swarmed with enemy fighters without encountering opposition. Fortresses attacked the Lobau and Nova Schwechat refineries about seven miles southeast of Vienna, and a second wave of Liberators battered the same targets, which were burning fiercely from the earlier attack. Anti-aircraft fire was intense over the targets.

Trieste Harbor Hit

Other Italian-based Liberators and medium bombers attacked targets in northern Italy and Hungary, including the Trieste harbor.

Ninth Air Force Marauders and Havocs in direct support of the Allied armies fighting their way toward the German border, blasted bridges, troop concentrations and communications and transport immediately ahead of Lt. Gen. George S. Patton's U. S. Third Army in the Metz-Nancy areas.

The day's air operations started just before dawn with RAF Lancasters making a heavy attack on Munchen-Gladbach, key communications center through which traffic from the Ruhr and Cologne is funneled to the Belgian border and Holland. More than 239,000 incendiaries alone were hurled down on railway yards and warehouses causing fires which were visible more than 60 miles.

Patton Summons Planes

Gen. Patton summoned the Marauders and Havocs which blasted enemy installations in his path. Pilots reported medium to light flak directly over the targets but no enemy fighters, and said the results were excellent.

All Marauders and Havocs returned.

Fighters and Thunderbolts which strafed enemy airdromes in western Germany shot down six German fighters and destroyed 119 on the ground.

Twelve bombers and 15 fighters were reported missing from the day's British-based operations.

Swiss Plane Reported Downed By American

LONDON, Sept. 10 (AP)—A Swiss air patrol was engaged by an American fighter over the western Jura area of Switzerland today, and one Swiss fighter had to break off combat and make a forced landing after being hit 12 times, an official broadcast Swiss communique said tonight.

None was injured and no Americans were downed, the broadcast added.

Hungarian Border.

By Tom Yarbrough

LONDON, Monday, Sept. 11 (AP)—Russian troops attacking on a 225-mile front yesterday penetrated 18 miles into Hungarian-annexed Transylvania in their accelerated drive to knock Hungary out of thewar, and a Moscow dispatch said they were closing fast on Cluj, capital of the big plateau province and rail heart controlling Axis defenses.

Report Cluj Captured

(Bern radio in a roundabout report said Cluj had been captured, but this was not confirmed by Moscow.)

Although Moscow did not announce any gains on the western end of the curving front since Saturday's capture of Teius, only 37 miles south of Cluj, a dispatch said the Russians in that area were within 100 miles of the prewar Hungarian border and within 220 miles of Budapest.

The Soviet communique said Soviet column attacking inside southeastern Transylvania and along the eastern side almost as far north as the old Polish frontier had captured nearly 60 towns and villages during the day, and forced another Carpathian mountain pass into Transylvania.

Germans Say Mountains Crossed

German broadcasts, reporting meanwhile on other sectors about which Moscow was silent, said Soviet units racing through capitulated Bulgaria had crossed the eastern Balkan mountains in their drive toward Greece's Aegean Sea coast.

Berlin also said Soviet parachute troops had landed south of Turnu Severin, on the Danube river section of the Yugoslav frontier. This possibly meant a Red Army junction with Marshal Tito's Partisans although the Germans declared the parachutists had been wiped out.

It is estimated that 250,000 Axis troops already are cut off in Yugoslavia, Greece and Albania.

In the Transylvanian operations Red Army columns pushing up the Brasov-Turgu-Mures railway captured Sfantul-Gheorghe, 18 miles above Brasov, and pushed on through Bicsad, 15 miles to the north—an overall penetration of 18 miles into present Hungarian territory.

In this area the Russians were attacking a strong defense line of long standing which contained reinforced concrete firing points, a midnight bulletin said.

Russians Credit Romanians

The Russians again credit to the Romanians for their aid in the capture of Sfantul-Gheorghe, where a great number of Germans and Hungarians was killed or captured, the bulletin said.

Farther north another Soviet column climbing across the Carpathian mountain wall from Moldavia forced the Bekas pass and captured Gyergyo-Bekas, just inside Transylvania and only 17 miles from Gheorgeni, an important point on the Brasov-Tugu-Mures railway which forms the backbone of Axis defenses.

Vama, six miles northeast of Campulung and 35 miles from Hungarian Transylvania was captured in the Russian drive from Bucovina—on a front that had been quiet since last spring.

Rusii-Moldovita, 10 miles northwest of Vama at the end of a spur railway in the mountains, also was seized, as well as Brosteni, 21 miles south of Vama and only 12 miles from Transylvania.

200 Prisoners Captured

Two hundred prisoners were captured in a 24-hour battle for Vama, the midnight bulletin said.

A Budapest communique, broadcast by Berlin, told of "superior Russian and Romanian formations" attacking the Hungarians and Germans along the entire front.

Rodion Y. Malinovsky, Second Ukraine front commander, was directing these widespread operations aimed at crushing Hungary or producing that last big Axis satellite nation's capitulation.

For his already brilliant work in Romania, Malinovsky has been made a marshal of the Soviet Union, Moscow radio early today announced.

All this fighting was along the Carpathian ranges on the east, but far to the west other Soviet troops had crossed the Mures river in a strike toward Cluj, Transylvania capital, after moving through the mountains from the Danube Basin.

A Moscow dispatch said the

Red Troops Drive Into Transylvania

Fast Closing in on Cluj, Capital of Big Plateau Province and Rail Heart of Axis Defenses—Within 100 Miles of Prewar

5,000 Allied Planes

30.24-18685

Russian vanguards were less than 100 miles from pre-war Hungary. On Saturday they had taken Telus, only 37 miles south of Cluj.

Short Communique

The Soviet communique was one of the shortest of the summer campaign. It did not mention the Yugoslav front nor Bulgaria, where Soviet military operations against the Bulgars ceased Saturday after a four-day war.

With a Russian blackout on news from Bulgaria, the Berlin DNB agency said the Russians had moved on southward on a broad front without meeting any resistance, and had crossed the east Balkan mountains, west of the captured Black Sea port of Burgas, in their drive to the Mediterranean.

Burgas, captured Saturday, is only 30 miles from the Turkish frontier and 80 miles from the Greek border. DNB said the Russians "obviously intend to use all of Bulgaria as an assembly area" in their Balkan conquest.

Report Zajecar Captured

A free Yugoslav broadcast said Marshal Tito's Partisans had captured Zajecar, only five miles from the Bulgarian western frontier with Yugoslavia, and 30 miles from the Romanian border. Zajecar is 50 miles below Turnu-Severin, which the Russians took last Wednesday.

The Germans also reported continued battles along the Narew river northeast of Warsaw, but said Soviet attacks were repulsed.

In Southern Poland the Russians also attacked with "several rifle divisions and tank formations' near Sanok and Krosno in the northern Carpathian foothills, but Berlin said these thrusts also failed.

On Saturday the Germans had said these assaults were aimed at Krakow, last big bastion guarding the invasion road into Germany's industrial Silesia, but the Russians in this area also were in position to strike into eastern Czecho-Slovakia in a pincers movement on Hungary.

Allied 'Invasion' Of Yugoslavia Was Only a Raid

Rome Confirms Assertion by Tito That No Troops Have Landed to Remain

By The Associated Press

LONDON, Sept. 10.—Allied military authorities at Rome tonight confirmed a broadcast statement from Marshal Josepn Broz's (Tito's) headquarters, which said that no Allied land forces were operating on Yugoslav territory.

Commando units belonging to land forces based in Allied Adriatic territory raided Yugoslavia and then withdrew, it was explained.

The Yugoslav broadcast said the statement was issued to correct radio reports. Last Thursday Allied headquarters at Rome announced a general offensive had started in Yugoslavia with Allied "land forces of the Adriatic" participating.

"There are no Allied land forces on Yugoslav territory," Tito's headquarters statement said. "The struggle is being conducted only by the National Liberation Army of Yugoslavia with the co-operation of the Allied Air Forces."

"There are no Commandos on the Yugoslav mainland, neither have the Allies asked for them to be landed," the declaration added. It made no mention of Russian troops who have been reported inside Yugoslavia.

A free Yugoslav radio broadcast said Tito's Partisans had captured Zajecar, only about five miles from the Bulgarian frontier, in their drive to link up with the Red Army sweeping through capitulated Romania and Bulgaria. They were fighting at a point only fifty miles south of Zagreb.

An imminent junction in force between Tito's men and the Red Army is likely, if it has not already occurred. Russian troops in western Romania reached the Yugoslav frontier at Turnu-Severin last week, a point only fifty miles north of Zajecar, captured by the Partisans.

[The United Nations radio at Algiers said last night that Ante Pavelitch, Quisling dictator of Croatia, German puppet state in northwestern Yugoslavia, had been arrested by revolutionaries and handed over to Tito's Partisans. There was no confirmation.]

The Berlin radio said yesterday, in a broadcast reported by the Federal Communications Commission, that a new Bulgarian national government has been formed under the leadership of former Bulgarian Premier Alexander Tsankov.

The announcement followed an appeal by Tsankov over the Berlin radio to the people of Bulgaria to disregard Bulgaria's declaration of war on Germany and to fight against the "Bolsheviks and Anglo-Americans."

Tsankov was Premier of Bulgaria from 1923 to 1926. The Berlin broadcast failed to disclose the seat of his new government" or the identity of its remaining members.

On the battle fronts Tito's Partisans reported their units had entered Zajecar, 30 miles west of the Danube and had captured Knjazevac, 25 miles to the southwest. ajecar is only about five miles from the Bulgarian border and about 30 miles from Romania.

The communique said fierce street fighting was in progress in Zajecar and that fighting also was going on in the Pozega Vardiste and Bajina Basta sectors.

In Bosnia the war bulletin said that the Partisans had captured Prijedor, 70 miles southeast of Zagreb, and Ljubiya mine and were approaching Bosanswki Novi, 50 miles south of Zagreb.

Algiers Radio Says Pavelic In Tito's Hands

Yugoslav Quisling Reported Captured By Revolutionaries

LONDON, Sept. 10 (AP) — The United Nations radio at Algiers said tonight that Ante Pavelic, Quisling dictator of Croatia, German puppet state in northwestern Yugoslavia, had been arrested by revolutionaries and handed over to Marshal Tito's Partisans. There was no confirmation.

Zajecar Captured

A Free Yugoslav radio broadcast said Tito's Partisans had captured Zajecar, only about five miles from the Bulgarian frontier, in their drive to link up with the Red Army sweeping through capitulated Romania and Bulgaria. They were fighting at a point only 50 miles south of Zagreb, where Pavelic has ruled as leader of a puppet regime said to have slaughtered hundreds of thousands of Serbs, Jews and Partisan sympathizers since its installation in 1941.

Even if Pavelic has not been captured his days apparently are numbered because Tito's troops, aided by the approaching Red Army in the east and systematic Allied aerial destruction of Nazi communications radiating from Zagreb and throughout the Balkans, has effectively blocked the escape routes of perhaps 250,000 Axis troops in the lower Balkans.

Cleaning Up in Bulgaria

In capitulated Bulgaria the Red Army was cleaning up scattered German remnants and moving toward a quick liquidation of the pocketed enemy troops in neighboring Greece and Yugoslavia.

The Russian government also stepped up its diplomatic-military effort to get Hungary out of the war. Soviet troops were striking toward Hungary from the east and southeast as the Moscow radio again called on Hungarians to overthrow the Nazis and join the Allies.

An imminent juncture in force between Tito's men and the Red Army is likely, if it has not already occurred, Russian troops in western Romania reached the Yugoslav frontier at Turnu-Severin last week, a point only 50 miles north of Zajecar, captured by the Partisans.

Claim Paratroopers Wiped Out

A Berlin broadcast also said Soviet parachute troops had landed but had been wiped out south of Turnu-Severin, which could be in Yugoslav territory.

The Greek government in exile in Cairo, headed by Premier George Papandreou, transferred its temporary seat to Naples today in expectation of an early entry into Athens.

A firmer Soviet attitude toward Turkey was visible in Moscow now that the Red Army is practically on the frontier of that nation whose persistent neutrality has long irked the Russians.

Bulgaria's request for an armistice in the now ended four-day-old war with Russia, and her declaration of war against Germany, has eliminated the last major German influence in the Balkans, but Moscow points out there still are Germans in Turkey.

Bulgars Must Disarm Germans

Gen. Feodor I. Tolbukhin, Third Ukraine Army commander whose troops have overrun Bulgaria, has put it up to the new pro-allied Bulgar government under Premier Kimon Georgiev to disarm German troops in that country.

If help is needed, the Red Army is ready to divert forces to any threatened sector. It is estimated that Bulgaria has 20 divisions which it can hurl into the fight to make Hitler's Balkan disaster complete.

(A Berlin broadcast recorded by the Federal Communications Commission said a new Bulgarian "national government" had been formed in opposition to Georgiev's regime in Sofia. The announcement was followed by a Berlin radio appeal asking the Bulgars to disregard Sofia's declaration of war on Germany and fight against the "Bolsheviks and Anglo-Americans.")

Romanian armistice talks in Moscow are in the very last stages, a Moscow dispatch said.

The British also expressed thanks to the Polish Army, which gave full military funerals for two crewmen who were killed when their plane landed near Polish lines in no-man's land.

Soviet Lithuania Plans 'To Strengthen U. S. Ties'

By The Associated Press.

MOSCOW, Sept. 10—Premier Mechislav Gedvilas announced today that the Soviet Republic of Lithuania, through its own commissariat of foreign affairs, planned "to strengthen our ties with the United States, where 1,000,000 Lithuanians — one-fourth of all our people in the world—have found a home."

He told Russian correspondents interviewing him in Vilna that "the sovereign rights of our republic have been confirmed" by recent laws authorizing the commissariats of foreign affairs and defense.

The new foreign affairs commissariat, he said, would devote itself to relations with countries with whom we had common interests in the past, chief among them the United States.

Mr. Gedvilas said the republic confidently expected to recover Klaipeda (Memel), where 32 per cent of Lithuania's industry was concentrated before Hitler seized it in 1939.

SOVIET HELPS RAF CREWS

Fliers Downed After Dropping Supplies to Poles in Warsaw

MOSCOW, Sept. 10 (AP)—The British in Moscow have expressed to the Russians their pleasure at the dispatch with which the Russians took care of RAF airmen who had been forced to land on the Eastern Front after having dropped supplies to underground fighters in Warsaw.

A small group of the airmen, mostly South Africans, already have been handed over to the British, who expect to send them out of the country soon.

FORMER BULGARIAN LEADERS FLEE COUNTRY

ISTANBUL, Sept. 9—(Delayed)—(AP) Peter Grabovsky, Bulgarian minister of the interior under former Premier Bogdan Philov, and founder-leader of the Bulgarian Fascist youth organization, arrived in Istanbul today aboard a special plane as a roundup of former pro-German leaders continued in the capital of the Balkan kingdom.

Another plane was reported to have taken the Fascist leader Nikola Tsankoff and D. Krapchev, editor of the Fascist newspaper Zora, from Sofia to Berlin.

It was not clear from reports reaching here whether the government of Premier Kimon Georgiev, set up in Varge, had yet moved to Sofia.

AMERICANS ENTER VITAL RAIL HUB ON ITALIAN FRONT

ROME, Sept. 10 — (AP) American troops have driven into the Outskirts of Pistoia and reached the threshold of the Germans' Gothic Line while along the Adriatic Nazis battled fiercely to keep the British out of Rimini, gateway to the Po valley, Allied headquarters announced today.

Field Marshal Gen. Albert Kesselring in the desperate effort to block the Allied drive hurled armored units and infantry into strong counter-attacks against the British holding Croce, nine miles southwest of Rimini and six miles inland from the coast. Two miles west of Croce the British were fighting off German assaults on Gemmano. The situation there was "not regarded as settled".

American troops moving forward as the Germans retreated into the northern Italian appenines pushed into the outskirts of Pistoia, a rail and communications hub of 72,000 about 20 miles northwest of Florence. American patrols reached Gothic Line outposts between Pistoia and Lucca.

In the high ground between the upper Arno and Tiber river valleys Indian troops of the Eighth army captured several points and successfully beat off an enemy counter-attack west of Castelnuovo, 12 miles from the coast.

North of Florence Gen. Alexander's headquarters reported "big advances" and said Monte Giurbi, Monte Galerso and Monti de Calvana were in Allied hands. In this sector British troops, for the first time, overlook the upper Sieve valley.

Although rain hampered aerial activity Allied war planes struck at enemy communication lines and battle front targets. Medium bombers concentrated on rail and road bridges while fighter bombers attacked bridges, roads, rail lines and yards, rolling stock, motor transport and supply dumps.

Both bombers and fighters blasted targets near Rimini, in support of the British drive.

Other planes carried out sweeps over Yugoslavia, Greece and Albania attacking oil tanks, gun positions, and communications.

No losses were reported.

The British gunboats Aphis and Scarab attacked enemy batteries and ships in the harbor of Rimini.

Knapp Mediterranean B-25 Head

ROME, Sept. 10 (AP)—Brig. Gen. Robert D. Knapp, who flew night bombers from England in the first World War, has been commanding the B-25 Mitchell wing in the Mediterranean theatre since March, Mediterranean Allied Air Force headquarters disclosed today. General Knapp took over the Mitchell wing after dissolution of the Twelfth Bomber Command, which he had headed. Before the outbreak of this war he was director of training at Brooks Field, Tex., and later at Kelly Field. He served also as exectuive officer of the first bombardment wing at Langley Field, Va.

Grandi's Holdings in Italy Are Ordered Confiscated

Farinacci and Starace Also to Lose Property

ROME, Sept. 10 (AP).—Confiscation of the property of Count Dino Grandi, Roberto Farinacci and Achille Starace has been ordered by the Italian High Commission on Fascist Graft.

At the same time Senator Amedeo Giannini, former president of the Commission on Eco-

nomic Accord with Germany, was arrested by order of the High Commission for Punishment of Fascist Crimes.

Grandi is a former Ambassador at London and ex-president of the Chamber of Fasces and Guilds. Farinacci and Starace are former secretaries of the Fascist party, and Starace is a former chief of staff of the Fascist militia.

Financial Aid for Italy Seen

Nenni Says Roosevelt Considers System of Fund Guaranties

ROME, Sept. 10 (AP).—Pietro Nenni, Socialist party secretary, said in an editorial in "Avanti" today he was reliably informed that the White House is considering authorization of open accounts in the United States by Italian immigrants in the name of Italians in Italy.

Backed by dollars deposited in the United States, the accounts would form a guaranty for reconstruction supplies needed in Italy, Nenni said. He said President Roosevelt also was considering re-opening Italian exports to the United States

Awards Bestowed on 53 Airmen in Italy After Release From Rumanian Prisons

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NORGAARD

ROME, Sept. 10 (AP)—More than 1,000 American airmen evacuated from Bucharest to Italy after they had been freed from Rumanian prison camps, gathered at an embarkation port yesterday, where fifty-three of them received awards. All are departing soon for the United States, where they will have furloughs of thirty days.

Silver Stars for gallantry in action were awarded to Capt. John E. Porter of Austin, Tex.; Lieut. James P. Herbert Jr. of New Orleans; Tech. Sgt. Vivian D. Baxter of Statonville, Ill; Staff Sgt. William H. Miller of Galveston; Sgt. Keith H. Elliott of Starke, Fla., and Lieut. August H. Dugi of Fall City, Tex.

Eighteen enlisted men received the Soldier's Medal for heroism at great risk of life when they volunteered to evacuate wounded American fliers who had been interned in a Rumanian prison hospital. During a continuous forty-eight-hour bombing, starting Aug. 24, these men carried the wounded airmen to shelters and also carried medical supplies, bedding, food and clothing from the burning build-

ings for the patients' use.

Recipients of this award were:

Tech. Sgts. Joseph H. Allen of Maryland, Tex.; Harvey Bartsfield of Brooklyn, N. Y.; Kenneth Child of Gordon, Neb.; Staff Sgt. Virgil E. Conway of St. Anne, Ill.; Floyd L. Giambalvo of Brooklyn, N. Y.; Harry B. Fritz of Pine Grove, Pa.; George N. Griffin of Denver, Col.; Eton J. Hill of West Hanover, Mass.; Nicholas Maiorana of Buffalo, N. Y.; William H. Lanphear of Muskegon, Mich.; Fred W. Marsh of Greensboro, N. C.; Joe Martinez Jr. of Oakland, Calif.; Arthur R. Pyne of Norwood, Mass.; John R. Woodruff of La Crosse, Wis.

Sgts. George V. Deputy of Wilmington, Del.; Maurice Schorzman of Burley, Idaho; Leon R. Tabor of Causey, N. M., and Raymond O. White of Stockton, Calif.

Distinguished Flying Crosses for extraordinary achievements in aerial flights were awarded as follows:

Lieuts. Jess W. Coppedge of Orting, Wash.; Alexander S. Dallas of Cleveland; Joseph M. Greene of Mount Dora, Fla.; James B. Hampton of San Dimas, Calif.; Charles W. Lowry of Beaver Falls, Pa.; Walter W. Theus of Estill, S. C.; Thomas R. Asbury of Gerton, N. C.; Robert L. Pardue of Lubbock, Tex.; Thomas J. Dawson of Gloucester, Mass.; Kenneth B. McCoy of Indianapolis; George B. Boone of Washington, D. C.; William J. Brennan of Carnegie, Pa.; Sherwood A. Mark of Los [illegible]; Capt. Wilson P. Tuten of Varneville, S. C.

Tech. Sgts. Patrick M. Carrol of Avoca, Wis.; Pete D. Stamatelos of Des Moines; Staff Sgts. Howard C. Warren of St. Petersburg, Fla.; William Ukena of Detroit; Louis H. Ahrensfeldt of New York City; Duane C. Zeits of Port Townsend, Wash.; Gerald D. Smith of Jamestown, N. D.; Billy J. Chafin of Sinton, Tex.; Otis V. Davis of National City, Calif.; Gilbert H. Scott of Gloucester City, N. J.

Flight Officers Raymond E. Atkins of Fayetteville, N. C.; Robert I. Howard of Greenwood, S. C.; Raymond I. Cady of Washington, D. C., and Tech Sgt. Clemen S. Stolf of Watertown, Wis.

Tech Sgt. Elson H. Brown of Auburn, Ind., received the First Oak Leaf Cluster to the Distinguished Flying Cross.

Each of the liberated airmen received a personal letter of thanks and praise from Maj. Gen. Nathan F. Twining, commander of the Fifteenth Air Force.

CHINESE BATTLE TO HALT JAP DRIVE

CHUNGKING, Sept. 10—(AP) Chinese battled today to stave off a grave threat from Japanese who had surged down the Hunan-Kwangsi railroad, menacing the important center to Kweilin, but the high command declared none of the invaders had yet punctured the Kwangsi provincial border.

The Japanese were last reported in the captured town of Tungan, 90 miles from Kewilin, after taking the American airbase of Lingling, only about 12 miles from the Kwangsi frontier.

The communique said the situation around Tungan, 95 miles southwest of Hengyang, Canton-Hankow railway center, was unchanged. The Chinese said they still were holding Changing, 37 miles south of Hengyang.

(A Berlin broadcast of Tokyo dispatches declared the Japanese had captured Hsinning, 40 miles northwest of Tungan, an area rich in gold and tin.)

Gen. Joseph W. Stillwell's headquarters announced that U. S. heavy bombers sank a Japanese destroyer and a sailing ship south of Hong Kong on Friday and sank four freighters in the south China sea the preceding night.

Mitchells attacked the Lingling airfield in widespread operations which extended from Canton to the Yangtze against airfields, barges, trucks, troop columns and bridges.

(A Japanese Imperial headquarters communique declared Chengtu, 175 miles northwest of Chungking, was the base from which American Superfortresses bombed Manchuria Friday, and that Japanese planes attacked the air base as the B-29's returned from the raid. The Japanese declared 40 of the big U. S. aircraft were shot down or damaged. This claim was not confirmed by dispatches from a Superfortress base yesterday which said the attack was an "impressive fizzle.")

CHUNGKING, China, Sept. 10 (AP)—The besieged Japanese garrison at Tengyueh now holds only about one-eighth of that Yunnan Province city and is being compressed into its eastern corner, the Chinese High Command announced today.

American fighters and anti-aircraft batteries shot down two Japanese fighters and probably destroyed two others over Paoshan on the Burma Road east of the Salween River.

Reinforced Japanese units are attempting to relieve their garrison at Lungling, but the Chinese continue to hold all fortified strongpoints and advantageous hill positions, it was announced.

INDIAN TROOPS GAIN IN BURMA FIGHTING

SOUTHEAST ASIA COMMAND HEADQUARTERS, Kandy, Ceylon, Sept. 10—(AP) The Fifth Indian division has gained more ground on the Tiddim road, Admiral Lord Louis Mountbatten announced today, fighting along the last eight miles to the Manipur river and contact with the main body of Japanese retreating in Burma from eastern India.

DAY

Hitting Japanese communications, RAF long-range fighters attacked a railway south of Moulmein in lower Burma, and shipping in the Gulf of Martaban and off Tenasserim.

Planes Sink 10,000 Ton Jap Tanker

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Allied Aircraft Roam Unchallenged Over 1,200 Mile Arc.

MCDANIEL

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS, Southwest Pacific, Monday, Sept. 11, —Roaming unchallenged in a 1,200-mile bombing arc from the Banda Sea to the Philippines, Allied aircraft sank a 10,000-ton tanker and smashed airfields in strikes reported by headquarters today.

Halmahera, Celebes Record Sweeps

Four successive sweeps over Halmahera island and a record assault on Dutch Celebes were among the aerial forays which continued the war of attrition against Japanese aircraft and air facilities in this area.

A Navy Catalina flying boat on patrol near Zamboanga, Mindanao island, sank the tanker Friday with direct hits. This was the largest vessel the Allies have destroyed in Philippine waters. It was the largest of several Nipponese craft attacked by Catalinas in their second thrust toward Zamboanga, 230 miles west of Davao.

Escorted Liberator bombers unloaded 180 tons of explosives on Langoan airdrome, Dutch Celebes, Friday in the heaviest raid on that important island west of New Guinea. At least three parked Japanese planes were wrecked and the airfield's runways and installations were smashed. The escort of Lightnings continued westward along the coast and sank a 1,200-ton freighter-transport and a coastal vessel.

Grounded Planes Destroyed

Another flight of Liberators sweeping over the Banda Sea destroyed or damaged five grounded Japanese planes in the Kai islands Friday. This group lies between Timor and New Guinea.

Strong forces also continued their neutralization of Halmahera island, southern stepping stone to the Philippines, Friday. Liberators, Mitchells and Thunderbolts swept the island, meeting heavy antiaircraft fire, but no aerial interception.

Rock Candy and Water Sustain 4 in 5-Day Test

Airmen on Raft in Pacific Try Emergency Devices

HEADQUARTERS 7TH AIR FORCE, Central Pacific (Delayed) (AP).—Four American airmen recently took part in a novel experiment. They passed five days out on the Pacific aboard a rubber raft with only meager rations of rock candy and water, and later physical check-ups showed they could take it.

While on the raft they tested equipment designed to save airmen forced down at sea. All the men lost weight, but a short rest in a hospital, plus good food, speedily snapped them back to normal.

Among the four, Sergeant Irving J. Cherr, of Brooklyn, lost 10¾ pounds of his original 144¾, and Sergeant Francis W. Kelly, of Marcellus, N. Y., 11¼ pounds of his normal 149.

Philippines Are Next For MacArthur

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RADIO

Cannot Be Bypassed As Were Other Important Jap Bastions.

By Harold Streeter
Associated Press War Editor

"MacArthur has outmaneuvered the Japs at every turn for more than a year now," an officer attached to Southwest Pacific Headquarters said during a recent visit to the United States.

"He has done it by bypassing them. But it looks like he can't bypass them much longer. You can't bypass the Philippines."

Fiery Drama Theme Set

That comment sets the theme for the fiery drama obviously already unfolding south and east of the Philippines.

To the south, some 300 miles, Halmahera is undergoing an aerial knockout. Its air defenses are gone. Its ground defenses are going. Halmahera isn't likely to be bypassed. MacArthur needs it, or nearby Talaud, as a fighter plane base to step up air attacks which already have won control of the southern Philippine skies.

To the east, 550 miles, American aircraft carrier task forces have been in the western Carolines for days, bombarding and bombing Palau. Palau isn't likely to be bypassed either. It offers the Americans a commodious naval base closer to the Philippines than Guam, which is more than 1,300 miles from Mindanao.

A Look at Two Islands

Then let's havea look at Halmahera and Palau.

Halmahera is a forbidding spot. It is shaped likean octopus. Its 6,700 square miles encompass unexplored areas of mountain and jungle.

Its unfavorable terrain recalls Bougainville in the Solomons—and perhaps that is a happy recollection. The Japanese counted on fighting the Yanks all over tortuous Bougainville. But the Yanks landed in one dense jungle spot, hacked out an airfield, ringed it with good defenses and settled for that.

An airfield or two is all MacArthur needs on Halmahera. Japanese-built fields are there for the taking.

What of Palau? Japan has been fortifying its 100 islands for nearly a quarter of a century; has cut a canal leading into a big harbor; has enormous phosphate deposits, needed for making explosives, at stake on Angaur at Palau's southern tip. The Japanese leveled entire islands there for airdromes.

An enemy which will work that hard on a place can be expected to defend it with the ferocity displayed at Saipan.

U. S. PRISONERS IN REICH TO KEEP GETTING FOOD

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WASHINGTON, Sept. 10—(AP) The Red Cross said today that it anticipates no interruption in receipt of food parcels by American prisoners of war in German camps, despite the current military situation.

"The present disruption of traffic through southern France and Switzerland into Germany had been foreseen by the American Red Cross and alternate plans were made weeks before the trains ceased to run," Chairman Basil O'Connor explained.

Some weeks ago, the Red Cross dispatched to Geneva a three months' stock of food parcels for most of the camps where Americans are held prisoner. It also sent 1,500,000 parcels which arrived in Sweden Sept. 6-7, and has arranged for trucking of parcels from Barcelona, Spain, by 50 big American trucks.

Red Cross Sends Seeds To Prisoners In Germany

WASHINGTON— (AP) —American war prisoners in German hands are going to have their own victory gardens.

The War Food administration has purchased 15,000 pounds of vegetable and flower seeds to be distributed by the American Red Cross to American prisoners.

The seeds are put up in packages, each containing from 18 to 20 kinds, with directions printed in both English and German.

30.24-18687

News Freedom Proposal Before United Nations

By John M. Hightower

WASHINGTON, Sept. 10 (AP)—An American proposal that all nations join to guarantee world freedom of news as one means of preserving future peace has been drawn up here and may be submitted soon to the other United Nations.

Final Draft

Worked out by the State Department, the proposed policy is known to have been under study for some time. Any number of proposals have been put forward and, for one reason or another, rejected by those engaged in preparing a draft. Agreement was reached only within the last few days on a final draft.

Persons high in the administration, congressmen and other officials, are known to have been deeply impressed by evidence from inside liberated Europe and from German prisoners of the extent to which the Nazis have been able to mislead peoples politically by poisoning their minds with "lying propaganda and half-truths."

Two Main Points

The proposed American policy statement is understood to cover two main points:

(1) That newsmen should have the right to gather news wherever it develops or exists and also to write and transmit it out of any country without hindrance.

(2) That each country should permit the unhindered receipt of news from anywhere else in the world.

The State Department's work on formulation of a news freedom policy comes to fruition as Congress also is intensifying its interest in the problem of assuring a postwar world that is adequately informed. Rep. Fulbright (D-Ark) introduced Thursday a resolution to put Congress on record for news freedom "to promote better understanding among nations and thus prevent future wars." Some such move may come this week in the Senate.

Coincides

It coincides also with final stages of the Dumbarton Oaks talks in which Russia, the United States, Britain, and China are seeking to design a long-range world security organization that can use diplomacy and force to preserve peace. And it comes as President Roosevelt and Prime Minister Churchill approach a meeting at Quebec, Canada, in which they are due to discuss immediate postwar restoration of peace and freedom to Europe.

Means of promoting the free-interchange of information among countries has been in the diplomatic hopper since Secretary of State Hull at the beginning of the war initiated studies on organizing the postwar world.

Advanced Point

Up to the present the undertaking had reached its most advanced point in an agreement between the United States army and the French national committee of Liberators stating the French should exercise no censorship over correspondents.

It also has been decided that one of the first activities of Allied forces in Germany will be to wrest from the defeated Nazis all means of communication and restore to the German people free and honest news.

There are several ways that the American proposal could be presented. It could be announced jointly with some other country or unilaterally by this government with an invitation to the other United Nations to join in.

Exact Mechanism

The exact mechanism apparently remains to be determined. One specific possibility for a bilateral agreement lies in the proposed conference late this fall of American and British communications experts to work out a mutually acceptable policy on cable and wireless transmission facilities and rates.

The American aim is to lower communications tolls to such a degree as to encourage a greater exchange of information, but the ideal of news freedom may be brought into this as well as in to subsequent conferences.

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CIVIL AFFAIRS GROUPS AID FRENCH REFUGEES

WASHINGTON, Sept. 10 (AP)—In the two months following D-day more than forty civil affairs detachments of the Allied forces aided 30,000 refugees and helped re-establish normal conditions in French towns liberated by the First United States Army.

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The detachments started their work on D-day when three American officers landed from gliders near St. Mere Eglise in Normandy, the War Department said today in a dispatch from headquarters of the European Theater of Operations.

The outfits are staffed by specially trained American and British officers and enlisted men. They enter a town immediately after its liberation by combat troops. Pursuant to Allied policy, military government has not been set up in liberated France, control of civilian administration being left with local authorities. A group of French officers attached to the civil affairs detachments maintains liaison between the army, the civil authorities and civilian population.

The dispatch reported that although there were shortages of some commodities in the liberated areas, food, in general, was ample.

TROOP IS CITED FOR JUNGLE BATTLE

WASHINGTON, Sept. 10 (AP)—Troop A of the Eighth Cavalry, which killed Japanese numbering twice the size of its own force while taking a jungle strong-point in the Admiralty Islands campaign last Spring, has been cited for battle honors by President Roosevelt.

The cavalrymen, turned jungle fighters, beat their way through strongly fortified enemy positions and heavy machine gun, rifle and mortar fire to take Rossun villiage on Manus Island, March 19, paving the way for a rapid mop-up of the area. The Eighth, a Regular Army outfit, formerly was stationed at Fort Bliss, Tex.

The citation, made public today, was as follows:

"The individual and collective gallantry of all members of the troop and the devotion to duty which enabled officers and men alike to defy the numerically superior enemy and his field fortifications, to disregard their wounds and refuse medical evacuation, and to press their assault through impenetrable jungle in the face of intense concentrations of enemy fire, exemplified the highest and noblest of cavalry tradition and annihilated enemy troops in numbers more than double the strength of the assault force."

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8th Cavalry Unit Is Cited

Troop A Captured Toyoda on Manus Island in Jungle Battle

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2 Representatives Go Abroad

WASHINGTON, Sept. 10 (AP).—Representative Harris Ellsworth, Republican, of Oregon, and Representative John Phillips, Republican, of California, left last night for England to confer unofficially and informally with British parliamentary leaders on joint American and British problems in the coming peace. The British Ministry of Information made the arrangements for the trip and for the Representatives to visit American Army camps in England. Representative Ellsworth, who announced the plan, said he and Representative Phillips hoped to go to France.

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OPA ORGANIZES 'SECRET SERVICE'

WASHINGTON, Sept. 10—(AP) The Office of Price Administration disclosed today that it has set up a special division, similar to the secret service, to cope with ration stamp counterfeiters and distributors.

Creation of the new branch was made known in connection with a report on the arrest in New York city last week of four alleged counterfeiters and the seizure of a press and equipment ready to print almost $5,000,000 in gasoline coupons.

These coupons, OPA said, would have been good for almost 25,000,000 gallons of gasoline and worth $3,500,000 on the black market.

Special agents attached to the new branch have been authorized to make arrests, a power not granted any other OPA investigators.

The Secret Service and other investigative agencies of the Treasury department are aiding the new OPA branch, which is headed by Robert R. Ehrlich, OPA chief investigator.

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Gen. Pershing Nears 84th Birthday, Follows War News

By ALEXANDER R. GEORGE

WASHINGTON, Sept. 10.—(AP) America's No. 1 old soldier will spend his 84th birthday on Wednesday watching the progress of America's young soldiers. He tells friends they again have proved to be the World's finest fighting men.

Gen. John J. Pershing is "confined to quarters" in his two-room apartment at the Army's Walter Reed hospital here. His thoughts, however, are 3,000 miles away—"over there" where his son and sons of the boys he led to victory in 1918 are lambasting the Boche.

Apart from receiving gifts and congratulatory notes from hundreds of friends and admirers, the birthday schedule of the commander of the AEF will be about the same as that of any other day—reading the war news, periods of rest in bed and an easy chair, and probably brief chats with a few of his old cronies.

Son In France

Most cherished of his limited activities are reading letters from his son, Warren, a captain with the Army Engineers in France, and keeping up with the daily tide of battle on the Western front. He closely follows war dispatches and maps in morning and afternoon newspapers, frequently comments on "the magnificient job" that United States forces are doing on all fronts.

Gen. George C. Marshall, Army Chief of Staff, goes out to the hospital to see his World war chief about twice a month and gives him a fill-in on the progress of the war. General Pershing, who once described Marshall as "the finest officer of World War I" is elated at his former aide's masterly handling of the Army in World War II.

General Pershing's principal war interest, next to the success of Allied arms, has been the liberation of France. Bonds of friendship, established when he was the commander of 2,000,000 Americans fighting on French soil, were strengthened by his postwar activities. As head of the memorial commission, he spent several months of every year in France supervising the preparation and care of monuments to our soldier dead.

The old soldier was greatly pleased when General de Gaulle, as a representative of the French Liberation movement, visited him recently. Col. George Adamson, who has been General Pershing's aide for many years, says the AEF chieftain's conversation with de Gaulle had much of its old fire when he spoke of France and her historic foe, Germany. He told de Gaulle that " if we had gone on to Berlin in the last war we probably would not have been in this fight."

General Pershing, always an advocate of a powerful American military force, has never been a war monger. In 1937, on the 20th anniversary of our entrance into the World War, he reviewed the horrors of that conflict, pointed to war clouds again hanging over Europe and declared "it is more than our duty to strive continuously for permanent peace." During the Mexican border trouble back in 1916, he looked across the Rio Grande and said: "The people yonder need schools, not soldiers; bread, not bullets."

Double Anniversary

Next Wednesday is a double anniversary for General Pershing. It was on Sept. 13, 1918, that his forces smashed the German lines at St. Mihiel, the first big all-American victory of the war. It demonstrated, as Pershing had insisted to allied Generalissimo Foch it would, that American soldiers when given time for training have what it takes to whip a first-class foe.

The victory was a tremendous morale booster for weary French and British troops and helped pave the way for a series of smashing onslaughts which led to Germany's surrender two months later.

As general of the armies, the former AEF commander is the nation's highest ranking military man. It is an honorary title which has been conferred on only four other American soldiers—Washington, Grant, Sherman and Sheridan.

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UNIONS TO SEEK INCREASED PAY

RATES AFTER WAR

WASHINGTON, Sept. 10 — (AP) Labor [illegible], restive under wartime [illegible] controls, already are getting set to intensify their drive for increased pay rates when war [illegible] cut back and the many [illegible] ur work week is lift[illegible] Administration contem[illegible] once Germany is defeated.

Other developments to look for are demands for cuts in withholding [illegible], cancellation of war bond deductions by many workers, and perhaps a period of increased strikes.

Both the C.I.O. and the A.F.L. already have taken the line that workers should receive the same pay for a 40-hour week that they have been getting for a 48.

The C.I.O. "economic outlook" published this week end, makes this argument and it also has been advanced by A.F.L. leaders.

Opinions vary as to what the employment situation will be in the reconversion period, but the one certainty is that a lot of working individuals stand about to take a sizeable cut in the weekly "take home" (pay envelope) if returned to a 40-hour week.

To be exact, if you have been working 48 hours, with time and a half after 40 hours, and you are cut back to 40 hours, your deduction in total earnings will be 23 per cent plus.

Non-munitions production accounts for a third of the workers in manufacturing, but obviously far more than that number will be affected by the cutback in the work week.

Employers may continue the 48-hour week as long as they wish, of course, provided they pay the premium wage for the extra eight hours if they are in interstate commerce. The expectation is, however, that those employers subject to the fair labor standards act, by and large, will return to the 40-hour level almost as quickly as additional manpower becomes available.

In other words, under the spread-the-work plan, a factory can produce the same volume of goods and work the same number of hours, but those hours would be divided among a larger number of workers. Thus the individual's work week and pay envelope would

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be reduced.

In areas where additional, competent workers are not available, some employers may prefer to keep their workers on the 48-hour week, even after the requirment is lifted, in order to maintain profitable production.

And where vital war items are involved, of course, the government will have the last word.

There may be other exceptions. An employer making civilian goods risks losing proficient employes to a 48-hour plant if he cuts everybody's work week in his plant to 40 hours. He may find it expedient business to pay premium wages to proved producers rather than straight time to anybody who may happen along.

The change-over to a partial civilian economy may reduce the volume of certain civilian goods, in the opinion of some government experts. Refrigerators, for instance, which are already tight. If this low-wage industry dropped back to 40 hours in civilian lines, its present serious manpower problem might be further aggravated. However, the government may insist that the industry continue on a 48-hour week.

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Lower Postwar Taxes Recommended

House Economic Committee Urges Taxes On Individuals and Business Be Lowered So As to Encourage Private Enterprise.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 10 (AP)—A postwar program of lower taxes on business, so as to encourage private enterprise, and on individuals in low and middle income brackets was recommended today by the House Economic Planning Committee.

One Of Six Suggestions

Its tax recommendation was one of six suggestions in a report to be delivered to the House tomorrow on how the United States may be kept prosperous in the peace years.

The others were:

Tight credit controls to prevent a sharp spiral of inflation when the nation spends an estimated $150,000,000,000 in savings piled up in the war years.

A streamlined government . . . "to reduce overlapping jurisdiction, duplication of effort and inconsistencies in policy."

Increased foreign trade.

Removal Of Foreign Controls

Early removal of wartime controls on agriculture and encouragement of family-owned farms.

Maintenance of an armed force of upwards of 3,000,000 men until the occupation task abroad is considered ended.

The committee, headed by Rep. Colmer (D-Miss) also suggested that the states increase their unemployment compensation scales and period of payment, and that federal employes and merchant mariners be placed under the program.

Emphasizing "incentives for venture capital and business growth," the committee called for sharp overall reductions in taxes, particularly a softening of the burden on lower and middle income groups, and for abolition of "double taxation" of corporation earnings.

20 Billion Dollar Budget

The federal budget probably will run about 20 billion dollars annually for a while, it said, and that will mean each family has a yearly tax burden—including state levies—of $900.

Obviously, the committee opined, unless productive capacity is maintained at a much higher level than in any peacetime year in the past, the burden of necessary taxation "may prove intolerable."

Plans should be "hastened," the committee said, for state and local public works, the federal government to match local funds with outright grants. No completely federally-financed program should be undertaken because the local governments are in good financial shape, it was said. Moreover, the committee added:

Not A Satisfactory Stimulus

"Large government spending in itself is not a satisfactory stimulus to sustained production. The WPA at its peak employed not more than 4,000,000 people, only at subsistence wages. The stability of our national credit may be threatened if (such) deficit spending is increased by substantial amount."

The idea that postwar unemployment may be solved by encouraging huge numbers of war veterans to become farmers was viewed pessimistically by the committee, which declared:

"A great many of those now in the armed forces and in war plants who came from farms . . . will undoubtedly go back . . . but a realistic view . . . must recognize the error of expecting American agriculture to support any extensive back-to-the-land movement.

"Such a movement would be definitely contrary to basic long-run trends which are not likely to be reversed."

VOTERS IN MAINE TO BALLOT TODAY ON CONGRESSMEN

'Eyes of Nation' on Outcome, Republican State Chairman Declares.

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GOVERNOR TO BE NAMED

C.I.O. Test Seen as Shipyard Worker Opposes Hale in First District.

PORTLAND, Me., Sept. 10—(AP) The governorship and three congressional seats go on the election block in Maine tomorrow. Republicans, confident of victory, are seeking to maintain traditional majorities, while Democrats are aiming for places they have not held since 1934.

Of prime interest to political leaders will be the success or failure of the C.I.O. Political Action committee's Maine affiliate, the Maine United Labor committee, which endorsed two of the Democratic congressional candidates.

With interest diverted by war and with more than 70,000 men and women in the armed services, political observers generally looked for a vote under the 186,000 cast two years ago.

However, in the First congressional district, where the C.I.O. group especially has been active in registering new voters, a substantial turnout was expected.

Polls Close at 7 p.m.

Polls will be open from 6 a.m., to 7 p.m. (EWT) with communities of 300 or less population permitted to close at 5 p.m.

Two years ago Republican Governor Sumner Sewall won his second term by a 49,000 majority. In 1940 he won by 70,000, the latter a figure that Senator Owen Brewster, R-Me.), campaigning for the G.O.P. ticket, has exhorted his followers to strive to duplicate.

"The eyes of the nation are on Maine," said Republican State Chairman Lloyd B. Morton, as he declared "a substantial Republican majority will establish a beachhead for free government in America, from which we will go on to complete victory in November."

Democratic State Chairman Peter M. Macdonald said that "while the Democratic party in Maine has had to conduct this campaign with practically no funds, nevertheless the party is more united than it has been for a number of years."

"We feel," said MacDonald, "that we have an excellent chance of carrying the state."

Hale Seeks Second Term

Outstanding in the contests is that in the First district where Republican Robert Hale, Portland lawyer, seeks a second term in the House against the opposition of Andrew A. Pettis, (D), president of the Portland local of the C.I.O. Shipyard Workers' union.

Pettis has the United Labor committee endorsement. Both Hale and Pettis have campaigned on the issue of defeat or retention of President Roosevelt in the November election.

In the Second district, Republican Margaret Chase Smith, who in 1940 succeeded her late husband, Clyde H. Smith, seeks her third full term. Opposing her is David H. Staples, retired locomotive engineer, who also bore the U.L.C. endorsement.

Mrs. Smith has received the endorsement of two prominent Maine American Federation of Labor officials and both she and Staples has had the backing of railroad union leaders.

In the Third district, Republican Frank Fellows also seeks a third term with Ralph E. Graham, (D) a railroad office worker, opposing him.

State Senate President Horace Hildreth aspires as the Republican candidate to succeed Governor Sewall and the Democratic candidate is Paul J. Jullien, a past state commander of the American Legion.

The electorate also will choose legislative and county officers and will pass judgment on a proposed constitutional amendment barring diversion of gasoline tax and vehicle registration revenue to other than highway purposes.

Batista's Son Coming to N. Y.

MIAMI, Fla., Sept. 10 (AP).—Fulgencio Batista jr., son of the President of Cuba, will leave here tomorrow morning by train for New York State where he will enter New York Military Academy at Cornwall-on-Hudson. The eleven-year-old son of the Cuban Chief Executive arrived today from Havana by Pan American Clipper. He was accompanied by Captain Charles Govea, of the Cuban Army.

Gov. Dewey Attends Church With Mother in Home Town

OWOSSO, Mich., Sept. 10—(AP) The Governor of New York and Republican nominee for President of the United States became just "Hey, Tom" today as he took respite from his cross country campaign tour.

Drawing a Sabbath curtain on the weighty problems of winning the war, insuring the peace and caulking the nation's economy, Gov. Thomas E. Dewey went to his boyhood church on this beautiful, sunny Sunday morning with his wife and mother and then rested briefly before returning to his war against a fourth term.

Before boarding his train en route to Des Moines and the west coast, Dewey paid a brief visit to Earl Putnam, the Bennington township farmer for whom the nominee worked in the summer of 1918. Putnam was confined to a hospital after an operation yesterday, and when Dewey learned he had been looking forward to the civic reception he decided to stop off on his way to the train.

Owosso was agog at the return of its illustrous son. Flags, bunting and banners flew everywhere except in the quiet sanctuary of Christ Episcopal church, where the three Deweys occupied the fifth pew center.

Spends Quiet Sunday

The Sabbath calm was in marked contrast to last night's boisterous reception on City hall steps, where Dewey called for the election this November of a "fresh, vigorous, courageous" new administration to strengthen the country and prevent future wars.

So great and clamorous became the crowd around his mother's white frame home in Oliver street after the city hall reception that police finally roped off the area to give the candidate a quiet night's sleep after his swing through Philadelphia, Louisville and Lansing, Mich.

Emerging from church after listening intently to a sermon on the symbolism of the Cross, Dewey passed through a lane of parishioners who greeted him as "Tom" and asked him how he liked the service.

"I liked it, the same as I always did," replied the former choir boy.

At his side were his wife, in purple dress, black coat with silver fox collar and black off-the-face hat, and his mother, Mrs. George M. Dewey, who also wore a black coat. Both women wore orchids.

Hears Prayer for Peace

After praying for American troops overseas and a return of peace, the Rev. William D. Davis, rector of the church, deviated from his prepared sermon to observe that while the nation's problems are "intriguing and arresting they are hardly suitable for a worship service."

"These make admirable subjects," he said, "for the open forum, where men can speak their minds."

"In the midst of these great questions that lie in our hearts and minds," he went on, "I bring you back to the gospel of Christ and the salvation of the world."

His text was from the third chapter of St. John, 14th and 15th verses—"As Moses lifted up the serpent of brass in the wilderness even so must the Son of Man be lifted up; that whosoever believeth in Him should not perish but have eternal life."

After the service, the Deweys had an early Sunday dinner of roast lamb prepared by the candidate's mother. The only guests were Dr. Harold D. Hutt of Holly, Mich., Mrs. Dewey's brother, and Mrs. Sherman Sherwin Welch, a cousin of Governor Dewey.

Governor and Mrs. Dewey then boarded their transcontinental train for Des Moines, where they are due at 10:30 a.m. tomorrow.

To Head Library in Mexico

CHICAGO, Sept. 10 (AP).—Dr. Harold W. Bentley, associate director of the Columbia University Press, has been appointed director-librarian of the Benjamin Franklin Library in Mexico City, the American Library Association announced today. Dr. Bentley, a Columbia graduate and author of a dictionary of Spanish terms in English, has been on the staff of the New York Public Library and the Carnegie Foundation for the Advancement of Teaching. At Mexico City he will succeed Rudolph Gjelsness, who is returning to his directorship of the library school at the University of Michigan.

SEP

RACE HATRED DESCRIBED AS DANGEROUS TO PEACE

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 10—(AP) America could lose the peace if it fails to "eradicate every vestige of racial and religious prejudice and hatred," U. S. Court Justice Frank Murphy said tonight.

Murphey, beginning the far western campaign of his committee against persecution of the Jews, said in an address prepared for delivery at a mass meeting in the civic auditorium that Nazi ideologies of race persecution have had some influence on American thinking.

"Unless we halt this mounting fury," he warned, "the end of this war may unleash another program of hate and persecution far greater and more destructive than that which followed the last war.

"And hope that peace or freedom can long last in such an atmosphere is futile.

"Social and economic and political justice of durability when the war is done will alone assure us the real victory."

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Patton To Be Film's Subject

HOLLYWOOD, Sept. 10 (AP).—Film producer Hunt Stromberg announced today that he plans to make a film based on the military career of Lieutenant General George S. Patton, commander of the American 3d Army.

30.24-18689

LONDON--1ST ADD 1ST LEAD AERIAL (TOP AYE) X X [redacted] (AGNEW) OPERATIONS.

ONE HAVOC GUNNER, SGT.WILLIAM H.MILLER, 5057 DELMAR BLVD., ST.LOUIS, MO., SAID "AFTER OUR BOMBS LANDED IN A WOOD I SAW SEVERAL LARGE EXPLOSIONS INDICATING WE MUST HAVE HIT AN AMMUNITION DUMP."

COL.REGINALD VANCE, 307 RIDGEMONT AVE., SAN ANTONIO, TEX., WHO LED FORMATION IN AN ATTACK ON A BRIDGE SAID "OUR BOMBS LANDED IN THE CENTER" OF THE STRUCTURE.

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DESCRIBING AN ATTACK ON ANOTHER BRIDGE LT.CECIL E.KIEDLINGER, 1315 THIRTEENTH AVE., BIRMINGHAM, ALA., SAID "I WATCHED OUR BOMBS CHOP THAT BRIDGE INTO SECTIONS."

LATE YESTERDAY THUNDERBOLTS AND LIGHTNINGS SMASHED MORE THAN 250 ENEMY VEHICLES IN SWEEPS EAST OF LIEGE AND IN THE AREA BETWEEN WACHEN, COLOGNE, COBLENZ AND BONN.

A THUNDERBOLT GROUP LED BY COL.GILBERT L.MEYERS, MILFORD, IOWA, ATTACKED A CONCENTRATION OF MORE THAN 500 ENEMY TROOPS KILLING OR WOUNDING BETWEEN 300 AND 400.

ANOTHER GROUP COMMANDED BY COL.RAY J.STECKER, HAZLETON, PA., SWEPT OVER WESTERN GERMANY AND KNOCKED OUT NINE LOCOMOTIVES, 51 TRUCKS, 30 HORSEDRAWN VEHICLES AND DAMAGED 120 FREIGHT CARS.

HEADQUARTERS ANNOUNCED THAT ONE THUNDERBOLT GROUP LED BY LT.COL. DAVID SCHILLING, TRAVERSE CITY, MICH., HAD DESTROYED 700 ENEMY PLANES, INCLUDING 540 IN THE AIR AND 160 ON THE GROUND SINCE IT BEGAN OPERATIONS. THIS GROUP WAS FORMERLY COMMANDED BY COL.HUBERT ZEMKE, MISSOULA, MONT.

(NO PICKUP)

MQ458PEW

THIRD LEAD AERIAL

LONDON, MONDAY, SEPT. 11-(AP)-RAF MOSQUITOS RAIDED BERLIN LAST NIGHT, THE BRITISH ANNOUNCED TODAY. THE GERMAN RADIO REPORTED ALLIED PLANES ALSO WERE OVER THE MECKLENBURG, HANNOVER AND BRUNSWICK AREAS.

IT WAS THE FIRST RAID ON THE GERMAN CAPITAL SINCE AUG. 29. THE CITY HAS NOT BEEN HIT BY HEAVY BOMBERS SINCE AUG. 6, WHEN AMERICAN FORCES MADE A BIG DAYLIGHT ATTACK.

THE OVERNIGHT ASSAULTS FOLLOWED UP DAYLIGHT ASSAULTS SUNDAY BY NEARLY 5,000 ALLIED PLANES WHICH BLASTED ENEMY TARGETS FROM THE CHANNEL TO GERMANY AND AUSTRIA IN ONE OF THE HEAVIEST OPERATIONS SINCE D-DAY.

MORE THAN X X X 2ND GRAF.

SEP 111944

RW122AEW NM

LONDON, MONDAY, SEPT. 11-(AP)-THE PARIS RADIO SAID TODAY THAT THE CITY OF LUXEMBOURG, CAPITAL OF THE DUCHY OF THE SAME NAME, HAS BEEN TAKEN BY AMERICAN TROOPS.

(EDS: MAY BE BRACKED AND INSERTED IN THIRD LEAD WESTERN FRONT IF DESIRED).

SEP 111944

JR153AEW

LONDON, SEPT. 10-(AP)-TOKYO CONTINUED TODAY TO BUILD UP A PICTURE OF IMPENDING AMERICAN MILITARY OPERATIONS AGAINST THE PHILIPPINES.

A BERLIN BROADCAST OF A TOKYO DISPATCH SAID 300 FIGHTERS AND BOMBERS FROM A NAVAL FORMATION IN THE CAROLINE ISLANDS PARTICIPATED IN ATTACKS SATURDAY AGAINST MINDANAO IN THE SOUTHERN PHILIPPINES AND ON TARGETS IN THE CAROLINES.

MORE THAN 1,000 AIRCRAFT TOOK PART IN AIR ASSAULTS ON YAP AND PALAU ISLANDS THURSDAY AND MORE THAN 700 PLANES WERE COUNTED OVER THE JAPANESE ISLANDS THE NEXT DAY, TOKYO SAID.

A DOMEI DISPATCH BROADCAST SAID FORMOSA WAS RAIDED FROM CHINA TODAY.

SEP 111944

RP1209PEW

LONDON, SEPT. 10-(AP)-THE BRITISH BROADCASTING CORPORATION BROADCAST ON ITS EUROPEAN SERVICE TONIGHT THAT PRIME MINISTER CHURCHILL HAD ARRIVED IN QUEBEC BUT THE OFFICIAL ANNOUNCEMENT SAID MERELY THAT HE HAD REACHED CANADA.

THE BBC IN SUBSEQUENT BROADCASTS SAID THE FIRST REPORT WAS IN ERROR AND THAT CHURCHILL HAD NOT YET ARRIVED IN QUEBEC.

SEP 111944

EJ605PEW

BATTLE ROUNDUP

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

LONDON, SEPT10--THE AMERICAN FIRST AND THE BRITISH SECOND ARMIES JOINED UP IN BELGIUM TODAY FOR A DRIVE AGAINST THE NORTHERN FLANK OF THE SIEGFRIED LINE, AND THE SEVENTH ARMY IN THE SOUTH CONVERGED ON BELFORT IN ITS NORTHWARD DRIVE TO COMPLETE A SOLID FRONT AGAINST GERMANY'S WESTERN FRONTIER.

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THE BRITISH-AMERICAN HOOKUP WAS ALONG THE ALBERT CANAL.

SOUTH OF THIS JUNCTION THE FIRST ARMY DROVE INTO LUXEMBOURG. AMERICAN TROOPS AT ONE POINT WERE EIGHT AND A HALF MILES FROM THE GERMAN FRONTIER IN FORCE; AT ANOTHER THE BRITISH WERE 10 MILES AWAY. THE GERMANS SAID THE NORTHERN DRIVE WAS HEADED FOR THE INDUSTRIAL RHINELAND.

ONE AMERICAN DRIVE SPEARED DEEPER INTO THE ARDENNES FOREST. CAN-

ADIAN FORCES TOOK ZEEBRUGGE WITHOUT A FIGHT.
BUT THE TOUGHEST FIGHTING ON THE WESTERN FRONT WAS ALONG THE MOSELLE RIVER LINE WHERE THE U.S. THIRD ARMY HIT HEAVY OPPOSITION AND SUSTAINED CONSIDERABLE LOSSES. ALTHOUGH A SIXTH CROSSING OF THE RIVER WAS ACCOMPLISHED, THERE WAS NO MATERIAL EXPANSION OF THE MOSELLE BRIDGEHEAD.
FRENCH TROOPS OF THE SEVENTH ARMY STORMING NORTHWARD CAME WITHIN 16 MILES OF THE CITY OF BELFORT, WHICH GUARDS THE BLACK FOREST GATEWAY INTO SOUTHWESTERN GERMANY. A HEAVY BATTLE WAS IN PROGRESS NEAR BLAMONT, A VILLAGE 36 AIRLINE MILES FROM THE GERMAN FRONTIER.
DRIVING ON BELFORT FROM THE SOUTHWEST, AMERICAN TROOPS ALONG THE DOUBS RIVER WERE WITHIN 24 MILES OF THE CITY.
FRENCH UNITS DRIVING UP THE WEST SIDE OF THE SAONE RIVER WERE IN CONTACT WITH GERMAN FORCES WHOSE ESCAPE ROUTE TO THE REICH ALREADY WAS BLOCKED. THESE FRENCH TROOPS WERE NINE MILES SOUTHWEST OF DIJON.
SEP 11 1944
ME801PEW

LONDON, MONDAY, SEPT. 11--(AP)--THE BERLIN RADIO NAMED DR. KARL GOERDELER, THE FORMER MAYOR OF LEIPZIG, AS THE [redacted] MAN SELECTED TO BECOME CHANCELLOR OF GERMANY IF THE ATTEMPT ON HITLER'S LIFE ON JULY 20 HAD SUCCEEDED, AND ANNOUNCED HE AND SIX OTHERS HAD BEEN SENTENCED TO DEATH BY A "PEOPLE'S COURT." SEP 11 1944

A BROADCAST DISPATCH BY [redacted] THE NAZI AGENCY TRANSOCEAN [redacted] GIVING NEW DETAILS OF THE PLOT AGAINST HITLER ASSERTED "IT WAS GOERDELER WHO WORKED OUT THE PLANS OF TREASON AND IT WAS HE WHO FORMED A BRIDGE BETWEEN [redacted] THE MILITARIST TRAITORS AND THE POLITICAL CONSPIRATORS."

ALSO SENTENCED AT THE SAME TIME, SAID THE BROADCAST, WERE:
PAUL LEJEUNE-JUNG, IDENTIFIED AS A FORMER DEPUTY.
WILHELM LEUCHNER, FORMER HESSIAN MINISTER OF THE INTERIOR. SEP 11 1944
JOSEF WIRMER, A LAWYER.
ULRICH VON HASSELL, IDENTIFIED AS A FORMER MEMBER OF THE DIPLOMATIC CORPS.
TROOT STOLZ, FORMER SECRETARY IN THE FOREIGN MINISTRY.
COUNT HELLDORF, FORMER CHIEF OF THE BERLIN POLICE.
GOERDELER WAS FIRST NAMED AS A CONSPIRATOR IN AN ATTEMPT ON HITLER'S LIFE AUG. 1, BUT WAS NOT CAPTURED UNTIL NEARLY THREE WEEKS LATER, AFTER A NATIONWIDE HUNT IN WHICH THE NAZIS PUT A PRICE OF A MILLION MARKS ON HIS HEAD.
IN THE SENTENCING OF THE FORMER MAYOR OF LEIPZIG AND THE OTHERS THEY WERE DESCRIBED AS "IMPLICATED IN THE EVENTS" OF THE JULY 20TH ATTEMPT ON HITLER'S LIFE, THE BERLIN RADIO SAID.
ALL SEVEN WERE SENTENCED BY THE PEOPLE'S COURT AND WILL BE HANGED, THE BROADCAST ADDED.
THE BROADCAST ASSERTED THEIR TRIAL REVEALED THAT GOERDELER WAS CHOSEN TO BECOME REICHSCHANCELLOR IN EVENT OF A SUCCESSFUL COUP, LEUCHNER VICE-CHANCELLOR, VON HASSELL FOREIGN MINISTER, WIRMER MINISTER OF JUSTICE, AND LEJEUNE-JUNG MINISTER OF ECONOMICS."
RW125AEW NM
SEP 11 1944

DOVER, ENGLAND, MONDAY, SEPT 11-(AP)-THE DOVER AREA WAS SHELLED EARLY TODAY BY BIG GERMAN GUNS AROUND CALAIS, WHERE THE NAZIS ARE MAKING A LAST-DITCH HOLDOUT ON THE CHANNEL COAST.
IT WAS THE FOURTH SERIES OF SALVOU IN 36 HOURS, INDICATING PERHAPS THAT THE NAZIS WERE ATTEMPTING TO USE UP THEIR HEAVY AMMUNITION BEFORE CAPITULATING TO THE ADVANCING ALLIED GROUND FORCES.
THE RENEWED BOMBARDMENT BEGAN AT 2:30 A.M., AND CONTINUED INTERMITTENTLY. FLASHES WERE SEEN OVER THE CAP GRIS NEZ AND CALAIS AREAS.
(NO PICKUP)
ME1120PEW
SEP 11 1944

ADD SHAEF-C130NI xx BRIDGEHEADS
(THE GERMAN AGENCY, DNB, REPORTED "HEAVY FIGHTING IS GOING ON AT BRIEY," 13 MILES NORTHWEST OF METZ, IN AN AREA WHERE A HEAVY COUNTER-ATTACK WAS SMASHED YESTERDAY.)
THE AMERICAN SEVENTH ARMY, JOINING THE BATTLE FOR GERMANY, POUNDED TO WITHIN 16 MILES OF THE BELFORT GAP. THIRTY MILES BEYOND FLOWS THE RHINE.
(THE GERMANS ESTIMATED THE SEVENTH ARMY WAS ATTACKING WITH FIVE DIVISIONS AND SAID THEY WERE "FIGHTING WITH GREAT DETERMINATION TO RIP OPEN GERMAN DEFENSES IN THE BELFORT GAP.")
ANOTHER CHANNEL PORT FELL TO THE ALLIES AS THE CANADIAN FIRST ARMY MADE FURTHER PROGRESS IN MOPPING UP THE CHANNEL COAST.
CANADIANS ENTERED ZEEBRUGGE UNOPPOSED. ZEEBRUGGE, IN BELIGUM IS 15 MILES NORTHEAST OF OOSTENDE, WHICH ALREADY IS IN ALLIED HANDS. ZEEBRUGGE HAS A GOOD HARBOR PROTECTED BY A HUGE, CRESCENT-SHAPED JETTY.
THE CANADIANS ALSO WERE CLOSING ON THE PORT OF BLANKENBERGE, 10 MILES EAST OF OOSTENDE, AND WERE NEAR BRUGGE, 15 MILES EAST OF OOSTENDE.
IN THE CAMPAIGN TO LIQUIDATE GERMAN POCKETS IN THE FRENCH PORTS OF CALAIS AND BOULOGNE, THE CANADIANS DROVE TO THE COAST AT WISSANT, BETWEEN THE TWO CITIES.
FIFTY PRISONERS, SURRENDING IN THE BESIEGED NORMANDY PORT OF LE HAVRE, SAID THE REST OF THE GARRISON WAS AFRAID TO GIVE UP BECAUSE IT COULD NOT FIND ITS WAY OUT OF ITS OWN MINEFIELDS. THE PORT AGAIN WAS UNDER HEAVY AERIAL ASSAULT.
IN THE FAR-OFF BRETON PENINSULA, AMERICAN TROOPS WERE FIGHTING HOUSE TO HOUSE INTO THE OUTSKIRTS OF THE BIG PORT OF BREST AFTER SMASHING THE PERIMETER OF DEFENSES.
(THE GERMANS SAID THEY HAD ABANDONED LE CONQUET PENINSULA, WEST OF THE PORT.)
MQ/DA408PEW
SEP 11 1944

SUPREME HEADQUARTERS, AMERICAN EXPEDITIONARY FORCE, MONDAY, SEPT. 11-(AP)-FORWARD POSITIONS OF THE ALLIED ARMIES IN THE L
SEP 11 1944 OW
COUNTRIES, AND NORTH FRANCE, AS FAR AS THEY ARE KNOWN, FOLLOW:
FROM THE NORTHERN COAST OF BELGIUM AT ZEEBRUGGE WHICH CANADIAN TROOPS REACHED ALMOST WITHOUT OPPOSITION DOWN TO THE OUTSKIRTS OF BRUGES SOUTHEAST TO GENT NORTHEAST TO ANTWERP ALONG LINE GENERALLY

30.24-1869

ABOVE SCHELDT RIVER.

BELOW ALBERT CANAL, THEN NORTH OF IT AT GEEL AND HECHTEL. SOUTH TO HASSELT NEAR WHICH POINT AMERICANS AND BRITISH LINKED UP, SOUTH AND SLIGHTLY EAST TO TONGRES, THEN SOUTHEAST TO LIMBOURG WHERE AMERICAN FIRST ARMY COLUMN IS 8 1/2 MILES FROM RECIH BORDER.

LOOPING BACK SOUTHWEST FROM THERE TO RIVER OURTH ABOVE MARCHE, THROUGH TOWN ITSELF TO POINTS EAST OF ST. HUBERT AND NEUF-CHATEAU, THEN SHARPLY SOUTHEAST WHERE FIRST ARMY ELEMENTS DROVE INTO LUXEMBOURG, PERHAPS TO CAPITAL ITSELF.

SOUTHWEST AGAIN TO POINT SOMEWHERE EAST OF MONTMEDY, THEN ALMOST DUE EAST AGAIN TO THIONVILLE ON THE MOSELLE AND FOLLOWING THE MOSELLE SOUTH TO TOUL AND NANCY.

BELOW NANCY, SO FAR AS IS KNOWN HERE, THERE IS A 90-MILE GAP SEPARATING LT. GEN. GEORGE S. PATTON'S THIRD ARMY AND LT. GEN. ALEXANDER M. PATCH'S SEVENTH ARMY.

SEP 1 1944

FW1143PEW

SUPREME HEADQUARTERS ALLIED EXPEDITIONARY FORCE, SEPT. 10-(AP)-

ALLIED SUCCESSES, WHICH HAVE ANNEXED TWO GOOD PORTS IN BELGIUM, ARE NO GUARANTEE THAT THE SUPPLY SITUATION FOR GEN.DWIGHT D. EISENHOWER'S FAR-FLUNG ARMIES WILL BE EASED IMMEDIATELY.

THE CANADIANS WALKED ALMOST UNOPPOSED INTO OOSTENDE (OSTEND) YESTERDAY, BUT FRONLINE DISPATCHES SAID THEY FOUND DOCK INSTALLATIONS BADLY DAMAGED AND IT WILL TAKE SOME TIME TO PUT THEM BACK INTO WORKING ORDER TO HANDLE ANY VOLUME OF SHIPPING.

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THE FINE PORT OF ANTWERP HAS BEEN OCCUPIED FOR SEVERAL DAYS, THE CITY IS CLEARED OF SNIPERS, BUT SHIPPING CANNOT BE SENT IN UNTIL GERMAN GUNS ARE DRIVEN FROM BOTH BANKS OF THE SCHELDE RIVER--SEA ROUTE OF ENTRY TO THE CITY.

PORT FACILITIES ARE SAID TO BE IN RELATIVELY GOOD CONDITION.

IF IT WERE POSSIBLE FOR THE ALLIES TO PUT ANTWERP AND OOSTENDE INTO OPERATION IMMEDIATELY AS SUPPLY PORTS, IT WOULD VIRTUALLY REMOVE THE NECESSITY FOR FURTHER COSTLY FRONTAL ATTACKS ON THE FRENCH PORTS OF BOULOGNE, CALAIS AND LE HAVRE.

VS835PEW

WITH THE U.S. FIRST ARMY NEAR THE GERMAN FRONTIER (BY WHITEHEAD)

FIRST ADD ORIGINAL EYEWITNESS (A130) XXX WITHOUT A FLANK.

BEHIND THE FRONT LINES THE BELGIANS IN THEIR SUNDAY BEST LINED THE ROADS FOR MILES WAVING AND CHEERING THE PASSING VEHICLES.

THERE WAS MUCH SPECULATION AMONG THE TROOPS AS TO THE RECEPTION THEY WILL GET IN GERMAN TOWNS -- WITH OPINION DIVIDED. SOME BELIEVE THE GERMANS WILL BE SO HAPPY TO REALIZE THE WAR IS NEAR AN END THEY WILL GIVE THE AMERICANS AN OPEN WELCOME. OTHERS THINK THE GERMANS WILL BE COLD AND SULLEN AND THAT FANATICAL NAZIS WILL BE A DANGEROUS PROBLEM LONG AFTER TOWNS ARE OCCUPIED.

BUT THERE WAS NO DOUBT OF THE BELGIANS' SINCERITY IN THE CONTINUED WELCOME THEY WERE GIVING THE TROOPS. THE ENTHUSIASM OF THE CHILDREN REMAINS KEYED UP BY GIFTS OF CHOCOLATE AND CHEWING GUM TOSSED FROM THE PASSING TRUCKS. THE OLDER PEOPLE ARE GENUINELY HAPPY OVER THE END OF THE LONG OPPRESSION OF GERMAN OCCUPATION.

AS THE COLUMNS HALT BESIDE THE ROADS MEN AND WOMEN OFTEN RUSH UP WITH GIFTS OF APPLES, PEARS AND PLUMS. IN THE OUTSKIRTS OF LIEGE THEY WERE PASSING OUT ICE CREAM TO THE TROOPS.

THE GERMANS' NEXT DEFENSE LINE BEYOND THE SIEGFRIED FORTIFICATIONS WILL BE THE RHINE RIVER, WHICH IS A FORMIDABLE BARRIER ITSELF. NEXT TO AN AMPHIBIOUS LANDING FROM THE SEA THE MOST DIFICULT OPERATION FOR ANY ARMY IS A RIVER CROSSING AGAINST STRONG ENEMY OPPOSITION. THE GERMANS ARE EXPECTED TO MAKE A STAND ON HE BANKS OF THE RHINE ONCE THEY ARE FORCED BACK FROM THE SIEGFRIED LINE.

IN FACT, THERE ARE SOME OFFICERS WHO CONSIDER THE RHINE A MORE FORMIDABLE BARRIER THAN THE SIEGFRIED LINE.

THERE ARE STRONG INDICATIONS THE GERMANS ARE MAKING A DESPERATE LAST STAND. ALREADY THEY HAVE CALLED UP 17-YEAR-OLDS FOR SERVICE AND AMERICANS HAVE TAKEN PRISONERS WHO HAVE BEEN IN THE SERVICE ONLY A WEEK OR TWO WITH VERY LITTLE TRAINING.

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ME911PEW

WITH THE BRITISH SECOND ARMY--FIRST ADD PRINCE BERNHARD (A81) X X X COUNTRY'S FRONTIER.

"THIS IS A GREAT DAY. THE HOUR OF LIBERATION FOR HOLLAND IS ALMOST AT HAND," PRINCE BERNHARD SAID IN A ROADSIDE INTERVIEW.

THE PRINCE WAS DRESSED IN FAWN-COLORED "MONTGOMERY" SLACKS, TAN SWEATER, KHAKI SHIRT AND BROWN TIE. ALTHOUGH IN A BATTLE AREA, THE PRINCE WORE A RED-BANDED STAFF OFFICER'S CAP INSTEAD OF A STEEL HELMET.

HE EXPRESSED CONCERN OVER WHAT HE TERMED AS "MOST UPSETTING" PREMATURE RADIO REPORTS THAT ALLIED TROOPS ALREADY HAD ENTERED HOLLAND.

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EJ636PEW

ADD PARIS XX LINES

HE SAID THE FIGHT WAS NOT ONLY AGAINST SOMETHING BUT FOR SOMETHING--FOR COUNTRY AND PRINCIPLES, AND THAT TO BE TRUE TO THOSE WHO HAVE FALLEN IT IS NECESSARY TO BE TRUE TO THOSE PRINCIPLES AT THE WAR'S END.

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HE PREDICTED THAT IF PRINCIPLES WERE NOT UPHELD AT THE PEACE TABLE, AND THAT IF THERE WERE NOT A PEACE WITH JUSTICE, THEN THERE WOULD BE ANOTH-

ER WAR.

ARCHBISHOP SPELLMAN, WHO ARRIVED IN NORMANDY LAST WEEK, WAS MET AT THE PARIS GATES BY THE CITY'S ARCHBISHOP, EMMANUEL CELESTIN CARDINAL SUHARD.

SEP 11 1944

RV1205AEW

FIRST LEAD 1ST ARMY (250)
BY WILLIAM SMITH WHITE
WITH AN ARMORED DIVISION OF THE U.S. FIRST ARMY EAST OF LIEGE, 11 A.M. SEPT. 10-(AP)-OVER HEAVY ENEMY OPPOSITION THIS DIVISION'S FORWARD ELEMENTS HAVE NOW REACHED WITHIN 8 1/2 MILES OF THE GERMAN FRONTIER.

THE ENEMY'S RESISTANCE IS ONLY A DELAYING ACTION BUT IT IS DESPERATELY BITTER -- MINEFIELDS, BLOWN BRIDGES, TANKS AND ANTI-TANK GUNS ALL ARE OPERATING AGAINST US. BUT OUR PATROLS ARE THRUSTING OUT AHEAD.

THE DIVISION MOVED FORWARD DURING THE NIGHT IN AN EXTREMELY DIFFICULT OPERATION. AHEAD OF THE MAIN BIVOUAC AREA RECONNAISSANCE FORCES WERE STALKED ALL NIGHT BY GERMANS.

EASTWARD FROM LIEGE THIS HAS BEEN A MOST DIFFICULT MARCH, FOR THE GERMANS ARE EXPENDING THEIR LAST OUNCE OF EFFORT TO GET BACK SOME PART OF THE MIXED, CONFUSED COLUMNS WHICH HAVE BEEN STREAMING BACK INTO THE REICH PROPER.

ONE OF THOSE COLUMNS, 10 MILES LONG, WAS UNDER ALLIED AIR ATTACK FOR FOUR CONSECUTIVE HOURS YESTERDAY. GERMAN MESSERSCHMITT FIGHTERS CAME OVER IN AN ATTEMPT TO REDUCE THE STORM OF STEEL BURSTING OVER THE COLUMN.

IN DOGFIGHTS IN PLAIN VIEW OF THOUSANDS OF TROOPS OUR FIGHTERS - WHICH WERE OPERATING IN CLOSE RADIO CONTACT WITH OUR TANKS - SHOT DOWN THREE MESSERSCMITTS (CORRECT). WE LOST NO PLANES.

THIS COMBINED AIR-GROUND ACTION WAS ALMOST UNBELIEVABLY EFFICIENT AND CASUAL. THROUGH THE GROUND RADIO WE COULD HEAR PILOTS TALKING BACK AND FORTH WITH TANK COMMANDERS WITH SUCH CASUAL REMARKS AS "WHEN CAN I LET MY EGGS GO?" AND "GIVE ME SOME TANK TARGETS FOR MY BABIES - I'M GOING DOWN TO THE GROUND NOW."

THE AMERICAN NIGHT MARCH INVOLVED MOVEMENT OF THOUSANDS OF TONS OF STEEL OVER UNFAMILIAR TERRAIN. THE TROOPS WERE NOT BIVOUACED UNTIL AFTER MIDNIGHT AND WERE ASTIR AGAIN AT DAWN.

THE AMERICANS X X X FIRST GRAF PREVIOUS, EDITING TO CONFORM AND DELETING 4TH THROUGH 8TH GRAFS BEGINNING "THE DAY IS FINE XXX OUR PILOTS.

MQ1045PEW

BY WILLIAM SMITH WHITE
WITH AN ARMORED DIVISION OF THE U.S. FIRST ARMY EAST OF LIEGE, 3:30 P.M. SEPT. 10-(AP)-THE AMERICANS ARE ON THEIR WAY ON THE LAST LAP INTO GERMANY AND THE SIEGFRIED LINE.

THIS DIVISION, AFTER CLEARNING UP LIEGE AND RESTING ONLY A FEW HOURS, IS LUNGING EASTWARD AGAIN WITH ITS FORWARD ELEMENTS ALREADY WITHIN 8-1/2 MILES OF GERMANY.

A GREAT GERMAN RETREAT IS IN PROGRESS. A TEN-MILE-LONG GERMAN COLUMN TRYING TO BEAT ITS WAY BACK INSIDE THE FRONTIER DEFENSES HAS BEEN ATTACKED BY THIS ARMY'S AIR SUPPORT AND 40 GERMAN VEHICLES ALREADY HAVE BEEN SMASHED IN RUNNING ACTIONS PAST LIMBOURG, BEYOND VERVIERS. THE GERMAN COLUMN INCLUDES TANKS.

THE DAY IS FINE AND CLEAR AND REPORTS ARE COMING BACK STEADILY: "THIS IS A FIELD DAY."

I AM WATCHING THE REAR OF A GERMAN COLUMN UNDER ATTACK BY OUR AIR FORCES IN THE VILLAGE OF LOUVEIGNE. SOLID BLACK SMOKE HANGS OVER THE ROAD FOR MILES AND I CAN SEE EIGHT OF OUR THUNDERBOLTS ENDLESSLY WHEELING AND PEELING OFF ONE AT A TIME IN STEEP DIVES.

THEY ARE POURING EXPLODING STEEL INTO THE NAZIS IMPERSONALLY AND RELENTLESSLY, AND THERE IS ALMOST NO ENEMY FLAK. TWO LITTLE PIPER CUBS ARE JUST UP ABOVE, ALSO WATCHING THIS TERRIBLE SHOW.

AT THIS MOMENT THE ATTACK HAS BEEN GOING ON FOR AN HOUR AND STILL OUR PLANES WHEEL AND DIVE. OUR GROUND TROOPS ARE STANDING ON EVERY HILL TO WATCH AND TO CHEER OUR PILOTS.

WE ARE ENTERING ANOTHER PHASE OF THE CAMPAIGN--A PHASE WHICH WILL DETERMINE HOW MUCH THE ENEMY IS ABLE TO GET BACK INTO GERMANY PROPER FOR HIS FINAL STAND. IF THIS IS A FAIR EXAMPLE HE IS GOING TO LOSE MEN AND SUPPLIES ON A PRODIGIOUS SCALE.

(EDS: DATELINE READ X X X SEPT.9 (DELAYED) -(AP)- ETC--NOT SEPT 10)

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RW655PEW

BY GEORGE TUCKER
WITH U.S. SEVENTH ARMY NORTH OF BESANCON, FRANCE, SEPT 10-(AP)-GERMAN DEAD LAY IN THE STREET OF THIS LITTLE TOWN AND THE BODY OF ONE GERMAN SERGEANT EVEN HUNG LIMPLY OVER A BACKYARD FENCE TODAY AS AS AMERICAN INFANTRYMEN LIQUIDATED ANOTHER TYPICAL GERMAN HOLDING POINT IN THE DRIVE TOWARD THE BELFORT GAP, GATEWAY TO SOUTHWESTERN GERMANY.

THIS TOWN IS IMPORTANT EVEN THOUGH IT HAS ONLY ONE STREET. THREE HARD ROADS LEAD INTO THE TOWN, PROVIDING WITHDRAWAL ROUTES FOR RETREATING GERMANS.

LATE IN THE AFTERNOON A COMPANY OF INFANTRY LED BY CAPT. JAMES W. COLES, ENCINITAS, CALIF., WAS ORDERED TO BAD HIS MEN FORWARD FRONTALLY

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COLES, ENCINITAS, CALIF., WAS ORDERED TO LEAD HIS MEN FORWARD FRONTALLY WHILE TWO OTHER COMPANIES FROM THE SOUTHEAST AND SOUTHWEST FLANKS CONVERGED ON THE TOWN.

AS COLES' MEN NEARED A SHARP BEND ENTERING THE TOWN, MACHINEGUN FIRE SPEWED SUDDENLY FROM A CLUMP OF APPLE TREES AND A GERMAN 88 GUN LOCATED AT THE BEND OPENED FIRE.

CAPT. COLES SIGNALLED HIS TANK SUPPORT AND SECOND LT. P.C.SULLIVAN, GLENDALE, ARIZ., SAID, "I'LL LAY ONE IN THERE."

THERE WAS A NAZI FLAKWAGON NEAR THE 88. SULLIVAN'S FIRST SHOT KNOCKED THE FLAKWAGON SKYHIGH. THE GERMANS BEGAN TO LEAP FROM COVER AND RUN.

AT THAT MOMENT A JEEP BOUNCED UP, AND OUT LEAPED A MUJOR GENERAL COMMANDING AN INFANTRY DIVISION ON THIS FRONT. SHOUTING ORDERS, THE GENERAL JERKED OUT HIS PISTOL AND JOINED IN THE CHASE AS THE GERMANS FLED. THE GENERAL LUMBERED ACROSS A FIELD FIRING HIS .45 AT THE FLEEING ENEMY. NEAR THE GENERAL, THE RIFLES AND TOMMYGUNS OF INFANTRYMEN SPAT AT THE NAZIS.

SEP

SGT.WALTON M.WORKS, 18 EAST 12TH ST., COVINGTON, KY., SAID, "THE GENERAL HAS A TERRIFIC PAIR OF LUNGS. HE BELLOWED, 'STOP FIRING! STOP FIRING!' WHEN THE GERMANS PITCHED OVER THE HILL. ONE SECOND LATER THEY WAVED A WHITE FLAG AND SURRENDERED."

AFTER TWO 88'S AND THREE FLAKWAGONS WERE KNOCKED OUT AND AT LEAST 20 GERMANS WERE KILLED, THE FIGHT FOR THE TOWN BEGAN IN EARNEST. THE GERMANS HAD TO BE CLEANED OUT ALMOST HOUSE BY HOUSE. FINALLY, AT 2:30 A.M., A DOUGHBOY WITH A RADIO CALLED THE COMMAND POST AND SAID, "I AM SITTING IN THE TOWN SQUARE. THIS TOWN IS OURS."

BY FIVE P.M., ADVANCE ELEMENTS HAD PROBED SIX MILES TOWARD VESOUL AND ONCE AGAIN WERE UP AGAINST A STRONG GERMAN ROADBLOCK.

ME73PEW

30.24-18693

BY EDWARD D.BALL
U.S.THIRD ARMY HEADQUARTERS SEPT 10-(AP)-THE AMERICAN THIRD ARMY REINFORCED ITS INFANTRY AND ARMOR ACROSS THE MOSELLE RIVER IN THE TOUL AREA TODAY AND PUT SUPPLIES OVER DURING THE NIGHT TO FORCES CLINGING TO BRIDGEHEADS BELOW METZ.

THE AIR FORCE POUNCED ON 15 ENEMY TRAINS MOVING TOWARD THE TOUL AREA YESTERDAY DESTROYING 15 CARS AND DAMAGING A NUMBER OF OTHERS.

THE UNSUCCESSFUL GERMAN COUNTERATTACK BEHIND THE THIRD ARMY'S LINES BETWEEN METZ AND VERDUN FRIDAY COST THE ENEMY 40 TANKS. THE NUMBER OF NAZI PRISONERS TAKEN IN THIS OPERATION ROSE TO 850.

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BY KENNETH L. DIXON (270)
WITH ADVANCE ALLIED FORCES IN SOUTHEASTERN FRANCE, SEPT. 10-(AP)-GERMAN ATTEMPTS TO REINFORCE THE BELFORT GAP ENTRANCE TO SOUTHERN GERMANY HAVE RECEIVED STAGGERING BLOWS DURING THE PAST THREE DAYS WITH PLANES OF BRIG. GEN. GORDON P. SAVILLE'S TACTICAL AIR COMMAND CONCENTRATING ON HIGHWAY AND RAIL ROUTES LEADING TO THE MOUNTAIN PASS.

AN AIR FORCE SPOKESMAN TONIGHT TOLD FRONTLINE FIGHTING MEN THAT DURING THE LAST THREE DAYS:

SIXTY FULL TRAINS CARRYING GERMAN PERSONNEL AND EQUIPMENT BOUND FOR BELFORT HAD BEEN DESTROYED.

APPROXIMATELY 60 ADDITIONAL LOCOMOTIVES WERE WRECKED.

MOTOR TRANSPORT HEADING FOR THE HISTORIC PASS HAD BEEN SUBJECTED TO CONSTANT AERIAL HARASSING WHICH RESULTED IN CONSIDERABLE DESTRUCTION OF MEN AND MATERIAL AND CONSIDERABLY SLOWING THE FLOW OF REINFORCEMENTS.

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ONE BELFORT-BOUND TANK COLUMN WAS KNOCKED OUT.

MOST OF THE WORK HAS BEEN DONE AT LOW LEVELS.

THE SPOKESMAN ADDED THAT WHILE SUCH TACTICS INEVITABLY ARE COSTLY, AERIAL LOSSES GENERALLY WERE CONSIDERED "MODERATE."

THE MAJORITY OF THE DAMAGE WAS DONE BY THUNDERBOLTS, THE SPOKESMAN SAID. ONE P-47 GROUP ALONE IN ONE DAY SET A NEW DESTRUCTION RECORD BY KNOCKING OUT 34 LOCOMOTIVES, 22 MOTOR TRANSPORT VEHICLES, 17 RAILROAD CARS, AND A HEAVY GUN IN ADDITION TO CUTTING A RAIL LINE. THE SAME OUTFIT ALSO DAMAGED NINE LOCOMOTIVES, NINE MOTOR VEHICLES AND A DOZEN RAIL CARS, NOT COUNTING HORSEDRAWN VEHICLES AND GERMAN SOLDIERS THAT WERE HIT.

THE GROUP LOST ONLY ONE PLANE.

THE NEXT DAY THE SAME GROUP DESTROYED 30 LOCOMOTIVES, DAMAGED 10, DESTROYED ONE GROUNDED PLANE, DAMAGED FIVE MORE AND KNOCKED OUT SEVERAL MOTOR VEHICLES AND RAILROAD CARS. THE COST WAS ONE PILOT KILLED, AND THREE MISSING. FOUR THUNDERBOLTS WERE DESTROYED AND TWO BADLY DAMAGED.

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FW1134PEW

BY ROGER GREENE
WITH BRITISH TROOPS ON THE ALBERT CANAL FRONT, BELGIUM, SEPT 10-(AP)-VANGUARDS OF LT.GEN. MILES C.DEMPSEY'S SECOND ARMY ARE FIGHTING TOWARD THE DUTCH FRONTIER THIS AFTERNOON. TANKS ARE ONLY A FEW MILES FROM THE BORDER NOW.

BRITISH PRESSURE ON FIELD MARSHAL GEN. WALTER VON MODEL'S DEFENSES ALONG THE ALBERT CANAL IS STEADILY MOUNTING.

ENEMY FORCES, INCLUDING FRESH GERMAN AIR FORCE GROUND TROOPS AND SOME 17 AND 18 YEAR-OLD YOUTHS WHO WERE ACTUALLY TRAINING AS PILOTS IN HOLLAND A FORTNIGHT AGO ARE FIGHTING WITH DESPERATE AND FANATICAL FURY.

THE BRITISH TROOPS BATTLED THE GERMANS ON THEIR OWN TERMS -- WITHOUT IMMEDIATE TANK SUPPORT -- AND DOUBLED THE SIZE OF THEIR LODGMENT ACROSS THE ALBERT CANAL SOUTHWEST OF GEEL (GHEEL) THIS MORNING. NOW THEY ARE FIGHTING IN THE STREETS OF GEEL AFTER A HALF-MILE BREAKOUT FROM THE BRIDGEHEAD.

ONE SPEARHEAD CHASED THE GERMANS NORTHEAST OF GEEL.

FARTHER EAST A FIERCE BATTLE RAGED AROUND HECHTEL YESTERDAY, BUT BY MORNING THE ALLIES DOMINATED THE CROSSROADS.

BRITISH ARMOR AND INFANTRY ALSO STRONGLY SEALED OFF BOURGOPOLD FROM THE SOUTH, BUT THE GERMANS STILL ARE HOLDING THE FORMER AL BARRACKS THERE WITH MORTARS, 88'S, AND SMALL ARMS FIRE. REPEATERMAN ATTEMPTS TO INFILTRATE INTO THE BEERINGEN BRIDGEHEAD ACROSS AL WERE BEATEN OFF BETWEEN HECHTEL AND HELCHTEREN.

ME753PEW

SEP 11 1944

BY EDWARD D.BALL
THIRD ARMY HEADQUARTERS, SEPT 10-(AP)-AMERICANS WERE REPORTED, WITHOUT CONFIRMATION HERE, TO HAVE ENTERED THE CITY OF LUXEMBOURG TODAY.

THE BATTLE OF THE MOSELLE RAGED WITH MOUNTING INTENSITY AS AMERICAN ARMOR AND INFANTRY FLOWED UNINTERRUPTED ACROSS THE BRIDGEHEAD IN THE TOUL AREA.

ANOTHER CROSSING WAS MADE SOUTH OF METZ, BUT LITTLE PROGRESS WAS MADE IN EFFORTS TO EXPAND EXISTING BRIDGEHEADS IN THIS AREA.

THE 19TH TACTICAL AIR FORCE KEPT UP A DAY-LONG POUNDING OF GERMAN DEFENSES ALONG THE MOSELLE, BUT THE CAMOUFLAGED EMPLACEMENTS WERE HARD TO LOCATE AND ENEMY FIRE CONTINUED TO INFLICT CONSIDERABLE LOSSES UPON LT.GEN.GEORGE S.PATTON'S ARMY.

MQ339PEW

SEP 11 1944

WITH THE CANADIAN FIRST ARMY IN FRANCE, SEPT 10-(AP)-CANADIANS ENTERED ZEEBRUGGE TODAY, WITHOUT MEETING OPPOSITION IN THE BELGIAN PORT.

BY EDWARD KENNEDY
PARIS, SEPT 10-(AP)-GEN. CHARLES DE GAUL.. (NEW CABINET, UNEXPECTEDLY ANNOUNCED EARLY TODAY, DIVIDES POSTS EQUALLY AMONG LEADERS ASSOCIATED WITH THE NATIONAL COMMITTEE IN ALGIERS AND THE FORMER FRENCH UNDERGROUND.

ELEVEN PORTFOLIOS GO TO EACH OF THESE FORCES OF FRENCH RESISTANCE, AND THE FOREIGN AFFAIRS POST GOES TO GEORGES BIDAULT, CHRISTIAN DEMOCRATIC RESISTANCE LEADER OF PARIS WHO SUCCEEDS RENE MASSIGLI.

THE REVISION THUS TAKES THE FRENCH UNDERGROUND INTO THE PROVISIONAL GOVERNMENT ON A BASIS OF EQUALITY WITH THE ALGIERS ELEMENTS, BUT IT IS NOT CONSIDERED THE LAST WORD. AT LEAST ONE MORE RESHUFFLE OF POSTS IS EXPECTED WHEN ALL FRANCE IS LIBERATED AND PRISONERS ARE RELEASED FROM GERMANY.

THE CABINET ALSO VEERED FARTHER TO THE LEFT IN THE REVISION, FOR THE COMMUNISTS NOW HAVE TWO AND THE SOCIALISTS FOUR OF THE TOTAL OF 22 PORTFOLIOS. OTHER POSTS WERE DIVIDED AMONG REPRESENTATIVES OF THE MODERATE LEFT, CENTER, MODERATE RIGHT AND RESISTANCE LEADERS WITHOUT A DEFINITE PARTY AFFILIATION.

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THE COMPOSITION OF THIS "GOVERNMENT OF NATIONAL UNANIMITY" FOLLOWS:

PRESIDENT -- GEN. DE GAULLE.

MINISTER OF STATE -- JULES JEANNENEY, FORMER PRESIDENT OF THE CHAMBER OF DEPUTIES AND MEMBER OF THE LEFT DEMOCRATIC PARTY.

JUSTICE -- FRANCOIS DE MENTHON, CHRISTIAN DEMOCRATIC RESISTANCE LEADER WHO ESCAPED FROM FRANCE A YEAR AGO TO JOIN THE ALGIERS COMMITTEE.

FOREIGN AFFAIRS -- GEORGES BIDAULT.

INTERIOR -- ADRIEN TIXIER, WHO WAS LABOR MINISTER OF THE ALGIERS COMMITTEE.

WAR -- ANDRE DIETHELM OF THE ALGIERS COMMITTEE.

NAVY -- LOUIS JACQUINOT, DEPUTY OF THE DEMOCRATIC ALLIANCE PARTY.

AIR -- CHARLES TILLON, COMMUNIST DEPUTY OF THE PARIS REGION WHO SUCCEEDS FERNAND GRENIER, ALSO COMMUNIST.

NATIONAL ECONOMY -- PIERRE MENDES-FRANCE OF THE ALGIERS COMMITTEE

PRODUCTION -- ROBERT LACOSTE.
FOOD -- PAUL GIACOBBI, FORMERLY PRODUCTION MINISTER.
TRANSPORT-- RENE MAYER.
EDUCATION -- RENE CAPITANT.
COLONIES -- RENE PLEVEN.
(EDS: IN FIFTH GRAPH MAKE IT "INCLUDES" INSTEAD OF "FOLLOWS".)
ME1118AEW

SEP 11 1944

PARIS, SEPT 10-(AP)-COUNT RENE DE CHAMBRUN AND HIS WIFE, MARIE JOSE, DAUGHTER OF PIERRE LAVAL, WERE RELEASED BY POLICE TONIGHT AFTER SEVERAL HOURS QUESTIONING, IT WAS ANNOUNCED BY MINISTRY OF THE INTERIOR AND THE PREFECT OF POLICE.

THE COUNTESS AND COUNT, WHO IS A DESCENDANT OF LAFAYETTE AND A SON OF CLARA LONGWORTH, SISTER OF THE LATE NICHOLAS LONGWORTH, WERE AMONG A SCORE OR MORE PROMINENT PERSONS TAKEN INTO CUSTODY IN THE ROUNDUP OF SUSPECTED COLLABORATIONISTS.

ACTRESS GINETTE LECLERC, ARRESTED A FEW DAYS AGO, ALSO WAS RELEASED TONIGHT AFTER QUESTIONING. THE POLICE PREFECT SAID.

ARRESTS TO DATE TOTAL NEARLY 10,000 PERSONS CHARGED AS COLLABORATORS WITH THE GERMANS, AND HAVE BEEN ACCOMPLISHED BY SUCH COMPLICATED MEANS THAT THE CURRENT COMMENT IS, "EVERYBODY IS ARRESTING EVERYBODY."

EVERY ORGANIZATION FROM THE LOWLIEST TRADE TO HIGH DEPARTMENTS OF STATE AND POLICE HAS ITS OWN COMMITTEE OF PURIFICATION. RESISTANCE GROUPS ALSO ARE CONDUCTING PURGES.

AND THIS IS ONLY THE BEGINNING; THERE ARE REVIEWS TO BE MADE BY VARIOUS DEPARTMENTS, INTERROGATIONS AND FINAL DISPOSITION BEFORE ACTUAL TRIALS.

THERE HAS BEEN CONSIDERABLE CONFUSION AS TO THE IDENTITIES OF THOSE ARRESTED, AND PARIS NEWSPAPERS HAVE PROTESTED AT AN APPARENT LACK OF COHESION IN THE PROGRAM AND THE WHOLESALE ARRESTS OF MANY PERSONS.

THE FRENCH ARE ANXIOUS TO CLEAN UP THE COLLABORATOR PROBLEM AS QUICKLY AS POSSIBLE, HOWEVER, AND WITH SO MANY PERSONS PARTICIPATING IN THE PROCEDURE, IT APPEARS THAT THOSE ACCUSED WILL AT LEAST BE TAKEN BEFORE TRIBUNALS WITHOUT MUCH DELAY.

ME958PEW

SEP 11 1944

BY EDDY GILMORE

MOSCOW, SEPT 10-(AP)-BEREZA -- WHICH IN ENGLISH MEANS BIRCHTREE -- WON THE 20TH CONSECUTIVE RUNNING OF THE RUSSIAN DERBY TODAY BEFORE 170,000 SPECTATORS.

CAPT. ARTHUR COX OF THE BRITISH MILITARY MISSION PLAYED A HUNCH ON THE DERBY -- THAT'S WHAT IT'S CALLED EVEN IN RUSSIAN -- AND WON 48,000 RUBLES.

RUSSIAN RACING IS SOMETHING TO CHALLENGE THE WITS OF THE MOST HARD-BITTEN HORSEPLAYER -- BECAUSE YOU NOT ONLY HAVE TO PICK THE WINNER, BUT ALSO SECOND PLACE IN THE SAME RACE.

THE AVERAGE BET IS 50 RUBLES AND THE PAYOFF IS AT TERRIFIC ODDS -- AS IT SHOULD BE.

THE SCENE AT THE RUSSIAN RACETRACK ON DERBY DAY IS NOT UNLIKE THE AMERICAN RACETRACK ON SOME BIG OCCASION.

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THERE IS A PADDOCK. THERE IS A GRANDSTAND. AND THERE IS A BAR WHICH APPEARS PATRONIZED BY THE SAME GROUP WHICH NEVER SEEMS TO GET AWAY FROM IT AS RACE AFTER RACE GOES BY.

THE PROGRAMS ARE MORE ELABORATE THAN IN AMERICA. THEY PRINT PICTURES OF THE HORSES AND GIVE MANY FACTS ABOUT THEM.

THE NOMENCLATURE WAS SLIGHTLY STARTLING TO AN OLD LAUREL BOY, HOWEVER.

"MEZAN," YOU READ, "IS THE PRODUCT OF HORSE FACTORY NO. 63, AND NAMED AFTER MARSHAL BUDENNY."

THERE ARE 14 RACES ON THE PROGRAM.

MIXED IN WITH THE REGULAR RACES ARE TROTTING RACES, WHICH ARE GRAPHICALLY LISTED AS "SITDOWNS."

THE DERBY DISTANCE WAS 400 METERS.

AFTER THE RACE THE BAND PLAYED AND FOLKS RUSHED OUT TO THE PADDOCK WITH TREMENDOUS ARMLOADS OF FLOWERS WHICH THEY PUT AROUND THE TRAINER'S NECK -- NOT THE HORSE'S.

WHEN THIS HAPPENED, I SAID TO MYSELF "YOU DON'T BELONG HERE" AND QUIETLY MADE MY WAY TO THE BAR.

INCIDENTALLY, THE TRAINER, NOT THE OWNER, GOT THE 10,000 RUBLE PURSE, TOO.

ME1128PEW

SEP 11 1944

MOSCOW, SEP 10-(AP)-THE ROMANIAN ARMISTICE DELEGATION MET WITH RUSSIAN, AMERICAN AND BRITISH CONFEREES TONIGHT IN WHAT ONE MEMBER SAID HE HOPED WOULD BE THE NEXT TO LAST SESSION.

THE ROMANIANS EXPRESSED CONFIDENCE THAT THE THREE POWERS WOULD SIGN AN AGREEMENT SOON AND SAID THERE WERE "NO MAJOR ISSUES" REMAINING UNSETTLED.

MQ1047PEW

STOCKHOLM, SEPT 10-(AP)-THE EXCHANGE SHIPS GRIPSHOLM, DROTTNINGHOLM AND ARUNDEL CASTLE SAILED FROM GOTEBORG TODAY CARRYING 2,652 AMERICAN, BRITISH AND DOMINION PRISONERS OF WAR AND CIVILIAN INTERNEES HOMEWARD.

THE SHIPS SAILED FOR LIVERPOOL FIRST. THEN THE GRIPSHOLM WILL PROCEED TO NEW YORK WITH THE AMERICANS AND CANADIANS.

ME985PEW

HELSINKI, FINLAND, SEPT 10-(AP)-MEMBERS OF THE GERMAN LEGATION STAFF AND THEIR WIVES DEPARTED FROM HELSINKI BY TRAIN TODAY FOR TURKU WHERE THEY BOARDED A STEAMER FOR STOCKHOLM. THE GERMAN WOMEN WEPT AND THERE WERE NO "HEILS!" OR "SEIGS!" AS THE GROUP OF ABOUT 100 QUIETLY BOARDED THE TRAIN.

ME1016PEW

SEP 11 1944

BY JOSEPH MORTON

BUCHAREST, ROMANIA, SEPT. 9-(DELAYED)-(AP)-PENICILLIN HAS BEEN ADMINISTERED FOR THE FIRST TIME IN ROMANIA--FLOWN IN FROM ITALY TO SAVE THE LIFE OF AN AMERICAN FLYER ILL OF SEPTICEMIA, IT WAS ANNOUNCED TODAY.

THE PATIENT, WHO HAS BEEN IN A SMALL VILLAGE HOSPITAL SINCE AUG. 10, IS SGT.PETER TIERNEY, 58 FIELD ST., ROCHESTER, N.Y. HE WAS REPORTED MISSING IN CTION AFTER A L

HE WAS REPORTED MISSING IN ACTION AFTER ALIBERATOR IN WHICH HE WAS RADIO OPERATOR AND GUNNER WENT DOWN AT PLOESTI.

TIERNEY WAS BLOWN FROM THE PLANE BUT MANAGED TO GET HIS PARACHUTE OPEN. HE SUFFERED FRACTURED HIPS AND MULTIPLE INJURIES OF THE ARMS AND LEGS. PEASANTS CARRIED HIM INTO THE SMALL HOSPITAL WHERE HE WAS LATER FOUND BY TWO AMERICAN MEDICAL OFFICERS, CAPT. JULIUS LEVINE, LIBERTY, N.Y., AND CAPT. RICHARD KUHN, DETROIT, WHO WERE IN ROMANIA ARRANGING FOR THE EVACUATION OF WOUNDED AMERICAN FLIERS.

IMMEDIATELY ON LEARNING OF TIERNEY'S CRITICAL CONDITION THEY SENT FOR THE PENICILLIN AND BLOOD PLASMA AND RECEIVED IN TIME TO BEGIN TREATMENT WITHIN 24 HOURS.

TIERNEY NOW IS OUT OF DANGER AND ON HIS WAY TO COMPLETE RECOVERY.

FJ&ME704PEW

ROME, SEPT. 10-(AP)-A DISTINGUISHED UNIT CITATION WAS CONFERRED BY MAJ.GEN.NATHAN F.TWINING, COMMANDER OF THE U.S. 15TH AIR FORCE, TODAY, ON THE 449TH HEAVY BOMBARDMENT GROUP FOR OUTSTANDING PEGERMANCE IN BOMBIN

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TODAY, ON THE 449TH HEAVY BOMBARDMENT GROUP FOR OUTSTANDING PERFORMANCE IN BOMBING TH

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SEFENDEN AND BUCHAREST RAILWAY YARDS RECENTLY.

THE GROUP SENT 32 UNESCORTED LIBERATORS ON THE ATTACK AND LOST SEVEN TO WAVES OF FIGHTERS. BOMBER GUNNERS DESTROYED 40 OF THE ATTACKERS.

THE UNIT IS COMMANDED BY COL.THOMAS GE[illegible] JR., OF VICTORVILLE, CALIF.

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EJ530PEW

ROME, SEPT 10-(AP)-FLYING WITHOUT INTERFERENCE THROUGH AN AREA WHICH ONCE SWARMED WITH ENEMY FIGHTERS, UP TO 500 HEAVY BOMBERS OF TH 15TH U.S.AIR FORCE TODAY BLASTED OIL REFINERIES AND OTHER UNANNOUNCED TARGETS IN THE VIENNA AREA OF AUSTRIA.

FIFTEENTH AIR FORCE HEADQUARTERS, ITALY, SEP 10-(AP)-LT. COL.LOUIS A.NEVELEFF, 4518 UNIVERSITY BOULEVARD, DALLAS, TEX., STAFF OFFICER AT THIS HEADQUARTERS, HAS BEEN PRESENTED WITH THE BRONZE STAR MEDAL FOR OUTSTANDING SERVICE IN A SECRET MISSION TO MARSHAL TITO IN YUGOSLAVIA.

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NEVELEFF'S MISSION TOOK HIM TO THE YUGOSLAVIA LEADER'S HEADQUARTERS AT DRVAR IN THE BOSNIAN MOUNTAINS, WHICH SUBSEQUENTLY WAS STORMED BY GERMAN PARACHUTE TROOPS.

THE CITATION SAID HE "ENTERED ENEMY TERRITORY ON A MISSION OF MAJOR IMPORTANCE. DESPITE BEING SUBJECTED TO STRAFING AND BOMBING ATTACKS BY THE ENEMY, TOGETHER WITH HAVING TO ENDURE MANY HARDSHIPS, HE SUCCESSFULLY COMPLETED HIS MISSION WHICH RESULTED IN SAVING MANY LIVES AND RENDERING INVALUABLE SERVICES TO THE GOVERNMENT, THEREBY FURTHERING AND MATERIALLY AIDING FUTURE COMBAT OPERATIONS."

THE MEDAL WAS PRESENTED BY MAJOR GEN.NATHAN F.TWINING, COMMANDER OF THE 15TH AIR FORCE.

CAIRO, EGY[illegible]T. 1[illegible]-(AP)-ALMOST CONSTANT ATTACKS ON ENEMY HARBORS AND SHIPPING--PE[illegible]APS ENGAGED IN EVACUATING GERMAN TROOPS FROM AEGEAN ISLANDS--DURING THE PAST WEEK, IN WHICH FOUR SHIPS WERE HIT BY ROCKETS AND CANNON SHELLS FROM BEAUFIGHTERS, WERE ANNOUNCED IN A MIDDLE EAST AIR COMMUNIQUE TODAY.

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AN ESCORT VESSEL WAS LEFT BURNING AND THREE OTHER SHIPS WERE HIT IN ATTACKS ON TWO CONVOYS, THE COMMUNIQUE SAID. MALEME AIRDROME ON CRETE WAS BOMBED ON TWO NIGHTS AND ONE DAY.

RP1238PEW

CAIRO, SEPT. 6-(DELAYED)--(AP)-THE GREEK GOVERNMENT IN EXILE HEADED BY PREMIER GEORGE PAPANDREOU TODAY TRANSFERRED ITS TEMPORARY SEAT FROM CAIRO TO NAPLES IN ANTICIPATION OF ITS ENTRY INTO ATHENS.

THE MINISTERS AND HEADS OF ALL DEPARTMENTS WENT TO ITALY, LEAVING BEHIND IN CAIRO ALL THE GOVERNMENT'S ADMINISTRATIVE SERVICES. CROWN PRINCE PAUL, SERVING AS REGENT IN THE ABSENCE OF KING GEORGE II IN LONDON, ACCOMPANIED THE GOVERNMENT.

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WR457AEW

CHUNGKING SEPT 10-(AP)-U.S.14TH AIR FORCE HEAVY BOMBERS SANK A JAPANESE DESTROYER SOUTHEAST OF HONG KONG FRIDAY, GEN.JOSEPH W.STILWELL'S HEADQUARTERS ANNOUNCED TODAY.

KK748AEW

ADD QUEBEC -(CASSIDY) XX QUEBEC

MAURICE DUPLESSIS, PREMIER OF QUEBEC PROVINCE, HOWEVER, PREPARED TO RECEIVE CHURCHILL AND ROOSEVELT SOON IN HIS APARTMENT AT THE CHATEAU FRONTENAC, WHERE HE WAS THE ONLY GUEST NOT INVITED TO VACATE HIS QUARTERS.

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THE CHATEAU WAS CLOSELY GUARDED BY MILITARY POLICE, CLERICAL PERSONNEL, INCLUDING 300 WACS WERE ON HAND AND THE STAGE WAS SET FOR THE CHURCHILL-ROOSEVELT MEETING.

AMONG THE AMERICAN LEADERS EXPECTED HERE TO ACCOMPANY ROOSEVELT WERE GEN.GEORGE MARSHALL, ADM. WILLIAM P.LEAHY, GEN.H.H.ARNOLD AND ADM.ERNEST J.KING. THE MAIN EMPHASIS OF THE MEETING WAS EXPECTED TO BE ON MILITARY MATTERS--THE WINDUP OF THE WAR IN EUROPE AND A CONCLUSIVE CAMPAIGN IN THE PACIFIC.

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EJ544PEW

A CANADIAN EAST COAST PORT, SEPT. 10-(AP)-GRINN[illegible]GHTEDLY BEHIND A BIG CIGAR, PRIME MINISTER WINSTON CHURCHILL STEPPED ASHORE FROM A GIANT TRANSPORT THIS AFTERNOON AND WITH MRS. CHURCHILL LEFT AN HOUR LATER FOR QUEBEC TO CONFER WITH PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT.

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A TUMULTOUS CROWD OF HUNDREDS CHEERED THE EMPIRE WAR LEADER AND HIS WIFE AS THEY WAITED ON THE OBSERVATION PLATFORM OF THEIR SPECIAL TRAIN, AND THE SMILING CHURCHILL LED THEM IN SONG AFTER SONG UP UNTIL THE TRAIN PULLED OUT.

WITH THE CHURCHILLS CAME A GROUP OF HIGH BRITISH MILITARY, NAVAL AND AIR OFFICERS. TWO SPECIAL TRAINS WERE REQUIRED TO CARRY THE FULL PERSONNEL AND THEIR ADVISERS.

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THE CROWD BEGAN GATHERING AT WATERFRONT VANTAGE POINTS WHEN THE BIG SHIP CARRYING CHURCHILL MOVED SLOWLY UP THE HARBOR. TIME AFTER TIME THE THRONG CALLED THE CHURCHILLS OUT OF THEIR CAR.

A V-FOR-VICTORY SIGN OR A GENIAL WAVE OF HIS CHEROOT WAS THE PRIME MINISTER'S ACKNOWLEDGMENT OF THE WELCOME. MRS.CHURCHILL

SMILED, WAVED AND SANG LUSTILY.
THE PRIME MINISTER, AS IS HIS CUSTOM WHEN HE TRAVELS BY WATER, WORE THE SEMI-NAVAL TRINITY HOUSE UNIFORM, DARK BLUE WITH GOLD BUTTONS. HIS WIFE WORE A GRAY TAILORED TRAVELLING SUIT, TOPPED BY A FLOWERED TURBAN OF GRAY AND RED.
AS THE COUPLE LEFT THE BIG LINER, CHEERS OF HUNDREDS OF SERVICE-MEN LINED ALONG HER RAIL AND PERCHED HIGH IN HER RIGGING SPED THEM ON THEIR WAY.

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AS CHURCHILL APPEARED AT THE DOOR OF THE PIER SHED, FLANKED BY POLICE GUARDS AND HIGH-RANKING SERVICEMEN, CHEERS SWEPT DOWN FROM BEHIND BARRIERS THAT WERE HOLDING THE CROWD ABOUT 100 YARDS FROM THE PIER.
THE CHURCHILLS WALKED TO THEIR TRAIN, ABOUT 20 YARDS AWAY, AND REAPPEARED ON THE PLATFORM. THE PRIME MINISTER TOOK ONE LOOK AT THE EAGER WELCOMERS STRAINING AGAINST POLICE LINES, AND THEN WAVED THEM TOWARD HIM.
THE POLISH WERE ALMOST TRAMPLED IN THE RUSH FOR THE TRAIN. EACH TIME THEY TRIED TO FORM A NEW LINE CHURCHILL WAVED THEM ASIDE, UNTIL THE FRONT LINE OF THE PRESSING HUNDREDS WAS WITHIN 10 FEET OF HIM AND HIS WIFE.
ONE OF THE FIRST TO REACH THE TRAIN WAS A GRIZZLED BRITISH NAVAL PETTY OFFICER.
"'OW'S EVERYTHING AT 'OME, WINNIE?" HE INQUIRED, AND THE PRIME MINISTER GRINNED AND SHOUTED BACK, "OKAY!"
FINALLY, TIRED OF STANDING, THE CHURCHILLS SAT DOWN ON THE TRAIN STEPS. WHILE THE CROWD JOINED IN "ROLL OUT THE BARREL," CHURCHILL PULLED HIS HORN-RIMMED GLASSES FROM AN INSIDE POCKET AND STUDIED A NEWSPAPER HANDED HIM BY A TRAIN ATTENDANT.

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THE THRONG RAN THROUGH "THERE'LL ALWAYS BE AN ENGLAND," "WHEN THE LIGHTS COME ON AGAIN," AND A FEW OTHER PIECES, AND THEN THE PUDGY FIGURE ON THE PLATFORM ROSE AND CALLED FOR "TIPPERARY." HE JOINED IN THE SINGING ENTHUSIASTICALLY.
WHEN THE SPECTATORS HAD QUIETED AGAIN, HE PULLED THE CIGAR FROM HIS MOUTH AND STARTED TALKING.
"IT WAS VERY KIND OF YOU," HE SAID, "TO GIVE MY WIFE AND MYSELF SUCH A SPLENDID WELCOME. . . IT IS NOT THE FIRST TIME WE HAVE BEEN HERE BUT NEVER HAVE WE BEEN HERE WHEN THE SKIES WERE BRIGHTER OR WHEN THE INVINCIBLE MARCH OF OUR FORCES HAS BEEN MORE SWIFTLY AND INEVITABLY DIRECTED TOWARD ITS GOAL."
SPONTANEOUSLY HUNDREDS OF VOICES ROARED OUT, "FOR HE'S A JOLLY GOOD FELLOW" WHILE, PUFFING ON A FRESH CIGAR, THE PRIME MINISTER GRINNED.
IT WAS GETTING NEAR DEPARTURE TIME BY THEN, AND CHURCHILL BENT OVER TO ASK A TRAINMAN HOW MUCH TIME HE HAD LEFT HERE.
"A COUPLE OF MINUTES," THE TRAINMAN SAID.
"MAKE IT FIVE," CHURCHILL TOLD HIM, "AND WE'LL HAVE A FEW MORE SONGS."
THEN HE CALLED FOR "LAND OF HOPE AND GLORY," "THE MAPLE LEAF FOREVER," AND "O CANADA." JUST BEFORE THE TRAIN MOVED, HE ASKED FOR "GOD SAVE THE KING." STANDING AT ATTENTION, HE LED THE CHORUS.
AS THE TRAIN MOVED SLOWLY AWAY THE CROWD ROARED OUT "FOR HE'S A JOLLY GOOD FELLOW" AND "AULD LANG SYNE."
THOSE ABOARD SHIP SAY LITTLE OF THE CHURCHILLS, WHO KEPT TO THEIR QUARTERS FOR MOST OF THE VOYAGE AS THE PRIME MINISTER WORKED ON PLANS FOR THE CONFERENCE.
ME949PEW

MONCTON, N.B., SEP 10-(AP)-PRIME MINISTER CHURCHILL RECEIVED A TREMENDOUS OVATION TONIGHT FROM THOUSANDS OF PERSONS WHO GATHERED AT THE RAILWAY STATION.
A 10-CAR SPECIAL TRAIN CARRYING THE PRIME MINISTER, HIS WIFE AND MEMBERS OF HIS STAFF, STOPPED HERE 30 MINUTES ENROUTE FROM HALIFAX TO QUEBEC.
AFTER THE CROWD HAD WAITED 20 MINUTES MR. AND MRS. CHURCHILL APPEARED ON THE CAR PLATFORM. CHURCHILL GAVE HIS FAMILIAR "V" FOR VICTORY SALUTE AND WAVED HIS SEAMAN'S CAP.
MQ1056PEW

SEP 11 1944

NEW YORK SEPT 10-(AP)-THE BERLIN RADIO SAID TODAY IN A BROADCAST REPORTED BY THE FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION THAT A "NEW BULGARIAN NATIONAL GOVERNMENT" HAS BEEN FORMED UNDER THE LEADERSHIP OF FORMER BULGARIAN PREMIER ALEXANDER TSANKOV.
THE ANNOUNCEMENT FOLLOWED AN APPEAL BY TSANKOV OVER THE BERLIN RADIO TO THE PEOPLE OF BULGARIA TO DISREGARD BULGARIA'S DECLARATION OF WAR ON GERMANY AND TO FIGHT AGAINST THE "BOLSHEVIKS AND ANGLO-AMERICANS."
TSANKOV WAS PREMIER OF BULGARIA FROM 1923 TO 1926. THE BERLIN BROADCAST FAILED TO DISCLOSE THE SEAT OF HIS NEW "GOVERNMENT" OR THE IDENTITY OF ITS REMAINING MEMBERS.
KK602AEW

SEP 11 1944

BROADCASTS
NEW YORK, SEPT 10-- THE "BATTLE FOR THE SIEGFRIED LINE BEGAN IN EARNEST WITH THE FIRST AMERICAN ARTILLERY SHELLS HITTING GERMAN SOIL AT 11:20 A.M., EASTERN WAR TIME, THIS MORNING AT THE TOWN OF BILDCHEN, 1,500 YARDS ACROSS THE GERMAN-BELGIAN FRONTIER," NBC'S JAMES CASSIDY CABLED TODAY. HE IS WITH THE U.S.FIRST ARMY.
DA410PEW

SEP 11 1944

BROADCASTS
NEW YORK, SEP. 10--A BERN RADIO BROADCAST MONITORED BY CBS SAID TONIGHT THAT ACCORDING TO BRITISH REPORTS THE GERMAN AMBASSADOR TO LISBON, BARON OSWALD VON HOYNINGEN-HUENE, HAS BEEN RECALLED TO BERLIN.
MQ630PEW

NEW YORK SEPT 10-(AP)-ALLIED FORCES ARE FIGHTING INSIDE THE BELGIAN CITY OF BRUGES, A BROADCAST BY THE BRITISH BROADCASTING CORPORATION, RECORDED BY NBC, SAID TODAY. BRUGES IS 13 MILES EAST OF THE COASTAL CITY OF OOSTEND, AND 23 MILES NORTHWEST OF GENT.
KK749AEW

SEP 11 1944

BROADCASTS
NEW YORK, SEPT 10--RADIO ATLANTIK A CLANDESTINE GERMAN LANGUAGE STATION, SAID TONIGHT THAT EUPEN, IN THE AREA OF BELGIUM ANNEXED BY GERMANY, WAS IN ALLIED HANDS. NEWLY-BUILT TRENCHES WERE OVERRUN BY A NEW TYPE OF AMERICAN TANK, SAID THE BROADCAST HEARD BY NBC.
DA424PEW

SEP 11 1944

BROADCASTS
NEW YORK, SEPT 10--THE FRENCH BRAZZAVILLE RADIO IN A BROADCAST RECORDED BY CBS SAID TONIGHT THAT ARCHBISHOP SPELLMAN OF NEW YORK, GENERAL CHAPLAIN OF ALL THE AMERICAN FORCES, HAD ARRIVED BY PLANE IN PARIS FROM NORMANDY.
ME903PEW

(CX) NEW YORK,SEPT.10-(AP)-J. ALVAREZ DEL VAYO (SMALL D CAP V), FORMER MINISTER OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS IN THE SPANISH REPUBLIC, TODAY PREDICTED THAT "EUROPE WILL GO LEFT AFTER THE WAR" AND "SOCIALIST PARTIES WILL PLAY A STRONG PART IN NEW EUROPE."
APPEARING ON THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO ROUND TABLE, DEL VAYO, WHO NOW IS POLITICAL-WARFARE EDITOR OF NATION MAGAZINE, SAID THE LEFTIST TREND WOULD COME BECAUSE:
(1) ECONOMIC INTERESTS AND NECESSITIES OF RECONSTRUCTION ARE

DRIVING EUROPE IN THAT DIRECTION;
(2) UNDERGROUND AND RESISTANCE MOVEMENTS WHICH ARE GOING TO HAVE A "MAJOR SAY" IN REMAKING EUROPE ARE COMPOSED OF STRONG LEFT GROUPS;
(3) TO ENSURE COMPLETE LIQUIDATION OF FASCISM, CENTRALIZATION AND UNITY OF ALL ACTIVITIES WILL BE NECESSARY.
DEL VAYO APPEARED WITH MAX LERNER, CHIEF EDITORIAL WRITER OF THE NEWSPAPER, PM; WALTER SHARP, CHAIRMAN OF THE DEPARTMENT OF GOVERNMENT OF CITY COLLEGE OF NEW YORK; AND MAYNARD C. KRUEGER OF THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO DEPARTMENT OF ECONOMICS.
FY815PCW

NEW YORK, SEPT 10-(AP)-THE AMERICAN AIR FORCE RAIDED FORMOSA TODAY SAID A DOMEI NEWS AGENCY BROADCAST FROM TOKYO RECORDED BY U.S. GOVERNMENT MONITORS.
SEP 11 1944
DA918AEW

(ADVANCE)...WASHINGTON,SEPT.10-(AP)-NAVY SECRETARY FORRESTAL REPORTED TONIGHT THAT THE NAVY TRAINED 1,303,554 OFFICERS AND ENLISTED PERSONNEL IN THE YEAR ENDING LAST JUNE 30.
THIS, HE SAID, REPRESENTED CREWS OF 4,063 NEW NAVY VESSELS OF ALL TYPES, PLUS MORE THAN 20,000 LANDING CRAFT AND ADDITIONS TO THE PERSONNEL OF THE RAPIDLY EXPANDING NAVAL AIR SERVICE.
HE REPORTED ALSO, THAT OF THE 2,987,311 PERSONNEL IN THE NAVY ON JUNE 30, APPROXIMATELY 83 PER CENT HAD BEEN ADDED SINCE THE JAPANESE "SNEAK" ATTACK ON PEARL HARBOR DECEMBER 7, 1941.
DESPITE THE EXTENSIVE TRAINING PROGRAM OF THE LAST YEAR, HE SAID "THE NAVY WILL BE REQUIRED, IN THE CURRENT FISCAL YEAR, TO TRAIN APPROXIMATELY 600,000 NEW PERSONNEL WHO ARE EXPECTED TO BE DRAWN INTO THE SERVICE FROM CIVILIAN LIFE BY JUNE 30, 1945.
"THE COLLAPSE OF GERMANY WILL RESULT IN NO CURTAILMENT OF THE NAVY'S TRAINING PROGRAM," HE CONTINUED. "THE CONTINUED SUCCESSFUL PROSECUTION OF THE WAR AGAINST JAPAN WILL REQUIRE, ACCORDING TO PRESENT ESTIMATES, THAT THE NAVY CONTINUE TO EXPAND UNTIL IT REACHED A STRENGTH OF 3,389,000 BY JUNE 30, 1945."
(END ADVANCE FOR USE AT 6 P.M. EWT, TONIGHT, SUNDAY, SEPT.10)
LT206PEW
SEP 11 1944

EDITORS:
WASHINGTON,SEPT.10--FOR YOUR INFORMATION, WE ARE ASSIGNING A STAFF OF EXPERTS TO COVER THE CONFERENCE OF ROOSEVELT AND CHURCHILL, INCLUDING:
W.L.BEALE, JR., NEWS EDITOR, THE AP WASHINGTON BUREAU;
KIRKE L.SIMPSON, AP WASHINGTON WAR ANALYST; DOUGLAS B.CORNELL, ACTING HEAD OF THE AP WASHINGTON SENATE STAFF; HENRY C.CASSIDY, FORMERLY CHIEF OF THE AP MOSCOW BUREAU.
THE AP
LT706PEW

UNDATED JAPANESE
BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS
SEP 11 1944
A BROADCAST JAPANESE IMPERIAL HEADQUARTERS COMMUNIQUE TODAY IDENTIFIED AN AIRFIELD NEAR CHENGTU, 175 MILES NORTHWEST OF CHUNGKING, AS THE BASE FROM WHICH B-29 SUPERFORTRESSES RAIDED ANSHAN IN MANCHURIA FRIDAY, AND ASSERTED JAPANESE PLANES ATTACKED THE BIG PLANES AS THEY WERE LANDING AT THE BASE FRIDAY NIGHT.
AN ASSOCIATED PRESS DISPATCH FROM A U. S. SUPERFORTRESS BASE IN WESTERN CHINA SATURDAY SAID A SMALL NUMBER OF JAPANESE PLANES ATTACKED TWO SUPERFORTRESS BASES FRIDAY NIGHT FOLLOWING THE RAID ON ANSHAN, BUT FAILED TO HIT EVEN THE RUNWAYS. THE JAPANESE ATTACK WAS DESCRIBED AS AN "IMPRESSIVE FIZZLE."
THE JAPANESE COMMUNIQUE CLAIMED A TOTAL OF 40 ENEMY PLANES SHOT DOWN, SET AFIRE OR DAMAGED IN THE INTERCEPTION OF THE B-29'S BEFORE, DURING AND AFTER THE ANSHAN RAID, AT A COST OF SIX PLANES.
A COMMUNIQUE ISSUED BY THE 20TH AIR FORCE IN WASHINGTON SAID ONE SUPERFORTRESS WAS MISSING AND PRESUMED LOST.
THE TEXT OF THE JAPANESE COMMUNIQUE AS RECORDED BY THE FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION:
OUR AIR UNITS INTERCEPTED B-29 ENEMY PLANES THAT RAIDED SOUTHERN MANCHUKUO ON SEPT. 8 WHILE ON THEIR WAY TO ATTACK AND WHILE OVER ANSHAN AND ON THEIR RETURN TRIP.
AT THE SAME TIME ON THE NIGHT OF THE SAME DAY OUR AIR UNITS, BRAVING BAD WEATHER CONDITIONS, IMMEDIATELY ADVANCED TO THEIR AIRFIELD NEAR CHENGTU, WHICH WAS THEIR BASE, AND AFTER SWEEPING ASIDE THE INTERCEPTANCE OF ENEMY FIGHTER PLANES, CORNERED AND ATTACKED THE ENEMY PLANES WHICH WERE AT THAT TIME LANDING AT THEIR BASE.
THE TOTAL WAR RESULTS ASCERTAINED TO DATE ARE A

CHENGTU, WHICH WAS THEIR BASE, AND AFTER SWEEPING ASIDE THE INTERCEPTANCE
OF ENEMY FIGHTER PLANES, CORNERED AND ATTACKED THE ENEMY PLANES WHICH WERE AT THAT TIME LANDING AT THEIR BASE.
THE TOTAL WAR RESULTS ASCERTAINED TO DATE ARE AS FOLLOWS:
SHOT DOWN--SIX PLANES OF WHICH ONE IS UNCERTAIN; SET AFIRE--SIX PLANES; DAMAGED--28 PLANES; MAKING A TOTAL OF 40 ENEMY PLANES.
OUR LOSSES WERE SIX PLANES WHICH DESTROYED THEMSELVES OR HAVE NOT YET RETURNED. AN AIRMAN OF ONE PLANE PARACHUTED TO SAFETY.

THE ROAD TO BERLIN
BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS
1. RUSSIAN FRONT: 312 MILES (FROM OUTSIDE PULTUSK)
2. WESTERN FRONT: 335 MILES (FROM VERVIERS)
3. EASTERN FRANCE: 453 MILES (FROM POINT HALFWAY BETWEEN BESANCON AND BELFORT)
4. ITALIAN FRONT: 583 MIES (FROM BELOW RIMINI.)
ME830PEW

EUROPEAN WAR FLASHBACK
BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS
SEP 11 1944
SEPT. 11, 1918--AMERICANS REPULSED A HEAVY GERMAN RAID ON THEIR LINE, WHICH FOLLOWED A PUNISHING ARTILLERY BARRAGE. IN LOCAL OPERATIONS NORTHWEST OF ST. QUENTIN, THE BRITISH ADVANCED THEIR LINE NORTH OF EPEHY. WASHINGTON ANNOUNCED THE ARRIVAL OF AMERICAN TROOPS IN ARCHANGEL TO JOIN THE ALLIED EXPEDITIONARY FORCES OPERATING AGAINST BOLSHEVIKS IN THE NORTHERN PART OF EUROPEAN RUSSIA.
SEPT. 11, 1940--RAF PLANES ATTACKED CENTRAL BERLIN CAUSING HEAVY DAMAGE. AMONG THE BUILDINGS HIT WAS THE REICHSTAG. THE RUSSIANS ANNOUNCED THE OPENING OF A SUPPLY HIGHWAY OVER THE PAMIR MOUNTAINS FROM STALINGRAD TO KHOROG A DISTANCE OF 350 MILES.
RP1215PEW

UNDATED WAR COMPARISON

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS SEP 11 1944

AMERICAN TROOPS STORMING THE APPROACHES TO GERMANY FACED BITTER ENEMY ARTILLERY FIRE SUNDAY AS THE DOUGHBOYS ADVANCED ACROSS THE

MOSELLE RIVER SOUTH OF METZ AND 26 YEARS AGO ANOTHER GENERATION OF

YANKS WERE WITHSTANDING A WITHERING BARRAGE AS KAISER WILHELM'S

TROOPS SOUGHT UNSUCCESSFULLY TO CHECK THE AMERICANS.

SEP 11 1944

AMERICANS ON SEPT.10,1918 FIGHTING NORTHEAST OF SOISSONS

ENCOUNTERED HEAVY ENEMY MACHINEGUN FIRE AS THE GERMANS MADE A LAST-DITCH

STAND ON THE THEN FAMOUS HIDENBURG LINE.

TODAY THE GERMANS WERE FRANTICALLY POURING IN REINFORCEMENTS

INTO THEIR MODERN SIEGFRIED LINE AND ATTEMPTING TO KNOCK OUT THE AMERICAN

BRIDGEHEADS ACROSS THE MOSELLE. BUT THE YANKS OF TODAY JUST AS THEIR

FATHERS DID CONTINUED TO MOVE AHEAD FORCING THE GERMANS FURTHER AND FURTHER

BACK.

THE YANKS TODAY ARE FIGHTING ON GROUND 160 ~~BEYOND~~ THE WORLD

WAR 1 BATTLEFIELDS.

FILES AM1130A

Blume

30. 24 — 18699

U. S. FORCES SMASH FIVE MILES INTO REICH AFTE. BIG GUNS RIP NAZI BORDER DEFENSES; 52 JAP SHIPS DESTROYED IN MINDANAO RAID

AMERICANS SMASH INTO MINEFIELDS OF SIEGFRIED LINE

Yanks Cross Frontier North of Trier in 'Reasonable Strength.'

BRITISH ENTER HOLLAND

Third Army Seizes Parts Of French Maginot Line Intact.

SEP 12 1944

SUPREME HEADQUARTERS ALLIED EXPEDITIONARY FORCE, Tuesday, Sept. 12.—(AP) The rampaging First U. S. army burst into Hitler's inner fortress of Germany yesterday and plowed ahead for five miles into the Reich, meeting the enemy on his home soil north of the frontier town of Trier — 55 miles from the Rhine and the great industrial city of Coblenz.

An artillery barrage first chewed up the German positions and then in "reasonable strength"—that was the official language—the Doughboys crossed over to strike the blow for which the United Nations long had waited.

NIGHT

Other elements of the First army already were fighting through the minefields of the Siegfried Line south of the key city of Aachen, little more than eight miles from Germany's frontier, and were blasting fortifications inside the Reich with heavy artillery.

Black Day for Nazis

It was a black day for German arms, for the Third U. S. army seized a great part of the old French Maginot Line intact, and was breaking the last German line of defense on French soil—the Moselle river positions.

The British Second army broke across the frontier of Holland and was bound for the weakest link in the 400 miles of the west wall—the thin line of pillboxes, tank traps and forts stretching south from the German city of Kleve across the shortest route to Berlin.

Not since the days of Napoleon has Germany been entered in strength and the Doughboys who accomplished this modern feat had fought clear across the little duchy of Luxembourg in one day, freeing its capital of the same name en route.

Since this was no mere patrol entry into Germany, such as the tentative thrusts of the French in 1939 and the American raid of last week, it may well be the opening wedge in a series of full-scale attacks against Hitler's last prepared line of defense.

The Doughboys were overlooking the valley of the Moselle river where it flows northeast to the Rhine at Koblenz.

Capture Aumetz

The Third army, driving over Lorraine's hills, captured with guns intact the fortress of Aumetz, the first city incorporated into the Reich by Hitler's decree to be liberated. Aumetz is 22 miles northwest of Metz.

There was heavy fighting ten miles east of Liege and south of Aachen, where the First army consolidated its assault positions by occupying the town of Herve northwest of Limbourg where the Americans are shelling positions in Germany which protect Aachen.

The fate of the last German stand in northern France was being decided by a blazing battle six miles south of Nancy, where the Third army captured the ancient fort Pont St. Vincent and then hammered across the Moselle river on a front of several miles.

The pressure was on, waves of bombers were blowing up stubborn enemy positions, and in the words of the officer directing the attack, somewhere shortly the Germans must give way.

Battle West of Luxembourg

The First army also was engaged in heavy fighting just west of the Luxembourg border at Bastogne and Arlon, and the Germans were resisting stoutly ten miles north of the city of Luxembourg.

There was more good news on the channel coast, where the British forces stormed Fontaine-le-Mallet, one and a half miles north of the big port of Le Havre, and now dominate the city although they are under intense fire from the harbor's big guns.

The Germans have a garrison of 2,000 to 4,000 here, and an estimated 35,000 more in the closely-invested channels ports of Boulogne, Calais and Dunkerque, including 10,000 at Dunkerque.

Canadians and Poles were engaged in severe fighting in expanding bridgeheads over the Gent canal at Oostkamp and the Leopold canal southeast of Brugge. The Poles took 1,200 prisoners.

In the drive to Aumetz, the Third army overran much of the old French fortifications and were in a position to strike northeastward toward Germany and the Saar in concert with the First army.

Some 120 miles southwest of where the Americans are fighting around Nancy, Third army patrols met advance elements of the U. S. Seventh army driving up from southern France—in the vicinity of Sombernon, 11 miles west of the road center of Dijon.

Thus for more than 300 miles, the sprawling lines of the Allies were joined almost solidly—from Holland south through Belgium, into Luxembourg and on into France—since the U. S. First army earlier met the British in northern Belgium. There remains only the small gap between the U. S. First and Third armies, probably no more than 15 miles.

Rip through Maginot Line

Sweeping through the Maginot line positions, the Third army found the French 135-millimeter guns still pointing eastward, ready to fire except for ammunition, Associated Press Correspondent Edward D. Ball reported from the front.

There had been reports that most of the underground fortifications' guns had been moved out, but Ball was told by a young French caretaker that the Germans seized little except bedding.

It was different at fort Pont St. Vincent, well to the south, which although an old timer from the Franco-Prussian war of 1870 had been remodeled to form the rear defenses of the Maginot Line.

The Germans had stripped the fort of its guns and equipments, but its tunnels and concrete casements shed German shells and bombs.

Its positions on the heights dominate the countryside for 20 miles south of Nancy and the Germans, realizing their error in yielding it to charging infantry and cavalry, tried to retake it Sunday night.

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They crossed the Moselle river, east of the fortress, and tried to scale the fortifications, but were chased back across the stream.

With the fort, once commanded by Marshal Foch, firmly in American hands, the Doughboys then moved over to the Moselle and in assault boats stormed across the river at numerous points.

The British Second army knifed into Holland after crushing a savage German stand north of the Albert canal in the biggest slaughter since Normandy and headed toward the weakest link in the west wall defenses—the 70 miles of fortifications from Aachen to Kleve.

Capture Luxembourg

Redoubling blows along a 250-mile assault line, the U. S. First army captured the capital of Luxembourg—the Third Nazi-held capital freed within two weeks—while a twin column marched swiftly on the German town of Trier, 25 miles to the northeast.

Swarms of warplanes, thundering over German housetops and knocking out enemy fighters in the greatest sky battle ever fought over the Reich, also told the German people that the war Hitler carried to other lands beginning in 1939 had come back home to roost.

Rampaging through Luxembourg, the Americans were within 10 miles of the German frontier, as were their comrades on the north attacking the west wall outposts south of the Siegfried anchor of Aachen.

Americans striking little more than eight miles from Germany on Aachen's ancient route of European invasion were slowed by the densest mine fields seen since the beachhead fighting and before them were the concrete dragon teeth of the west wall's tank barriers.

American shells, exploding on German soil for the first time in history, were reported coming from advanced positions at Limbourg, 8 1-2 miles from the border.

(The Paris radio said Aachen was under U. S. artillery fire.)

The Doughboys branched out both east and southeast of the Belgian fortress of Liege, but between the mine fields and the hidden German gunners it was slow, costly fighting—no mile-eating advance.

Yanks Cut Into Outer Defenses; British Smash Way Into Holland

SEP 12 1944

Third and Seventh U. S. Armies Make Contact Near Dijon ---Other Yanks Take Big Part of Maginot Line--- Great Air Battles Rage Over Rhineland.

Supreme Headquarters, Allied Expeditionary Force, Sept. 11 (A. P.).—The war swirled to Germany's western doorstep tonight with the Americans battling through the outer minefields of the Siegfried Line and shelling German soil while their British allies on the north broke into Holland.

DAY

The Second British Army knifed into Holland after crushing a savage stand made by the Germans north of the Albert Canal with the greatest slaughter since Normandy. The Britons then headed toward the weakest link in the West Wall defenses—the seventy miles of fortifications from Aachen to Kleve.

A front-line dispatch declared tonight that the Third United States Army made contact with elements of the Seventh United States Army in the vicinity of Sombernon, fifteen miles west of Dijon.

At the same time another dispatch from the front revealed that the American infantry striding across Lorraine today captured the fortress city of Aumetz and took a large part of the Maginot Line intact. The big electrically operated disappearing French guns in the line were in perfect working order, it was stated.

[Almost simultaneously it was announced in London, says the Associated Press, that American troops today stormed across the Moselle and established a bridgehead several miles long, before capturing a huge section of the old Maginot Line with its guns intact.]

The Americans were less than 10 miles from the German frontier at two points 70 miles apart. They captured Luxembourg, the capital of the pocket duchy bordering the Rhineland and Saarland, in one thrust and reportedly threw shells into Aachen, German border city, in the other forward movement.

DAY

Marauders Bomb Guns

Medium Marauder bombers and Havocs knocked out six German big-gun emplacements standing in the way of Lieut. Gen. George S. Patton's Third Army drive across the Moselle river in eastern France.

From Nancy and Metz—Patton's sector—north through Luxembourg to Limburg, just below the Netherlands appendix where Lieut. Gen. Courtney H. Hodges' First Army gunners shelled German soil for the first time, the Americans were running into the outer defenses of the Siegfried Line.

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Heavy Minefields

They were under the fire of German heavy guns along the Moselle. Around Limburg, beyond the captured fortress city of Liege, they were encountering the heaviest minefields seen since they cracked through Normandy.

Here the Americans were only 8½ miles from the border and were reported to be using their Long Tom rifles against Aachen, big troop concentration point just two miles over the line. Aachen stands in the middle of the Siegfried Line, with lines of forts running on both its east and west sides.

Schelde-Meuse Canal Crossed

Supreme headquarters did not say where the British crossing into Holland had taken place, but front-line dispatches indicated that it was on the road to Eindhoven, 50 miles northeast of Antwerp and at a point about 35 miles from the German border.

An Associated Press dispatch from the British front said the British had stormed across the Schelde-Meuse Canal, last water barrier before the Dutch frontier, after a large-scale three-day battle around Bourg-Leopold and Bechtel, north of the Albert Canal, in which 12,000 prisoners were taken and more Germans killed in one day that at any time since the 200-mile march from Normandy.

The Schelde-Meuse Canal is only two miles from the Dutch frontier where the road runs to Eindhoven.

At Neerpelt And Degroote

The crossing of the Schelde-Meuse Canal was made at Neerpelt after an eight-mile thrust, and the Dutch border was said to have been crossed at the village of Degroote.

Premier Pieter Gerbrandy announced last week that the British had reached Breda, in Holland, but the patrols apparently withdrew.

The Americans were nearest Germany at points 70 miles apart.

Luxembourg fell to an American column driving through the duchy on a ten-mile front.

This column built up a strong left shoulder for the American Third Army's battle for Metz, 35 miles to the south. The units moving through the duchy had advanced within ten miles of the Saar border of Germany and were within 25 miles of the German cities of Saarburg and Trier.

To the north other United States First Army units were within eight and a half miles of the German and Dutch frontiers and had linked with the British Second Army in preparation for a massive assault on the northern part of the Siegfried Line.

Ahead of the American and British units which joined above the captured Belgian town of Hasselt was the weakest link in the German defense chain—the 70 miles of hastily built fortifications from Aachen north to Cleve, terminus of the Siegfried Line. This part of the Siegfried Line, or West Wall, protects the Rhineland and the industrial cities of Cologne and Dusseldorf.

Fight On For Mersch

The American troops who took the city of Luxembourg were fighting determinedly to broaden out into the town of Mersch, slightly over 10 miles to the north.

The attack of Lieut. Gen. Courtney H. Hodges' United States First Army toward the Saar has carried over 50 miles beyond Sedan and 35 miles east of Montmedy, where the Americans sliced through the northernmost hinge of the old Maginot Line.

On the front before Aachen, American artillery fired its first shots into Germany at 3.30 P. M. yesterday. These shots—fired by old long-barrel 155-millimeter rifles made in the last war and now mounted on tank chassis—struck a crossroads near Aachen, the biggest of the northern fort centers of the Siegfried Line.

Later, the Paris radio said Aachen itself was brought under heavy fire from American guns near captured Verviers, three and one-half miles southwest of Limbourg. There was no confirmation of this report. Limbourg, eight and one-half miles from the German frontier, has been reached by American advanced elements.

At the southern end of the mighty Allied assault position building up in front of the Siegfried Line, French units of the American Seventh Army, which has driven up from the south of France, reached the outskirts of Dijon.

Forces Near Meeting

These troops were expected to make contact within the next few hours with patrols from the north, joining the two invasions into one and sealing off any German forces remaining in southwestern or central France. American units of the Seventh Army have driven within 16 miles of the Belfort Gap, the gateway to southwestern Germany.

North of the duchy of Luxembourg the left wing of the United States First Army fanned out in a great semicircle beyond Liege. It reached the Albert Canal north of Hasselt and its position there was bolstered by the British Second Army's fight for Bourg-Leopold. The British have another Albert Canal bridgehead near Geel.

Third Army Expanding Front

The American Third Army front was still expanding along the Moselle river, but a supreme headquarters news blackout blanketed the forward position of these troops. The Germans, however, were reported to be battling the hardest here, perhaps, of any place on the front in a desperate attempt to keep American armor from the Saar and the Rhine.

A communique announced that Lieut. Gen. George S. Patton's troops had fought into the northern part of Liverdun, on the Moselle five miles northwest of Nancy, and the Americans had apparently closed up to the river on the whole front from there north to a point between Metz and the southern border of Luxembourg.

Patton's troops forced a sixth crossing south of Metz.

Gent, Zeebrugge Taken

The British finally won Gent, 30 miles southwest of Antwerp and 20 miles south of the mouth of the Schelde, the Poles drove close to the southern edge of Brugge to the west, and Canadians took Zeebrugge, German U-boat base to the northwest, without a fight.

The pocket below the Schelde was thus cut down to a strip about 50 miles long and 15 to 20 miles wide, and into this strip and a few coastal ports were compressed all that remained of 120,000 Germans once estimated to be caught in the area.

Nazis Draw On Denmark

It was reported that German troops were brought in from Denmark to oppose the British Second Army's drive in northern Belgium, which is being aided by a Dutch brigade.

The tenacity of German suicide garrisons in the shell-and-bomb-spattered dock towns of Dunkirk, Calais, Boulogne and Le Havre, however, still forced the Allies to bring in their supplies through ports and beaches far to the south and west. The Canadians drove to the coast of Wissant, between Calais and Boulogne.

Big Attack On Le Havre

Le Havre was brought under a combined land artillery, air and naval bombardment when the British battleship Warspit and the monitor Erebus sent hundreds of big shells into the town. Bombers dumped 5,000 tons on the Nazi garrison.

The German stand at Brest in Brittany went into its last days. American infantrymen were fighting through the port street by street for the second day and the German defenses had been pulled back mostly into the old walled city close to the port.

Tongeren Reached

Besides taking Limbourg yesterday, American First Army units were reported officially to have reached Tongeren, 23 miles northwest of Limbourg and 10 miles from the Dutch city of Maastrict.

The Americans also swept up Remicourt and Tex, 12 miles northwest of Liege, and one force 11 miles southeast of Liege took Theux.

(A supreme headquarters spokesman, in an ABSIE broadcast recorded by CBS, reported that Allied forces in France and Belgium "have killed, wounded or taken prisoner a total of 700,000 Germans since the Allied landings in Normandy.")

Allies On Dutch Soil After Big 3-Day Battle

LONG

London, Sept. 11 (AP)—The United States First Army fought its way into the first barrage zones and minefields of the dragon-toothed Siegfried Line today. British armor broke into Holland at a point 14 miles north of the ruptured Albert Canal defenses in a sweep toward the north end of the Germans' fortification belt.

Eisenhower Visits Brest

SUPREME HEADQUARTERS, Allied Expeditionary Force, Sept. 11 (AP).—General Dwight D. Eisenhower conferred at Brest Saturday with Major General Troy Middleton, commanding the United States 8th Army Corps. Yesterday he was in Brussels for talks with Field Marshal Sir Bernard L. Montgomery. These trips followed a visit to Paris Friday.

DAY

MAGINOT LINE STILL WORKING

BASE

Guns, Power Plant, Trolleys And Bar In Good Order

SEP 12 1944

With the American Troops in the Maginot Line, Sept. 11 (AP)—Striking across Lorraine, American troops captured a big segment of the Maginot Line today after taking the fortress city of Aumetz.

The section of the Maginot Line taken was intact. Its big, electrically operated disappearing French guns were in perfect working order.

Pushing through this portion of the "greater Reich"—Alsace and Lorraine were annexed by Germany in 1940—the Third United States Army battled eastward to within 20 miles of the German border. Today these troops swept within sight of Esch, Luxembourg. Lieut. Gen. Omar N. Bradley's forces already have taken Luxembourg city, the Duchy's capital.

NIGHT

Scanty Opposition

With only scanty opposition Lieut. Gen. George S. Patton's forces occupied Aumetz Sunday and by nightfall today had cleared the last of the Germans from a long stretch of the Maginot Line whose bunkers rise like camel humps out of wheat stubble fields.

The Germans got out so fast they had no time to carry out demolitions in the Maginot fortifications, which were found in surprisingly good condition.

One of the key sections of the entire Maginot Line, known as Block 565, stretches for more than three miles near Aumetz with eight great fortresses connected by 90-foot-deep passages containing an electric railway.

Power Plant Working

Within a few hours after the American troops arrived, Lieut.

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Oscar Drake, of Long Island City, N. Y., had the Diesel-operated power plant humming, with lights on and elevators working.

Power-operated French 135-mm. guns point eastward and smaller 47-mm. ones were in place and well looked after. All they needed to start firing was ammunition.

Even panoramic drawings of the countryside, with range settings arranged in a circle about the turrets, had been untouched.

A German-speaking French youth who had served as caretaker and handyman to the lone sentry left by the Germans in Block 565 said the Germans didn't bother the installations but did take such things as bedding from the troops' deep underground quarters.

Bar At The Bottom

In a lavish bar on the bottom level, the walls of which were covered with paintings of nudes, there still were goblets on the table—but all the bottles were empty.

The only damage suffered by the deep, winding underground fortifications with their countless offshoots was from dampness, which had caused some rusting. The concrete floors in some places were covered with seepage water. However, the electric heating system started working today when the generators were started up.

A ride on the narrow-gauge electric trolley railway was like spinning through Grand Central tunnel on a commuters' train. Red, yellow and green lights winked on and off ahead as the French youth took a group of American officers, GI's and correspondents on a trip through one section of Block 565.

Fancy Coal Mine

"If it wasn't so fancy it would be like a coal mine," said Sergt. Vincent Bedmar, of St. Paul, Minn.

Corporal William Dollar, of Glenwood, Ark., said: "It is all so stupendous I'll have to wait until I get home to tell my folks all about it."

Major Robert B. Swatosh, of Wheaton, Ill., said he hoped the Siegfried Line would be as easy to take as this sector of the Maginot.

A chart found on one of the 135-mm. guns told the story of the Maginot Line. The record of the cleanings given the gun was carefully written down in French, beginning in 1932, with the last French entry written May 8, 1940. There was only one more entry—in German—on August 11, 1940. Today the gun is covered with a coating of cosmoline preservative.

Custom Station Found

Outside Aumetz the Americans found a custom station set up by the Germans, separating the province from the rest of France. In the town all signs were in German because the French language had been made illegal. The reaction of the people of Lorraine to this edict was reflected in an incident upon the American entry.

The first Americans appeared while a priest was holding church services Sunday. Someone went to the altar, whispered in his ear and with a broad smile he stopped speaking German and continued the service in French.

Germans Repelled At Moselle Fort

MARYLANDERS IN NORMANDY: One Marylander is listed in the dispatch below.

By J. W. GALLAGHER

Fort Pont St. Vincent, France, Sept. 11 (AP)—American shock troops, after a six-to-ten-mile sweep to the Moselle river, stormed across in assault boats to establish footholds on the east bank south of Nancy.

At the same time, German infantry tried unsuccessfully to retake this three quarter of a century old fort. They slipped back across to the west bank last night and tried to scale the fortifications now held by Americans but were hurled back across the river by forces led by Lieut. Constant Kyems, of Ridgewood, Long Island, N. Y.

Dog-tired Americans, who had to fight to take the fort and then fight to hold it, stood on the casements where the French stood in the Franco-Prussian war, the first World War and in 1940. They broke the German efforts to recapture the height which dominates the country for 20 miles south of Nancy.

Crossing To South

While the troops fought in the dark tunnels of the fort, to the south long columns of infantry pushed to the banks of the Moselle and started across under a hail of German cannon and rifle fire. Overhead droned flight after flight of American attack bombers, raising huge columns of smoke among German positions on the east side.

Nancy has been France's great bastion for more than a century and is not far from the spot where Napoleon launched his most successful invasions of Germany.

Here a great battle is developing. It is a battle which may well decide the fate of the Germans in the Moselle position and their last stand in France.

"We are pouring it on all along the line, and they have got to crack somewhere," is the way Lieut. Col. John Sullivan, of San Antonio, Texas, put it.

Tried To Retake It

The Germans gave up this concrete and steel fort on a bluff overlooking the Moselle Valley quickly in the face of an infantry and armored assault, but they quickly realized their mistake and tried to get it back.

"Potatoes were still warm in their vacuum outfits," Corporal Clyde Covert, of Sbroke, Kan., said. He helped serve as guide up the steep side of the mountain and through the winding tunnels. A guide was needed, for if you poked your head the wrong way the Germans let loose a barrage.

It was a grim fighting crew in the fort. They have had to fight every moment they have been here.

Sergt. Donald Brunson, of Bellefontaine, Ohio, told how his friend had his leg blown off when the Germans dropped shells in a moat which surrounds the fort as they saw Americans moving about.

Veteran Troops

These were veteran troops sprawled asleep in blankets along the darkened tunnels or building small fires to heat coffee. They fought their way all the way from Normandy and were finding Moselle the toughest going yet.

Their commanding officer was wounded only a few minutes after they took the fort.

But even this bloody fighting had its humorous side. As the infantry moved through the woods and onto the outposts, Private Andy Voltman, of Brooklyn, N. Y., spat into a dark hole he was passing. Out came a flood of German swear words.

Voltman halted and in the quick silence came a timid "hello."

"Hello, yourself," Voltman responded, "get out of there." And out came two German soldiers.

TWO YANK ARMIES JOIN NEAR DIJON

Junction Seals Off German Troops in Central France

ROME, Sept. 11—(AP) The U. S. Third and Seventh armies completed a junction today in eastern France, sealing off German troops in the central region, including 20,000 in the Dijon area.

The vanguards of the armies met at a point described officially here as "an undesignated spot" 28 days after Lt. Gen. Alexander M. Patch's Seventh army invaded southern France.

(A field dispatch from Lt. Gen. George S. Patton's Third army said the junction was made in the vicinity of Sombernon, 15 miles west of Dijon.)

While units of the two American armies were joining hands, French forces occupied the important highway center of Dijon and other American troops pushed within 15 miles of the vital Belfort Gap, gateway to southern Germany.

The meeting of the southern and northern armies came dramatically with an officer from each unit coming forward to shake hands. This formality culminated the thrust began by the Seventh army in landings on the Riviera coast Aug. 15 and the Normandy invasion from the north on June 6.

French troops seized Dijon after a fierce 24-hour battle in the city's outskirts, sealing off a great network of roads that had been serving the Nazi retreat from all southern and western France.

At the same time American Doughboys slashed across the Doubs valley to the outskirts of the highway town of Vesoul, 20 miles north of Besancon, not only aiming a new threat at the enemy garrison in Belfort Gap but blocking a main road running from Dijon to Belfort.

At Dijon, a city of 96,000, the hard-fighting French Poilus were but 55 miles from Chaumont, historic site of Gen. John J. Pershing's headquarters in the First World War, near which troops of Lt. Gen. George S. Patton's American Third Army have been reported operating.

On the eastern end of the Seventh Army's 125-mile front the Americans and French closed in steadily on Belfort Gap despite dogged German resistance.

French Occupy Dijon After 24-Hour Fight

Rome, Sept. 11 (AP)—French forces from the south after a 24-hour battle have occupied the city of Dijon, 150 miles southeast of Paris and 55 miles from Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower's troops in northern France, it was announced tonight.

At the same time American troops of Lieut. Gen. Alexander M. Patch's Seventh Army moving up from the Mediterranean reached the outskirts of Vesoul, 55 miles to the northeast and only 75 miles south of Nancy, where the Third Army is attacking the Moselle line.

Pocket Closed On Nazis

In pushing 20 miles north of Besancon across the Doubs Valley to Vesoul, the Americans closed a pocket on Germans who fought desperately until the last moment to hold the road network leading into Dijon.

Dijon, a city of 96,000, is at the western edge of the Saone Valley, and Visoul is 30 miles west of the Belfort Gap where French forces were meeting bitter opposition.

The Nazis, making a desperate stand to keep the Belfort Gap lifeline open, found themselves in a narrowing bottleneck with the French to the south and the Americans to the west at Rougemont.

Fanning out west of the Saone, the French also reached the road junction village of Saulieu, 40 miles west of Dijon, and about 25 miles above Autun, which they took 48 hours ago.

Hill Country Cleared Out

Clearing out all the hill country to the Saone, the French troops also captured Arnay-le-Duc, 30 miles southwest of Dijon.

As the American advance approached Belfort it veered north as well as east, moving above the line of the Doubs river-Rhone Canal toward the Ognon river, thus taking command of the entire valley.

A number of towns were cleared in this area in a yard-by-yard slugging match with the enemy.

After wiping out the last snipers at Dole, the Americans also staged a drive northwest toward Auxonne.

Under Allied Bombardment

Meanwhile the enemy in the far southeastern corner of the French riviera was under bombardment from Allied warships.

The navy reported that the American destroyer Hilary P. Jones and the French cruiser Duguay Trouin had a "satisfactory" time Saturday against German shore installations in the Mentone region, near the Italian border.

The destroyer blasted machine-gun nests, while the French ship fired more than 450 rounds at enemy batteries, pillboxes and troops.

NEW JERSEY YANK IS TOUGH ON TANKS

With the Second Armed Division, France (Delayed) (A. P.).—It was near Percy that a tank commanded by Sergt. Peter Niemera of Paterson, N. J., poked its nose through a hedgerow for the last time. The tank was greeted by a hail of mortar fire which knocked it out and wounded two of the crew.

Sergt. Niemera stuck around a while, giving them first aid, then made his way back to the American lines and returned with stretcher bearers. A few minutes later Sergt. Niemera reported back to his commanding officer.

"I want another tank," he said.

Setting out with a new tank and crew Sergt. Niemera went after and knocked out the gun that had got him plus a few German tanks when a dug-in Mark V beat Sergt. Niemera's tank to the draw and set it on fire.

The sergeant helped evacuate his wounded crew and reported back to his captain.

"I want another tank."

He got it, and with it he got the Mark V.

A few days later, Sergt. Niemera's outfit was advancing in another sector. Again, as they came through a hedgerow gap, a dug-in tank caught his battle wagon at the end of its sights. Sergt. Niemera went back to the C. O.

I want—."

"Not this time," said the captain. "You're going back for a

French Underground Industry Has Produced Giant Planes

Paris, Sept. 11 (A. P.).—Underground industry, flourishing in France during the German occupation, produced a new six-engine seaplane which is potential competition for the American Glenn Martin Mars, the Air Ministry disclosed today.

In secret laboratories in the Alps foothills and in forest-shrouded workshops in southern France technicians under the noses of the Nazis designed a new model called "Late 631" and by liberation day had the principal parts ready for assembly.

This was only one episode in the saga of French aviation which apparently was smashed in 1940, but carried on in England and North Africa. Despite the war's depredations, the Air Minister reported, "a large part" of French air bases, depots and factories have been saved.

A lot of work was done in factories supposedly under German control. Within four days of liberation a Goeland Transport plane from one of these "invisible" workshops flew a mission for the Allies.

Meanwhile, production is being reorganized on a new "socialized" plan tried out in North Africa. Each factory is controlled by a committee of representatives from management, engineers and workers. Factories will be tightly co-ordinated, at least during the difficult revival period, by a centralized government control.

All facilities of the prewar civilian service, Air France, are being requisitioned for transport service. Lines already are operating to London and Algiers.

Remnants of the old French Air Force are being transformed as rapidly as possible into training cadres and a call has gone out for men to enlist in the revived units.

rest."

Serge. Niemera's idea of a rest was three days. At the end of them the captain received a visit from a familiar figure.

"I—."

"I know, I know," said the weary C. O.

Sergt. Niemera is now commanding tank No. 4 "somewhere in France," looking for the unit that smashed up his last baby.

F. F. I. Capture 12,230 Nazis

LONDON, Sept. 11 (AP).—French Forces of the Interior have captured more than 12,230 Germans in four districts of France and have taken considerable war booty, Lieutenant General Joseph Pierre Koenig announced today in a broadcast communique. Of the total 5,030 were captured in Upper Savoy, 5,000 in the Lyonnais area, 11,200 in Correze and the remainder in Aube, the war bulletin said.

150,000 Men Landed On D-Day, French Say

Paris, Sept. 9 (AP—Delayed) On the first day of the Normandy invasion 150,000 were landed, Navy Minister Louis Jacquinot disclosed today.

The French navy now has 53,000 men and several hundred warships, including two battleships, six modernized cruisers, four light cruisers, 100 torpedo boats and 20 submarines, and will end the war as a formidable force, he declared.

DE GAULLE SEEKS FFI ENVOY TO U. S.

Paris, Sept. 11 (A. P.).—Gen. Charles de Gaulle's new Cabinet at its first meeting today approved the nomination of Rene Massigli, former Foreign Commissioner, to be Ambassador to London.

Gen. Emmanuel d'Astier de la Vigerie, former Commissioner for the Interior, announced, however, that he had declined appointment to be Ambassador to Washington. It is believed that Gen. de Gaulle will pick some one from the Resistance forces for the post to balance the appointment to the London ambassadorship of a former member of the Algiers French Committee of National Liberation.

The revised cabinet, announced unexpectedly yesterday, divides representation equally among leaders of the French underground and the National Liberation group from Algiers. Eleven portfolios were given to each group.

It has also been disclosed that Georges Bidault, Christian Democratic resistance leader of Paris, succeeded Rene Massigli as Minister of Foreign Affairs.

Another reshuffling of posts is anticipated when the rest of France is liberated and war prisoners return from Germany. The new cabinet veers farther to the left, the Communists getting two and the Socialists four of the twenty-two portfolios.

The new Cabinet, headed by De Gaulle as President, includes: Minister of States, Jules Jeanneney, former President of the Chamber of Deputies and member of the Left Democratic party; Justice, Francois de Menthon, Christian Democratic resistance leader who escaped from France a year ago and joined the Algiers committee; Interior, Adrien Tixier, former Labor Minister of the Algiers group; War, Andre Diethelm, Algiers committee; Navy, Louis Jacquinot, Democratic Alliance party deputy; Air, Charles Tillon, Communist deputy of the Paris region; National Economy, Pierre Mendes-France, Algiers committee; Production, Robert Lacoste; Food, Paul Giacobbi; Transport, Rene Mayer; Education, Rene Capitant, and Colonies, Rene Pleven.

[The American Broadcasting station in Europe (Absie) said that at its first meeting the new Cabinet heard a proposal by War Minister Diethelm to incorporate the men of the French Forces of the Interior into the army "as soon as possible." The French-language broadcast, recorded by the Office of War Information, said that under Diethelm's proposal the F. F. I. leaders would retain their ranks, and citations would be given to them soon for their actions during the war.]

De Gaulle Receives Spellman

PARIS, Sept. 11 (AP)—Archbishop Francis J. Spellman of New York had a long talk with Gen. Charles de Gaulle today. There was no indication of the subjects that they discussed.

Suicide Ban For Nazis

Rome, Sept. 11 (AP)—Nazi soldiers in eastern France have been warned not to commit suicide because in time of war it is considered an act of desertion, a captured enemy order released by Allied headquarters disclosed today.

The order disclosed that two officers and a non-com had taken their lives recently.

THIRD FLEET UNITS HIT 5 AIRFIELDS, WRECK 68 PLANES

First Carrier-Based Action to Blast Philippine Group.

SEVERE BLOW TO ENEMY

U. S. Forces Also Smash Targets on Paramushiro, Volcano Islands.

U. S. PACIFIC FLEET HEADQUARTERS, PEARL HARBOR, Sept. 11—(AP) In a shattering sea-based action against the Philippines, first of the war by the Allies, a U. S. carrier task force destroyed an entire enemy convoy of 52 vessels, blasted five airfields and wiped out 68 Japanese planes in widespread raids against Mindanao last Friday.

The blazing action marked an advance of approximately 500 miles beyond the westernmost previously reported positions of carrier based aircraft, and was coupled with new heavy attacks on Paramushiro and the Volcano islands far to the north.

Many Sampans Sunk

The overall total of ships sunk, probably sunk, damaged and set afire as announced in the Navy's communique was 90. Many were small cargo ships and sampans.

The American force which swept into the heart of Japan's southwest Pacific holdings was part of the Third U. S. fleet, commanded by Adm. William S. Halsey, Jr., and its attack on Mindanao was a crowning blow in wide-spread actions which for the last few days have struck at Yap and Palau islands to the east of the Philippines.

The Navy's communique said:

"The airfields at Del Monte, Valencia, Cagayan, Buayan and Davao were bombed and strafed. In these attacks two enemy aircraft were encountered near our carriers, five were encountered over Cagayan and one over Davao. All were shot down. Approximately 60 enemy aircraft were destroyed on the ground.

"A convoy was discovered off Hinatuan bay consisting of 32 loaded coastal cargo ships and 20 sampans. This convoy was brought under attack by Pacific fleet cruisers, destroyers and carrier aircraft, and all of the enemy ships were destroyed."

Barracks, warehouses and hangars were hit at the several airdromes attacked. Enemy waterfront installations at Matina, Cagayan and Surigao were also bombed, the announcement said.

The hard-hitting units of the Third fleet found enemy shipping in other vulnerable spots and opened up. In attacks in Saragani bay, Davao gulf, near Cagayan and Surigao, 16 small cargo ships, one medium cargo vessel, one patrol craft and many Sampans were sunk or probably sunk. They set fire to two small cargo ships and at least 17 Sampans.

Plane Losses Light

"Our aircraft losses in the operations were very light," said the communique. "There was no damage to our surface ships."

Attacks on the Palau islands continued the next day, Saturday (U. S. Time), with more than 80 tons of bombs falling there. Numerous rockets were fired also by carrier aircraft. Targets included anti-aircraft emplacements and other defense installations on Anguar, Peleliu and Koror islands in the Palau group.

The Mindanao raids covered most of the enemy's known positions on that southernmost of the Philippine islands.

Heavy bombers of the Eleventh Air force bombed Paramushiro island in the Kuriles Saturday and Sunday, and runways and air facilities at Iwo Jima in the Volcano islands were hit with 37 tons of bombs by Seventh airforce Liberators the same day.

During the same exploding weekend of Navy action, Ponape in the Carolines, Pagan and Rota in the Marianas and positions in the bypassed Marshalls were hit by wide-ranging land-based bombers and fighters.

All were in the pattern of softening up Japanese bastions guarding entrances to the Philippines.

Bases Hit Previously

Several of the Philippine bases hit by the Navy previously have been bombed by land planes from the Southwest Pacific—Gen. Douglas MacArthur's domain — where a lull has developed in the last few days, judging from MacArthur's communiques.

The Navy attack covered the entire island from Sarangani bay on the extreme southern tip to Surigao at the extreme north on the vital Hinutuan passage. It was notable that the communique announced nothing about warships accompanying the Japanese convoy or of trying to protect the many ships in the harbor.

It seemed reasonable to believe that many Japanese warships were still in home ports undergoing repair of the damage suffered in the battle of the Philippine sea last June.

The Mindanao attack indicated the closeness with which MacArthur and Adm. Chester Nimitz are able to dovetail their actions in the western and southern Pacific. The Navy raid occurred only about 600 miles from MacArthur's base on Biak island off Dutch New Guinea.

General Headquarters, Southwest Pacific, Sept. 11 (A. P.).—The battle of the Philippine approaches was described, for the moment at least, in bigger and more fiery terms by Axis reports than by official Allied communiques.

The first attack from American aircraft carriers in the Philippines, with 1,000 fighters and bombers swarming over Mindanao Saturday, was among unconfirmed Tokyo versions put out in a Berlin broadcast.

Gen. Douglas MacArthur today listed a single patrol plane raid Friday night near Zamboanga, Mindanao, during which a 10,000-ton enemy tanker was sunk, but Admiral Chester W. Nimitz at Pearl Harbor let yesterday go by without additional reports on the American naval task forces prowling the western Carolines—from whence, Tokyo said, the Philippine raid was made.

Palau Is Shelled.

Admiral Nimitz previously had told of carrier plane raids on Palau and Yap and warship shellings of Palau. Tokyo, which has been reporting those attacks as powerful assaults, including a battleship bombardment of Yap, yesterday was quoted by Berlin as saying more than 1,000 Allied planes hit Palau and Yap Thursday and more than 700 planes Friday.

Gen. MacArthur's biggest blow reported today was a 180-ton bombing of Dutch Celebes Friday during which Lagoan airdrome was cratered, fuel dumps set ablaze, three parked planes destroyed, a freighter-transport and a coastal vessel sunk.

The Japanese domestic radio said today that about 350 enemy fighters and bombers with carrier-based planes as a center had carried out another heavy raid on Palau, some 600 miles east of the Philippines, yesterday (Japanese time). Other formations hit two Jima in the volcano islands to the north and Ambon in the Dutch East Indies to the south, said the Japanese broadcast.

A broadcast, reported by United States Government monitors, also reported further heavy raids on Manado, on Celebes Island, some 400 miles south of the Philippines.

A broadcast Japanese Imperial Headquarters communique today identified an airfield near Chengtu, 175 miles northwest of Chungking, as the base from which B-29 Superfortresses raided Anshan in Manchuria Friday, and asserted Japanese planes attacked the big planes as they were landing at the base Friday night.

An Associated Press dispatch from a United States Superfortress base in western China Saturday said a small number of Japanese planes attacked two Superfortress bases Friday night following the raid on Anshan, but failed to hit even the runways. The Japanese attack was described as an "impressive fizzle."

Russians Strike at Lomza, Gateway to East Prussia

Red Army Patrols Enter Reich, Gather 'Valuable Information.'

LONDON, Tuesday, Sept. 12. — (AP) Russian troops in one of the fiercest struggles of the war yesterday drove to within two miles of Lomza, gateway to lower German East Prussia, and Moscow announced officially early today that Red army patrols had crossed from Lithuania into that imperilled Nazi province.

Berlin also announced that the Russians had penetrated German lines in a "concentrated assault" on Warsaw (eastern) sectors 75 miles southwest of the Narew river stronghold of Lomza, and said that in southern Poland other Soviet troops in a fresh offensive aimed at northern Hungary had captured the fortress town of Krosno in the east Beskids chain of the Carpathian mountains.

Enter East Prussia

The Soviet midnight communique telling of the entry into East Prussia came a few hours after Allied headquarters had announced that American troops now were fighting inside western Germany. It coincided with reports from both Berlin and Moscow that three powerful Red armies were on the verge of unleasing new offensives on a 300-mile front opposite East Prussia, extending from northern Poland up to the Baltic sea.

Moscow said that the patrols had crossed the Sesupe river border between Lithuania and East Prussia, "gathered valuable information" on German troop dispositions, and then returned safely.

For several days unofficial reports have told of these patrol stabs, made while Gen. Ivan Cherniakhovsky's Third White Russian army amassed men and material for a new drive.

In the flaming sector northeast of Warsaw the Russians were

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throwing in masses of men backed by swarms of tanks and covered by terrific artillery barrages and plane bombardments, Berlin said. One German front reporter was quoted as saying the drive was launched "by such hellish artillery fire that it was a relief when Soviet infantry and tanks at last attacked." He added: "It cannot be described in words what German grenaiders endured here."

Fall of Lomza Near

Lomza, 20 miles south of Germany's East Prussian border, appeared about to fall to the Russians, whom Moscow said captured 30 localities on a three-mile front of the bastion area including Jedwabne, Przytyce, two and one-half miles west to the southwest of Zielczyn, three miles south, Pniewo, seven mile southeast, and Sulki, seven miles on the west.

The capture of the Sulki cut the railway between Lomza and Ostroleka, and put the Russians only four miles south of Nowogrod, which, like Lomza, is another important Narew crossing point on the road to East Prussia's Masurian lakes, First World War battleground.

Berlin said this massive drive on both Warsaw and East Prussia was aided by thousands of reserves moving into the lines from the big rear bases at Bialystok and Brest-Litovsk.

In central Romania the Second Ukraine army under Marshal Rodion Y. Malinovsky captured 200 localities during the day, the Moscow communique said. These included Sighisoara, 25 miles southeast of the Hungarian stronghold of Targu-Mures, Medias, 18 miles to the west, and a great number of other localities inside the southeastern tip of Hungarian-annexed Transylvania.

Drive Through Transylvania

The Russians, in their steady drive to knock Hungary out of the war, have now conquered nearly 1,500 square miles of Transylvania soil taken by Germany from Romania in 1940 and given to Hungary. Romanian troops are aiding the Red army in recovering this territory.

The most significant development in Romania during the day was the seizure of Petrosani by Russian columns which climbed from the Danube valley through the 8,000-ft. Transylvanian Alps by way of Vulcan Pass to capture it.

Petrosani is only 124 miles from pre-war Hungary's frontier, and 65 miles northeast of Turnu-Severin, Danube Iron Gate city on the Yugoslav border which was taken by other Russian units last Wednesday.

Far north of Petrosani Russian units which had crossed the mountains in a pass east of the Vulcan route were reported within 30 miles of Cluj, Transylvanian capital and rail center controlling Axis escape routes out of the big plateau province.

GERMAN DEFENSES REPORTED CUT IN EAST PRUSSIA

Nazis Evacuate Town Near Czech Border — Reds Drive on Hungary.

The British radio reported today that "front-line dispatches say that the Red Army has already smashed the German fortifications on the East Prussian border, which include everything from flooding to electrified wire entanglements."

The broadcast was recorded by the Office of War Information.

The British radio said earlier "it is reported that in the last twenty-four hours more than 100 Soviet formations have taken positions at the East Prussian border" and that patrols "have been operating on German soil for the past thirty-six hours."

Nearer Hungary

Moscow, Sept. 11 (AP)—The Red army by frontal and flank assaults were driving German and Hungarian troops today from their strongholds in the eastern Carpathians, after crushing enemy resistance in the Transylvania Alps.

Armored columns under the command of Russia's newest marshal, Rodion Y. Malinovsky, were less than 30 miles from the Transylvanian capital of Cluj. His forces, advancing steadily from the northeast and southeast, were rapidly seizing control of the entire mountain block that had protected Hungary from invasion.

More Appeals Sent Out

The Soviet radio increased the intensity of Russian appeals to the people of Hungary and Austria to throw off their Nazi yoke as the Red army rolled closer to them.

Front dispatches said a Red army river flotilla, steaming up the Danube toward the Iron Gate, was expected to assist in a crossing into northeastern Serbia from Romanian bases near Turnu-Severin.

The forces of Gen. Feodor Tolbukhin were reported approaching the Yusoslav frontier, as well as fanning southward close to the Aegean Sea.

A junction between the Red army and Marshal Tito's Yugoslav Partisans will prepare the way for a double sweep into the Hungarian plains from the east and south, it was believed in Moscow.

The Moscow communique said Soviet columns hitting inside southeastern Transylvania and along the eastern side had captured nearly 60 towns and villages yesterday, and forced another Carpathian pass into Transylvania.

Meanwhile, Russian newspaper dispatches indicated that the protracted lull on the Polish and Baltic sectors of the eastern front is likely to explode at any moment. The timing and direction of the next major thrusts of the Red Army remained a secret.

Two Big Drives Expected

It was believed, however, that the biggest drives will be launched from the upper Vistula bridgehead south of Warsaw toward 90-mile distant German Silesia, and across the Sesupe river frontier of East Prussia toward Insterburg, 42 miles to the southwest on the Tilsit-Insterburg-Konigsberg railway.

Fortifications Smashed, Report

(The British radio reported today that "front-line dispatches say that the Red army has already smashed the German fortifications on the East Prussian border, which include everything from flooding to electrified wire entanglements."

(The broadcast was recorded in New York by the Office of War Information.

(The British radio said earlier "it is reported that in the last 24 hours more than 100 Soviet formations have taken positions at the East Prussian border" and that patrols "have been operating on German soil for the past 36 hours.")

The Russians made it plain they intend to carry their full share of the offensive burden in the final knockout of the Reich.

Nazis Evacuate Polish City

London, Sept. 11 (AP)—The south Poland fortress town of Krosno, 17 miles from Czechosiovakia, has been evacuated by the Germans, the Berlin radio announced late today.

Krosno lies in the Carpathian foothills, 83 miles southeast of the great Polish city of Krakow, key to the war industries of German Silesia. Other troops across the Vistula were reported within 35 miles of Krakow last month and 75 from Silesia.

Drive Often Reported

German broadcasts for several days have told of a massive new Russian offensive toward Krakow, but the Russians, as is their custom, have remained quiet during early stages of the drive.

The reported victory at Krosno cleared the Russian flank for a drive toward Beskide Pass into Czechoslovakia. At last reports, the Red army was 20 miles from the mountain gap.

The Berlin report said the Russians had captured the town four times since Friday, but were driven out on three occasions. Heavy Russian artillery and mass use of tanks were reported.

Evacuate 10,000 Of Tito's Wounded

Rome, Sept. 11 (A. P.).—Allied planes have evacuated 10,000 wounded Partisans of Marshal Tito's Yugoslav Army, it was announced today.

Yugoslav ground forces trained at Royal Air Force schools in North Africa are already operating on their native soil.

Tito's Men Harry Nazis Retreating in Yugoslavia

One Column, Its Rail Line Cut, Is Ambushed by Patriots

LONDON, Sept. 11 (AP).—German troops retreating through Yugoslavia were harassed on all sides today by the Partisan forces of Marshal Josip Broz (Tito), which attacked their columns and destroyed their communications. A comunique broadcast by the Free Yugoslav radio said that Partisans in the Ibar Valley fell on one German columns retreating by rail, while ahead of it other patriots cut the railroad line in sixty places and blew up five bridges.

The Zagreb-Belgrade line has been severed in 154 places, the communique said, and five of its bridges have been wrecked.

Fighting continued in Montenegro near Andrijevica.

Tito's Forces Near Bulgaria.

London, Sept. 11 (A. P.).—Marshal Tito's Yugoslav headquarters announced in a broadcast communique today the capture of Surdulica and Ljubgdarje near Pirot and close to the Bulgarian frontier. Pirot is fifty miles northwest of Sofia on the Sofia-Nis railway.

Pavelic Arrest Imperils Nazis

London, Sept. 11 (AP)—The anti-German tide in the Balkans has swept another Hitler puppet out of office, it was reported today, making more precarious the predicament of an estimated 250,000 Nazi troops in Axis German-dominated territory in southeastern Europe.

The United Nations radio at Algiers said Ante Pavelic, Quisling dictator of Croatia, had been arrested and delivered to Marshal Tito's Partisans. There was no confirmation.

Zajecar Captured

Tito's troops captured Zajecar, only five miles from the Bulgarian frontier, in their drive to join with the Russians sweeping through Romania and Bulgaria, a Free Yugoslav radio broadcast said. Other Partisans were reported fighting only 50 miles south of Zagreb, seat of Pavelic's rule.

(At Rome, it was announced that Allied planes evacuated 10,000 wounded Partisans of Marshal Tito's Yugoslav army and that Yugoslav ground forces trained at RAF schools in North Africa already are operating on their native soil service squadrons of Yugoslav planes.)

Take Two More Towns

Tito's headquarters announced in a broadcast communique today the capture of Surdulica and Ljubgradje, near Pirot and close to the Bulgarian frontier. Pirot is 50 miles northwest of Sofia on the Sofia-Nis railway.

In a big offensive near Prijedor, about 70 miles southeast of Zagreb, the Partisans killed 950 enemy officers and men and took 1,120 prisoners, the communique said.

Once Under Death Sentence

Pavelic was an exile in Italy, under death sentence for the assassination in 1934 of King Alexander of Yugoslavia at Marseille, when Hitler and Mussolini in 1941 made him dictator of Croatia. His regime was one of terror, Partisan reports said.

In a broadcast last night, Marshal Tito's headquarters declared that no Allied troops were operating on Yugoslav territory.

"The struggle is being conducted only by the National Liberation Army of Yugoslavia with the cooperation of the Allied air forces," said the statement.

Land Forces Reported Before

(Last Thursday Allied headquarters in Rome announced a general offensive had started in Yugoslavia with "land forces of the Adriatic" participating.

(Last night, however, Allied military authorities in Rome confirmed Tito's statement by explaining that Commando units belonging to land forces based in Allied Adriatic territory had raided on Yugoslav soil and then withdrawn.)

YANKS BAG 175 NAZI PLANES

77 U. S. Craft Fail To Return From Battle Over Germany

London, Sept. 11 (AP)—Three United States fighter planes bombed and machine-gunned a Zurich-Basel train near the latter city this afternoon, wounding several persons, the Swiss radio reported.

The radio said from now on Swiss flags would be flown from the main buildings of all towns along the frontier where warplanes have been pounding Germans heavily in the Belfort Gap.

London, *Tuesday*, Sept. 12 (AP)—United States Eighth Air Force fighters and heavy bombers trapped and beat the German air force yesterday, destroying 175 Nazi planes in one of the fiercest air battles ever fought over Europe.

It was the heaviest *Luftwaffe* loss in more than a year and one which dug deeply into the air reserves which the enemy has been carefully holding back until now for the final battle of Germany.

Of the Germans destroyed, American fighters shot down 116, the greatest number ever shot down by fighters alone in a single day, while the heavy bombers knocked down another 17, and 42 were destroyed on their airdromes.

77 U. S. Planes Fail To Return

Indicating the extent of the opposition, 48 of the American heavy bombers and 29 fighters failed to return. The bomber losses were the heaviest since April 29 when 63 failed to come home from a raid on Berlin.

Early today the German radio said "enemy" planes were again over vast sections of the Reich, indicating that the non-stop Allied air offensive was continuing in its fifth day.

Tired returning flyers described yesterday's German aerial opposition as probably the heaviest offered for years.

Enemy Rises In Swarms

En route to their targets at Merseburg, Litzkendorf and Misburg and other unspecified places in central Germany, they saw few German planes. But just before they reached central Germany the enemy sprang up, often in formations of 150 or more, and bore in stubbornly over the targets and far along the route home.

More than a half dozen of the new jet-propelled Messerschmitts were included, but the greatest opposition was from convention Focke-Wulfs and Messerschmitt 109's.

"Without a question it was the greatest number of enemy planes ever shot down in combat by our fighters," supreme headquarters reported.

Fighter Escort Exceeds 800

Intelligence officers, anticipating that the *Luftwaffe* would come out from its four months hiding, sent with the bombers the heaviest fighter escort of any time since July. There were more than 800 Lightnings, Thunderbolts and Mustangs on hand for the greatest air battle ever fought over the Reich between American fighters and the German Air Force.

For more than two hours fierce combats raged with enemy planes—putting up their first serious opposition since July 7—striving furiously to break through the heavy fighter screen about the heavy bombers.

Two-Day Toll Reaches 300

It was the fourth consecutive day in which 1,000 or more American bombers attacked Germany. Sunday American fighters destroyed 125 German planes—119 of them on the ground—bringing the two-day total to 300.

Yesterday's fight did not yield a record total kill, however. In dual attacks on Regensburg and Schweinfurt August 17, 1943, bombers got 287 and fighters 20. Over Berlin March 6 of this year bomb-

ers knocked down 95 and fighters 83. The previous largest toll by fighters alone was 88 shot down April 8 over Brunswick and Frankfurt.

More Air Support For Patton

Aside from the heavy bomber attacks, it was a big day in the air generally.

Nine waves of Marauders and Havocs of the Ninth United States Air Force renewed support of Lieut. Gen. George S. Patton's Third Army with heavy attacks on large-caliber guns and emplacements on the Moselle river and on German headquarters building and signal center in Metz.

Result of the 60-minute attack was called excellent, wtih six gun emplacements neutralized.

Thunderbolts of the Ninth Air Force in response to a request by an American column knocked out 11 Nazi Tiger tanks blocking a road two miles from Luxembourg, aiding in the liberation of the city which quickly followed.

Two squadrons from the Thunderbolt group commanded by Col. William Greenfield, Dayton, Ohio, were patrolling west of the city when they were asked by the column to knock out the tank formation which had stymied the Yank advance.

"They were only 1,000 yards from our leading tanks when we went for them in a wooded section," said Lieut. Milton R. Berman, Holyoke, Mass. "After we went down in our attack another squadron followed us. We kept it up until there was nothing left of the tanks but ruins."

Yanks Bag 130 Planes In War Over Reich

London, Sept. 11 (AP)—American fighters escorting 1,000 heavy bombers attacking oil plants in Germany today shot down 130 enemy planes in the greatest air battle ever fought over the Reich between American fighters and the *Luftwaffe*.

The last great air battles over the Reich were fought on July 7 in the Leipzig area and 114 German planes fell that day, 75 to fighters and 39 to the bombers.

307 Is Record To Date

On August 17 last year, fighters and bombers shot down a record combined bag of 307 German planes in dual attacks on Regensburg and Schweinfurt. It appeared unlikely that the combined killing today would surpass that total, despite the record achieved by the fighters.

While the great air battles swirled above Germany, the 1,000 or more Fortresses and Liberators cast their bombs on synthetic oil plants at Merseburg and Lutzkendorf and at a natural oil refinery at Misburg, near Hanover. A few hours earlier, British Mosquitos bombed Berlin.

Some German fighter packs numbering as many as 100 planes pounced on the American formations.

"Last Ditch" Stand

The battles had an aspect of a "last ditch" stand, since little or no opposition had been encountered during the three previous days of attacks on western and southern Germany.

Only yesterday the American fighters destroyed 125 German planes, but 119 of them were caught on the ground in western Germany. Today's bag made the two-day total 255.

It was the fourth consecutive day in which 1,000 or more American bombers had attacked Germany. The skies were filled with Allied planes rising from bases in England, Italy and north and south France.

Bombers' Bag Not Included

American losses were not immediately tabulated. A spokesman of the United States Eighth Air Force said the 130 planes destroyed still left the count incomplete, but already a record bag for fighters. German planes destroyed by the bombers still were to be added.

About 800 Mustangs, Thunderbolts and Lightnings formed the escort. Between 200 and 300 fighters previously had been used in Rhineland attacks.

Fortresses and Liberators attacked Merseburg, Lutzkendorf and Misburg a few hours after RAF Mosquitos had created fresh havoc in Berlin.

A great fleet of British heavy bombers pounded besieged Le Havre.

It appeared likely that more than 5,000 tons of bombs would be cast on the Germans during the day, as on yesterday.

Visual Bombing

Weather permitted visual bombing at the cities named. Other heavy bombers struck at unidentified objectives hidden by cloud banks.

Reports of short and long-range destruction of German installations came in almost faster than tabulations could be made.

7 MORE TO DIE IN HITLER PLOT

Number 2 Jew-Baiter, Ex-Ambassador, Victim

London, Sept. 11 (AP)—Adolf Hitler, who recently hanged one of his field marshals, has ordered his No. 2 Jew-baiter, his former Ambassador to Mussolini's Rome, and five other Germans to the gallows for the same offense—participation in the July 20 plot to kill him.

The new penalties were disclosed as the Germans stepped up total mobilization to defend the homeland.

Latest List Of Victims

Berlin radio announced that the seven men had been convicted by a people's court, and named them as:

COUNT WOLF HENDRICK VON HELLDORF, who ranked second only to Julius Streicher as a Jew-baiter during the heyday of Jewish persecution.

ULRICH VON HASSELL, once Nazi Ambassador to Rome.

DR. KARL F. GOERDELER, former Mayor of Leipzig and former German Minister of Economics.

TROTT ZU SOLZ, one-time secretary in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

PAUL LEJEUNE-JUNG, former deputy.

WILHELM LEUSCHNER, former Hessian Minister of the Interior.

JOSEF WIRMER, an attorney.

Goerdeler, the Nazis charged, was slated to become Chancellor in the government that would have succeeded Hitler, and would have "surrendered Germany to her enemies." He formed the bridge between the militarist traitors and political conspirators."

Helldorf Liaison Man

Count von Helldorf was represented as a liaison man between Goerdeler's political group and the military faction. Field Marshal Erwin von Witzleben and seven other army officers were executed a month ago.

Meanwhile, Swiss border reports told of unrest and confusion in southwestern Germany as the population in that heavily-bombed area behind the battlefront was mobilized for digging trenches. A broadcast to German troops, however, declared that civilians including old men, women and children were enthusiastically and heroically "digging ramparts."

The German press said that even ballet dancers from closed theaters were working in factories, and that actors were shouldering spades alongside elderly businessmen.

NAZIS CONVICT LEIPZIG MAYOR

Dr. Goerdeler Is to Die for Hitler Plot.

London, Sept. 11 (A. P.).—Dr. Karl Friedrich Goerdeler, former Leipzig mayor, described as a ringleader in the abortive July 20 plot to kill Adolf Hitler, has been sentenced to death along with six other politicians, the Berlin radio disclosed today.

A number of alleged conspirators, including high army officers, already have been killed. The 60-year-old Goerdeler had been designated by the plotters to become chancellor of a new German government which would have sought peace, the broadcast said.

The six convicted with Goerdeler were named as Ulrich von Hassell, former Nazi ambassador to Rome; Count Wolf Hendrick von Helldorf, former police chief in Berlin; Trott Zu Solz, former secretary in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs; Paul Lejeune-Jung, a former deputy; William Leuschner, former Hessian Minister of the Interior; Josef Wirmer, an attorney.

Goerdeler, former German Minister of Economics, "worked out the plans of treason, and it was he who formed the bridge between the militarist traitors and political conspirators," the German news agency Transocean said.

Reward for Capture.

Goerdeler was captured after a price of a million marks (about $400,000) had been placed on his head.

The conspirators intended immediately after the assassination to set up a dictatorship which would have immediately capitulated to the enemies of Germany, the agency said.

"Leuschner played with the idea of overthrowing Goerdeler and making himself Reichs Chancellor," the agency added.

Von Hassell was reported to have confessed that he knew since the spring of 1943 that an attempt was to be made on Hitler's life.

Wirmer was violently opposed to Hitler and National Socialist Germany and continually pressed Goerdeler to speed up the action, Transocean asserted.

Zu Stolz was said to have made frequent trips to Germany for the purpose of discussing German military secrets with enemies of Germany, and all seven of the accused were declared to have had connections with foreign powers since 1942.

Count Helldorf was described as a liaison man between Goerdeler's political group and the military faction led by Col. Gen. Ludgwig Beck, one of the generals reported to have paid the death penalty for complicity in the plot. Helldorf as head of the Berlin police directed many of the repressive actions against the Jews in the early days of the Hitler regime.

Londoners Return Despite Plea

London, Sept. 11 (AP)—Thousands of evacuees streamed into the British capital Sunday despite Government pleas to stay put and warnings the robot-raids danger is not over.

In the bluntest warning yet, Lord Dudley, Midland civil-defense commissioner, said: "It is possible, even probable, that the enemy may be able to launch something else at a longer range and of a different type from the V-1."

Approximately 1,000,000 persons left London at the height of the robot bombings. Railroad officials estimated that at least 40,000 rushed back Sunday alone.

Still Lack Housing

Many faced the prospect of being left homeless.

There still are more than 800,000 bombed homes in London that need repairs or must be rebuilt.

Home guards manning anti-aircraft guns and rocket guns are standing by ready for a possible renewal of "The Battle of London." The *Daily Express* declared: "The people of London expect their defenders to take no chances. They should take none themselves with their lives and families."

Blockade Runner Scuttled

London, Sept. 11 (AP)—The German radio said tonight that a Nazi blockade runner recently was scuttled in the Indian Ocean to avoid capture by Allied warships. Of the 140 crewmen, 136 were reported rescued by a German submarine which appeared alongside the lifeboats. These were said to have been landed at an unidentified port 11 days later.

Reich May Not Get Any Regime Of Own

London, Sept. 11 (AP)—Germany after the war may be administered for some years to come by an American-British-Russian supreme council in Berlin, and not by any kind of German government.

That is the general outline so far disclosed of plans for a tripartite military government of Germany after her defeat. A number of details for it still remain to be settled through Allied conferences.

NAZIS SHELL DOVER

Dover, England, Sept. 11 (A. P.).—German long-range guns on the French coast shelled this area for four hours during the night. The Nazis trapped in the Calais and Cap Gris Nez areas kept huge searchlights playing over the channel, as though they were expecting an Allied assault from the sea.

Tanks Besiege German Sofia Legation, Report

Stockholm, Sept. 11 (AP) — The German-controlled Scandinavian Telegraph Bureau reported from Berlin today that the German legation in Sofia, Bulgaria, is "besieged by six tanks, and armored trucks loaded with disarmed soldiers are passing through the streets."

Presumably the disarmed soldiers were Germans, although the report did not say so. Sofia is awaiting the entry of Russian forces, the agency added.

YANKS DRIVE ON BOLOGNA

Reach Usella, 35 Miles From Po Valley Metropolis

Rome, Sept. 11 (AP) — American troops, advancing swiftly north and northwest of Florence while the Germans were engaged in inconclusive fighting with the British Eighth Army near Rimini on the Adriatic, have come squarely against the enemy's main Gothic Line defense, Allied headquarters announced tonight.

One Yank spearhead, stabbing almost due north from Florence, reached Usella, within 35 miles of Bologna, Po Valley metropolis. Others of Lieut. Gen. Mark W. Clark's forces farther west cleared out the city of Prato and Pistoia and seized important high ground northeast of Pistoia.

Yanks Enter Sezzera

Elements of the American 92d Division broke into the village of Sezzera, six and a half miles above Lucca. Near the Mediterranean coast the Serchio river was crossed at several additional points, and Vecchiano, five miles north of Pisa, was occupied.

An Allied communique said that "north of Lucca American patrols already are in contact with forward positions of this (the Gothic) line."

[The German high command recording the general American advance, said that "detaching movements to the Apennine Line were concluded according to plan and without enemy pressure. On the eastern wing our troops again yesterday frustrated all enemy attempts to break through."]

Heavy And Bitter Fighting

Fighting near the Adriatic was officially described as still "heavy and bitter, with casualties on both sides heavy." The British drove the enemy from one 600-foot peak south of Gemmano, a few miles inland from the coast, and Indian troops captured a hill 1,000 yards above Piano di Castello.

Immediately before Rimini, the Allied assault had been brought to a standstill by fierce Nazi resistance, but repeated counter-attacks by enemy tanks and infantry had not succeeded in dislodging the British from any positions won in the last two weeks.

At the closest point British and Polish troops were dug in approximately four miles from Rimini, heavily fortified eastern anchor of the Gothic Line. There was no indication today that an Allied break-through was imminent.

Improved weather enabled Allied fighters and medium bombers to make widespread attacks on Nazi strong points and communications yesterday.

Americans Drive To Defenses Of

30. 24 — 18705

Gothic Line

NORRAARD

Rome, Sept. 11 (AP)—Taking advantage of the enemy's preoccupation with large scale, bloody fighting on the Adriatic coast south of Remini, United States Fifth Army forces followed up a German withdrawal north and northwest of Florence and reached the Gothic Line defenses, Allied headquarters disclosed today.

Some Fifth Army units, headquarters said, reached Usella, 17 miles northwest of Florence and only 35 miles south of the great Po Valley industrial city and communications center of Bologna.

High Ground Taken

Farther west, American troops pushed well into the outskirts of Pistoia and occupied high ground dominating the town from the northeast, while elements of the 92d Infantry Division reached the Gothic Line defenses at Zezzera, 6½ miles northeast of Lucca.

Presumably content to wait until they get back into the northern Apennines, where the terrain is ideal for defense, the Nazis offered scant opposition to the Fifth Army, although some enemy shells fell on patrols which took Monte Mignano, 13 miles due north of Florence.

More Crossings Forced

Stiffer resistance was met near Italy's west coast, where the Americans made more crossings of the Serchio river and Vecchiano, five miles north of Pisa, was occupied. The river crossings brought the doughboys into extensive mine fields and mortar fire. The enemy air force also was active in that area, dropping a number of bombs Saturday night.

Fierce German resistance held the Eighth Army offensive against Rimini and the avenue into the Po Valley to a standstill.

On the five-mile front between Coriano and Gemmano, a short distance inland from the coast, the fighting is still "heavy and bitter, with casualties on both sides heavy," a headquarters statement said.

Still Counterattacking

Field Marshal General Albert Kesselring was still striking back with frequent counterattacks, but failed to knock the British or Dominion forces off any of the ground won at so great a cost in the past weeks.

South of Gemmano the British drove the Nazis from a 600-foot peak and Indian troops captured other high ground 1,000 yards north of Piano di Castello.

COL. DAVIS GETS D. F. C.

Rome, Sept. 11 (A. P.).—Col. Benjamin Davis Jr. of New York city, commander of the All-Negro 332d Fighter Group of the United States Fifteenth Air Force, received the Distinguished Flying Cross today from his father, Brig.-Gen. Davis of the Inspector General's Department.

The elder Davis is the first Negro to hold the rank of general. He presented D. F. C.'s to three other Negro pilots: Capt. Joseph D. Ellsberry, Langston, Okla.; Lieut. John D. Holsclaw, Spokane, Wash., and Lieut. Clarence D. Lester, Chicago.

His son was cited for brilliant leadership over northern Italy on May 9 when he led a group attacking more than 100 enemy fighters which were attempting to intercept bombers.

Msgr. Leonida Perrin Dead In Rome at 76

Rome, Sept. 11 (AP)—The Vatican City announced the death last Friday of Msgr. Leonida Perrin, rector of the Pontifical Canadian College in Rome and canon of the patriarchal basilica of St. John Lateran.

He was born in 1868 at St. Stanislas, Quebec, and formerly was pastor of Notre Dame, the oldest church of Montreal.

No. 13 Proves Lucky For Flyer

Rome, Sept. 11 (AP) — Sergt. Thomas Foley, of Honolulu, is convinced there is nothing to this "unlucky 13" business.

This ball-turret gunner of a Flying Fortress was on his 13th mission over Vienna yesterday. A large chunk of flak whizzed past and lodged in the bomb bay. When he returned to base, Foley crawled into the bomb bay and retrieved the piece of metal. Stamped on it was "No. 13."

Pope Pius Expresses Concern Over Warsaw

Vatican City, Sept. 11 (AP)—Pope Pius, in a message to President Wladyslaw Raczkiewicz, of the Polish exiled government, expressed concern over Warsaw, declaring a recent appeal addressed to the Holy See by women of the war-torn city "moved us to the depth of our heart."

The message, dated August 31, was in reply to an appeal by Raczkiewicz for the Pope to speak out on behalf of Warsaw and its inhabitants.

The Pope said he had prayed for the "resurrection" of Poland whose sorrows for the last five years had moved him in a particular fashion.

Nazis Reported About to Leave Aegean Islands

Turks Say Germans Are Destroying Arms Depots Before They Pull Out

ANKARA, Sept. 11 (AP).—Turkish newspapers said today that the Germans are blowing u ammunition depots and fuel dumps in the Aegean Islands preparatory to evacuation.

A dispatch from Izmir said Greek motorboats have been coming and going between the Island of Samos and the Turkish mainland unhindered.

[The Turkish radio, quoting the Ankara newspaper "Ulus," said the Germans had evacuated the Aegean Island of Khios and had begun to leave the islands of Mytilene (Lesbos) and Lemnos. "According to other information," the broadcast added, "the Germans who are evacuating the islands and other parts of Greece are concentrating at Salonika."

[A London broadcast, recorded by the Columbia Broadcasting System, said an increasing number of German fugitives from the Aegean Islands were arriving in Turkey, where they were being interned.]

305 Bulgarian-Held GI's Arrive In Turkey

Istanbul, Sept. 11 (AP)—Three hundred and five American soldiers, including 135 officers, arrived today in Istanbul from Bulgaria where they had been interned.

The group also included eight British officers and 21 British enlisted men. Other Allied nationals made up the total.

Sixteen stretcher cases were hospitalized. The others were assigned to Istanbul hotels pending their departure for the Middle East.

Dehydrated Mutton

Madras, India, Sept. 11 (AP)—On the recommendation of the United Kingdom dehydration mission which toured India last winter, a factory is to be erected at Ranipet for the roduction of pre-cooked and minced dehydrated mutton.

GANDHI DISCUSSES TALKS WITH JINNAH

BOMBAY, Tuesday, Sept. 12 (AP)—Mohandas K. Gandhi told a prayer meeting last night, after several days' conferences with Mohammed Ali Jinnah on a possible division of India into Moslem and Hindu States, that, if the two did not agree, "the hopes of millions of our countrymen will be dashed to pieces."

Mr. Gandhi did not indicate whether his talks with the president of the All-India Moslem League had resulted in any formal agreements. "If we part without coming to an agreement, we shall proclaim the bankruptcy of wisdom on our part," Mr. Gandhi said. He added that "today the eyes of all the oppressed peoples of the world are on up."

Mr. Gandhi, who was speaking in Hindustani, said that he and Mr. Jinnah fully realized the heavy responsibility that rested on their shoulders and were anxious that a settlement be reached.

"Our goal is the attainment of independence for the whole of India," he declared.

British Offensive In Lower Burma

Southeast Asia Command Headquarters, Kandy, Ceylon, Sept. 11 (AP)—British 14th Army troops have opened an offensive against the Japanese in the long dormant Arakan sector in lower Burma and heavy fighting is in progress, it was announced today.

The attack is against a strategic enemy position on a ridge in the Mayu range southwest of Buthidaung, about 60 miles north of the Burma city of Akyab on the Bay of Bengal. Japanese losses in three days of fighting were said to be heavy.

The offensive, breaking the monsoon lull during which operations were limited to patrol actions, was launched through almost constant raincloud cover, screening the infantry charges but hampering aerial gunners, who were able to catch only fleeting glimpses of their targets.

Headquarters announced that RAF long-range bombers again had attacked enemy shipping off the Tenasserim coast, leaving six cargo vessels and one gunboat beached southeast of Kalegauk Island. Later the bombers damaged another merchantman and a gunboat. United States Mitchells knocked out a railway bridge south of Mandalay and wrecked a Mu river bridge west of Mandalay. Other Allied planes bombed and strafed enemy troops and targets in support of ground fighting in north Burma.

Allies Launch Drive In Lower Burma

Southeast Asia Command Headquarters, Kandy, Ceylon, Sept. 11 (AP)—The 14th Army has opened an offensive against the Japanese in the long quiescent Arakan sector in lower Burma, it was announced officially today.

The troops are attacking a strategic Japanese position on a ridge in the Mayu range southwest of Butheraung, about 60 miles north of the Burma city of Akyab on the Bay of Bengal.

Heavy fighting is progressing and enemy losses in three days of battle thus far are substantial, the announcement said.

2,000 Jap Dead Toll Of Siege

General Stilwell's Headquarters, China, Sept. 11 (AP)—Gen. Joseph W. Stilwell estimated today that virtually the entire garrison of 2,000 Japanese died in the three months siege of Sungshan, the fall of which opened to Burma road trucks as far as beleaguered Lungling.

Only nine prisoners were taken at Sungshan (Pine Mountain), a central height on a group of peaks towering over the muddy Salween river area in the Burma frontier section.

Japs Reinforce Garrisons

The Japanese today were pouring reinforcements into battles to relieve their garrison at Lungling and at Tengchung, where the remnants of another 2,000 Japanese were pushed back into the eastern corner of the walled city around Lungwan Temple. Japanese casualties were heavy.

United States 14th Air Force fighters intercepted ten Japanese planes over Tengchung yesterday and destroyed four to five without loss.

The Japanese occupied several fortified hill positions north and northeast of Lungling.

During the siege of Sungshan, an American hospital commanded by Major R. E. Pendington, of London, Ky., cared for many Chin casualties.

JAPANESE ENTER KWANGSI PROVINCE

CHUNGKING, Sept. 11—(AP) Japanese forces pushing down the Hunan-Kwangsi railroad apparently have crossed the border into Kwangsi province and reached Chuanhsien, 67 miles from Kweilin, center of the south China defense systems, a report from Gen. Joseph W. Stilwell indicated tonight.

A communique from the Chinese high command made no mention of fighting in that area but admitted fresh Japanese advances in two other sectors.

Indicating that the Japanese were across the Kwangsi border Stilwell's headquarters reported U. S. 14th Air Force planes had hit a ferry crossing at Chuansien in operations supporting Chinese ground troops. Chuanhsien is seven miles inside Kwangsi. Its capture would represent a 25-mile advance for the enemy from the Hunan province town of Tungan.

Reporting fresh Japanese gains in other battle sectors, the High command said enemy units had penetrated the suburbs of the important port of Wenchow, in Chekiang province 225 miles south of Shanghai. The Japanese already had claimed capture of the port.

The high command also said the Japanese had opened a new drive northward from the Hoihong peninsula in Kwangtung.

Seven Japanese columns were reported pushing westward toward Paoching, 63 miles west of Hengyang.

The high command said fierce fighting was continuing in the suburbs of the fallen Lungling air base, 78 miles southwest of Hengyang, with the enemy occupying several fortified hill positions north and northwest of the base.

In Kwangtung province Chinese forces recaptured the town of Toishan, 60 miles south of Canton. The High command also said the ring around surviving Japanese troops in the eastern corner of Tengchung had been tightened.

forces pushing down the Hunan-Kwangsi railway already had crossed the border into Kwangsi province and reached Chuanhsien only 67 miles from Kweilin, hub of South China's defense system.

The Chinese high command made no mention of fighting in that area but admitted fresh Japanese advances in two other sectors.

Stilwell's headquarters reported the 14th United States Air Force hit a ferry crossing at Chuanhsien in support of Chinese forces. This was the first indication that this point, about seven miles across the border in Kwangsi province, was in Japanese hands.

Japanese capture of Chuanhsien represented a 25-mile advance from the Hunan province town of Tungan, last Japanese position given by the Chinese.

The high command said the Japanese September 8 penetrated the suburbs of the important port of Wenchow, in Chekiang province, 225 miles south of Shanghai. The Japanese already had claimed the fall of Wenchow.

The high command also reported a fresh drive northward from Hoihong peninsula in Kwangtung.

Pushing On Paoching

Japanese troops also were pushing in seven columns westward toward Paoching, 63 miles west of Hengyang.

Vigorous fighting was reported continuing in the suburbs of fallen Lingling air base, 78 miles southwest of Hengyang.

In Kwantung province the Chinese recaptured the town of Toishan, 60 miles south of Canton.

Liberators of the 14th Air Force also bombed Kurangsu Island in Amoy harbor and Mitchells attacked Tien Ho and White Cloud airdromes at Canton.

Chinese Slay 2 In Town's Fall

Chungking, Sept. 11 (AP)—Convicted by a court-martial on charges of neglect of duty in the fall of Lishui, two Chinese army battalion commanders, Chao Tsu-hao and Cheun-shih, were executed at Yunhwo, in Chekiang province, on September 6, a semi-official Chinese dispatch reported

Japs Smash Nearer S. China Defense Hub

Chungking, Sept. 11 (AP)—Gen. Joseph W. Stilwell's headquarters indicated today that Japanese

today.

Both were accused of having fled when the Japanese attacked, although their regimental commander remained and was killed.

TOKYO REPORTS FORMOSA RAID

Berlin Also Asserts U. S. Bombs Philippines.

London, Sept. 11.—The Paris radio quoted a Tokyo broadcast as saying Allied planes attacked the big Japanese island of Formosa today.

Allied air patrols bombed and hit two 7,000-ton Japanese freighters off Zamboanga Saturday night. (This second city of Mindanao island lies about 230 miles west of Davao which was one of several targets on the island's east coast struck earlier in the day in an American carrier task force raid.)

Continuing their steady neutralization raids, Liberator heavy bombers and fighters swept Halmahera island, southern stepping stone to the Philippines, and other islands in the Moluccas Saturday and Sunday. There was no air opposition.

Biak island, which the Japanese attempted to raid, is the largest of the Schoutens, in Geelvink bay. The Americans won it last July. The conquest of all the Schoutens was completed by a landing, against no opposition, on Soepiori island, northwest of Biak. This was announced last Sunday.

Black Widow Night Fighters Smash Jap Raid on U.S. Bases

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS, SOUTHWEST PACIFIC, Tuesday, Sept. 12—(AP) American Black Widow night fighters broke up the largest Japanese aerial effort in this area for several months—a 10-plane raid Saturday on American island bases off Dutch New Guinea—as Allied bombers continued their unopposed pulverizing blows against widespread targets, headquarters announced today.

The American fighters downed two of the Japanese twin-engined bombers raiding American airfields on Biak and Owi islands. Headquarters reported bomb damage was minor.

The Japanese effort was a striking contrast to the 100-bomber raids which they were able to deliver in the New Guinea area last year. It showed the enemy still is able to send hit-and-run night raiders in to a sector dominated by Allied air power. But it also illustrated the changing tide of the war.

Escorted Liberator heavy bombers attacked Japanese bivouac and defense areas at Mapanget airdrome, near Manado in northern Celebes, with another blistering raid Saturday. One hundred fifty-nine tons of bombs were dropped, causing heavy explosions. The previous day, American planes dropped a 180-ton load on Celebes, the heaviest dropped on that major Nipponese base, west of New Guinea.

WAC To Take Puerto Ricans

San Juan, P. R., Sept. 11 (AP)—Puerto Rican women will be enlisted in the WAC starting tomorrow.

FDR, CHURCHILL MAP DRIVE ON JAPS

Two Allied Leaders Forge Strategy for Victory Over Enemy.

QUEBEC, Sept. 11—(AP) Within the weathered stone ramparts of Quebec's ancient citadel, President Roosevelt and Prime Minister Churchill of Britain began forging tonight the strategy for final victory over Japan.

Absent from their deliberations was that third leader of the United Nations triumvirate, Premier Joseph Stalin of Russia—whose armies are not at war with Japan.

Stalin Invited to Attend

He had been invited to a conference which apparently had to concern itself primarily with the battle of the Pacific. But the fact that he sent back word that he was too busy directing offensives on multiple fronts to leave "the direction of the army for the shortest period" offered no great assurances to Japan.

Stalin did not close the door to future participation in the Pacific war. A conference spokesman reported the President and Prime Minister "thoroughly understood" the Premier's message and that he was "absent on the field of duty."

The transmission through stringent Soviet political censorship of an Associated Press dispatch from Moscow, saying foreign observers there foresaw continued military cooperation "elsewhere" after the defeat of Germany, contributed to a generally genial atmosphere here, despite the absence of Soviet representatives.

The Soviet official news agency, Tass, was represented here by one correspondent, Nikolai Zhivaynov, and it was understood the Soviet government was being advised of at least part of the deliberations through diplomatic channels.

The Russians, while becoming increasingly critical of the Japanese in their press, have remained strictly correct in carrying out their 1941 neutrality pact.

Plan Jap Offensive

Churchill and Roosevelt, without jeopardizing any chances of a future turn by the Soviet union against Japan, went to work on a plan to bring down Japan, based on the present situation and the forces already available, without taking Russia into their estimates.

Not since they concluded significant discussions last December, at Cairo and Teheran, had Roosevelt and Churchill met for one of their periodic war councils. Then, with Stalin's counsel, they had seated the plans for the powerful invasions which have driven Germany to the point of utter defeat.

The 1944 Quebec conference therefore was in order. Strong measures against Japan warranted attention.

Presidential Secretary Stephen Early made it apparent that the emphasis here would be on those measures, even though China is not represented in the deliberations. "This conference opening here today," he told reporters, "makes it appropriate to say that the President's recent inspection tour of the Pacific—his trip to Pearl Harbor and the Aleutians—and his conferences with Admiral Nimitz and General MacArthur, was a very necessary preliminary to this conference."

This eighth Roosevelt-Churchill meeting early described as "largely if not exclusively a military conference."

Decisions to be Withheld

For that reason its decisions are not likely to be made known until they are carried into action on fighting fronts. And for that purpose, as in the past, the two leaders brought to Quebec with them their highest military, naval and air commanders, and tier after tier of officials for consultations on the lower levels.

While the chiefs of staff conferred in the picturesque Chateau Frontenac, protected from intrusion by soldiers and scarlet-coated mounted police, Roosevelt and Churchill held their discussions at the nearby citadel on the heights towering over the St. Lawrence river.

Quebec Parley Opens; Stalin 'War Bound'

Quebec, Sept. 11 (AP)—President Roosevelt and Prime Minister Churchill, meeting here to map war moves, with emphasis upon the Pacific theater, announced today that Premier Stalin was unable to attend their conference because Soviet armies were on the march.

Stephen Early, Presidential press secretary, made the announcement to a press conference after the leaders arrived at Quebec's citadel. Early said:

"President Roosevelt and Prime Minister Churchill received the following reply from Marshal Stalin to an invitation extended to him to take part in their joint meetings:

"'At the present time, when the Soviet armies are fighting battles on such a broad front, developing their offensives increasingly, I am deprived of the possibility of traveling out of the Soviet Union and of leaving the direction of the army for the shortest period.

"Colleagues Agree"

"'All my colleagues agree that this is quite impossible.'"

Early said that Roosevelt and Churchill wanted it known that "while they would be delighted to have Marshal Stalin here, his message is thoroughly understood and it is realized that he is properly absent on the field of duty." Early said he had been prompted to secure release of the message by newspaper inquiries about Russia's role in the conference.

This is the eighth in the series of Roosevelt-Churchill meetings, and Early told reporters:

"This conference opening here today makes it appropriate to say that the President's recent inspection tour of the Pacific—his trip to Pearl Harbor and the Aleutians—and his conferences with Admiral Nimitz and General MacArthur, was a very necessary preliminary to this conference."

To Stress Pacific War

To a question whether that meant the Quebec deliberations would stress the Pacific war, he replied that he believed "that would be largely so."

"Victory is everywhere," Churchill exclaimed as he and the President shook hands, grinned and began chatting.

The Prime Minister had just arrived by special train from Halifax, where he disembarked yesterday.

Roosevelt had arrived an hour earlier.

Take Separate Autos

From the trains, they motored separately up a steep roadway and along the ancient bastions where cannon guns overlook the broad St. Lawrence river. The cars wound through narrow gateways of the ramparts of the Citadel.

The President was in an open car with his official host, the Earl of Athlone, governor general of Canada. Churchill followed in another car with Prime Minister W. L. Mackenzie King, of Canada.

The President and Churchill had talked for a few moments at the train. Roosevelt sat in his auto, a Panama hat shading his eyes from a bright sun. Churchill stood beside him, attired in a blue Trinity House naval uniform, a cap perched at a jaunty angle on his head and a cigar jutting from his mouth.

"Was Frightfully Sick"

"Hello, I'm glad to see you," Roosevelt called out, smiling, as Churchill walked up. "Eleanor is here. Did you have a nice trip?"

"Well, we had three beautiful days," Churchill replied. "But I was frightfully sick."

The siding where they got off their trains was at Wolfes Cove where, in 1759, the British under General Wolfe climbed the cliffs to the plains of Abraham and defeated the French under General Montcalm in a battle that decided the destiny of Canada.

Wives Chat

Mrs. Churchill caught sight of Mrs. Roosevelt in a flame-colored dress and exclaimed: "Oh, hello there." Soon they were busy chatting, bringing Princess Alice, wife of the Governor General, into the conversation.

With them to their second Quebec conference in 13 months the President and Prime Minister brought their top-flight military men and legions of staff assistants for discussions of impending movements of the world's greatest combat teams.

The American chiefs of staff are Gen. George C. Marshall, army; Admiral Ernest J. King, navy, and Gen. H. H. Arnold, air.

Others On Train

In his personal party that came on his special train, Roosevelt included Admiral William D. Leahy, his personal chief of staff; Maj. Gen. E. M. Watson, military aide and secretary; Vice-Admiral Ross T. McIntire, personal physician; Rear Admiral Wilson Brown, naval aide; Miss Grace Tully, personal secretary, and Early.

Fala, the Chief Executive's Scottie, scurried about everywhere.

Roosevelt left Washington Saturday and crossed into the Dominion shortly after last midnight. His special train arrived at Wolfes Cove at 9 A. M.

Guard Of Honor

He waited until Churchill's special pulled in so they could go together up to the citadel for the actual start of their deliberations.

Drawn up on the asphalt parade grounds of the ancient citadel was a guard of honor in the navy's dark blue, the army's khaki and the air forces' light blue. Lieut. R. G. Eastman, of the Canadian navy, commanded, and after the band played "The Star-Spangled Banner," Eastman stepped forward and shook hands with the President.

New powers for the European Advisory Commission to bridge the shadowland between Germany's final collapse and creation of a new world security unit were believed a prime topic on the agenda.

Suggested By Churchill

It was reported that:

1. Churchill suggested the conference for reasons which he described as strictly military.

2. The most immediate military problem—after Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower completes his job of smashing Nazidom, is the occupation of Germany and the prevention of chaos in Europe.

3. Britain, the United States and Russia must decide whether and how far to extend the powers of the European Advisory Commission—now trying to fix the ground rules for the new Europe.

With Churchill were Admiral Sir Andrew Cunningham, First Sea Lord; Lord Leathers, Minister of Transportation; Field Marshal Sir Alan F. Brook, chief of the imperial general staff; marshal of the RAF Sir Charles Portal, chief of the air staff; Maj. Gen. R. E. Laycock, chief of the combined operations command, and Gen. Sir Hastings Ismay, chief of staff to the Prime Minister as Minister of Defense.

Also in the party was Lord Moran, the Prime Minister's personal physician.

Interceded for Yanks.

Meanwhile today it was revealed that Mr. Churchill interceded personally with Mr. Roosevelt to obtain an extension of leave for the American soldiers who were delayed in Britain while the ship bringing them home waited for the Prime Minister. A British spokesman disclosed that after the troops had already been aboard, the ship was held in a British port for several days until Mr. Churchill was ready to leave.

"The Prime Minister realized it was pretty hard luck on the chaps," the spokesman said, "and therefore telegraphed Mr. Roosevelt, expressing hope that the loss of time would be made up to the men. Mr. Roosevelt replied that necessary adjustment would be made in cases not affecting the war effort, probably including all the men."

The spokesman said that Mr. Churchill's ship carried a very considerable number of American personnel. Mr. Churchill remained in his quarters throughout the trip, working, the spokesman said, but Mrs. Churchill inspected the Wacs aboard.

Moscow Leaders Expectant.

Moscow, Sept. 11 (A. P.).—The forthcoming Roosevelt-Churchill conference at Quebec has not been reported in the Soviet press as yet, but officials are showing keen interest in it.

Foreign observers here believe there is a strong possibility that the Russian-British-American military partnership which is now defeating Germany will become effective elsewhere after the Nazis' collapse.

Hull Has No Plans.

Washington, Sept. 11 (A. P.).—Answering a reporter's question, Secretary of State Hull said today that he had no present plans for going to Quebec, where President Roosevelt and Prime Minister Churchill have begun another meeting. When the two leaders last met there in 1943, Mr. Hull participated only in the closing days of the discussions.

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DINNER GIVEN TO CONFEREES

Earl Of Athlone Host To Roosevelt And Churchill

Quebec, Sept. 11 (AP)—President Roosevelt and Prime Minister Churchill and their official parties were entertained at dinner tonight by the Governor General of Canada, the Earl of Athlone.

Princess Alice, wife of the Earl, was the official hostess and Prime Minister W. L. Mackenzie King, of Canada, but his top-rank military advisers were in the party.

The guest list:

President and Mrs. Roosevelt, Ambassador Ray Atherton and Mrs. Atherton, Admiral William D. Leahy, the President's personal chief of staff; Gen. George C. Marshall, army chief of staff; Admiral Ernest J. King, commander in chief of the fleet; Gen. H. H. Arnold, commander of the army air forces; Stephen Early, the President's press secretary; Lieut. Gen. Brehon B. Somervell, chief of army service forces; Rear Admiral Wilson Brown, the President's naval aide; Vice-Admiral Ross T. McIntire, navy surgeon general and the President's personal physician, and Miss Malvina Thompson, Mrs. Roosevelt's secretary.

Canadians Present

The Canadians included, in addition to King:

The Lieutenant Governor of Quebec and Lady Fiset; Cardinal Villeneuve of Quebec; the Anglican Archbishop of Quebec and Mrs. Philip Carrington; Prime Minister Maurice Duplessis of Quebec; Dr. E. H. Coleman, Canadian Undersecretary of State; Air Marshal R. Leckie, chief of air staff; Lieut. Gen. J. C. Murchie, chief of the army general staff; Vice Admiral G. C. Jones, chief of naval staff; Maj. Gen. Maurice Pope, military aide to King, and Col. D. B. Papineau.

IS PARLEY 8TH OR 11TH?

Side Meetings of Roosevelt and Churchill Obscure Count

QUEBEC, Sept. 11 (AP)—The meetings between Prime Minister Churchill and President Roosevelt is either the eighth or eleventh—depending on how you count.

They first met on the Newfoundland coast in August, 1941, and the Atlantic Charter resulted. After that:

Dec. 22 1941—Mr. Churchill went to Washington after Pearl Harbor.

June 18, 1942—Mr. Churchill flew to Washington for a week's conference.

Jan. 14, 1943—Mr. Roosevelt flew to North Africa and met Mr. Churchill. Casablanca was the high spot.

May 11, 1943—Mr. Churchill went to Washington.

Aug. 18, 1943—Mr. Roosevelt and Mr. Churchill met in Quebec. (Mr. Churchill accompanied Mr. Roosevelt back to Washington. If you count that a separate conference you add one.)

Nov. 22, 1943—Mr. Roosevelt and Mr. Churchill met at Cairo and conferred with Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek; they flew on to Teheran and conferred with Marshal Stalin; then returned to Cairo and on Dec. 4 conferred with President Ismet Inonu of Turkey. If you count these latter meetings separately you get eleven meetings.

Canadian Corvette Sunk With 59 Missing

Ottawa, Sept. 11 (AP)—The Canadian corvette Alberni, veteran of the battle of the Atlantic and the invasion of North Africa, has been sunk while on invasion duties with four officers and 55 men missing, Navy Minister Angus Macdonald announced today.

There were 31 survivors, including Lieut. Com. Ian H. Bell, of Vancouver, who had commanded the warship two years.

TIME TO ACT, AUSTRIA TOLD

Her Post-War Future Now In Balance, Hull Warns

Washington, Sept. 11 (AP)—Cordell Hull, Secretary of State, today warned Austria to strike without delay against the Nazi conquerors who have held the nation as part of the German Reich for six years.

The warning, linking Austria's action now to her post-war future and promised independence, is one of a long series by which American diplomacy has sought to make trouble for Hitler in preparation for Allied military forces advancing across the enslaved countries of Europe.

Mr. Hull made no specific threat of what Austria would lose if she did not revolt now but emphasized that in the Moscow declaration by which this country, Britain and Russia pledged Austrian independence, it was also stated that "in the final settlement account will inevitably be taken of her own contributions to her liberation."

In response to a newsman's inquiry, Mr. Hull said that the time for Austria to make that contribution is almost up.

There has been no evidence to date of any resistance in Austria, other than occasional sabotage reports, or of any forces organized to conduct resistance.

War Closing In On Her

However, the war is sweeping toward Austria from several directions. It is approaching from the south as Allied armies advance in Italy and from the southeast as Yugoslav Partisan forces drive toward Germany. Outbreaks of resistance also are reported in Czechoslovakia.

Austria is considered by the Germans to be a part of the German state as a result of the annexation of March 15, 1938, which neither this country, Britain nor Russia recognizes as legal. The Germans have been in Austria long enough to impose a Gestapo control so tight, but it probably ranks in terror with that in Germany itself.

People Of Luxembourg Saluted By Roosevelt

Washington, Sept. 11 (AP)—President Roosevelt today saluted the "brave people of Luxembourg" upon their liberation from their Nazi conquerers. His statement, released at the White House, said:

"To no people who have borne the Nazi yoke can liberation mean more than to those of the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg.

"Ruthlessly attacked and occupied by the German military in May, 1940, their country was not only incorporated into the Third Reich and German citizenship thrust upon them, but their sons were forced to serve in the ranks and wear the hated uniform of their oppressors.

"With unparalleled sacrifice and fortitude, the heroic Luxembourgers have resisted every Nazi effort to break their spirit. On the occasion of their release from tyranny and their return to the free institutions which they hold so dear, the American people salute the brave people of Luxembourg."

Secretary of State Hull in a statement acclaiming the liberation of Luxembourg, praised the people of that tiny state for having shared in the same fierce spirit of resistance which has greeted the German tyrant wherever he has gone, and which has from the outset shown the futility of his dreams of conquest."

SAYS AUSTRALIA WARNED U. S. OF PEARL HARBOR

Harness Tells House Tip Reached Washington 72 Hours Before Attack.

WAS FOLLOWED BY 2 OTHERS

Lawmaker Asserts He Has No Personal Knowledge of Facts, but Source Is 'Reliable.'

Washington, Sept. 11 (A. P.).—Representative Harness (R.-Ind.) declared today that there appeared to be "an abundance of evidence" that seventy-two hours before the Pearl Harbor attack of December 7, 1941, the Australian Government advised Washington that a Japanese aircraft carrier force was headed toward Pearl Harbor. He stated he was informed that the information was not relayed to Major-Gen. Walter C. Short, then commanding Army forces in Hawaii.

In a speech in the House Mr. Harness charged that "the Commander in Chief has concealed the truth" of the Pearl Harbor disaster, by denying a hearing to Gen. Short and Rear Admiral Husband E. Kimmel, the latter naval commander at Pearl Harbor at the time of the attack.

Mr. Harness asserted that Gen. Short stands willing to appear before Congress or any other official tribunal "and present documentary proof clearing him of responsibility." Gen. Short and Admiral Kimmel were relieved of their commands after the attack on Pearl Harbor and awaited court martial hearings.

The speech was one of a series by Republicans dealing with Pearl Harbor within the last week.

Says U. S. Got 3 Warnings.

"There appears to be an abundance of evidence," Mr. Harness said, "that seventy-two hours before the attack on Pearl Harbor, the Australian Government advised the American Government in Washington that an aircraft carrier task force of the Japanese Navy had been been sighted by Australian reconnaissance headed toward Pearl Harbor; that our Government was again notified forty-eight hours before the attack that this Japanese task force was still in progress toward Hawaii, and the same notification was sent twenty-four hours before Pearl Harbor.

"None of this information was, I am informed, given to Gen. Short."

Mr. Harness said he had "no personal knowledge of the facts related here, but they come to me from a source that I believe to be thoroughly reliable and trustworthy."

"Many of us are wondering," he said, "if the real offenders are not hiding under the secrecy of the blanket thrown over this whole incident by the administration."

Tells Of Message to Short.

Mr. Harness said he was advised that Gen. Short received a wire from the Chief of Staff in Washington about eight hours after the Japanese attack saying the Government expected a Japanese ultimatum at 1:30 P. M., December 7; that the wire was sent from Washington about six hours before the attack, but was not delivered until the afternoon after the attack; that the wire was sent by commercial radio instead of the more rapid direct military means; that Gen. Short believes that if this message had been telephoned to him at 1:30 A. M., he would have been sufficiently alerted and would have been better prepared when the attack occurred.

"I am informed," he said, "that Gen. Short is eager and anxious to be tried and is willing to waive the statute (of limitations) and submit to trial."

Return Of Kent To U. S. Sought

Washington, Sept. 11 (AP)—An effort to bring about the return to the United States of Tyler Kent, convicted in a British court of violating the British Official War Secrets Act while a member of the American Embassy staff in London, was begun in the Supreme Court today by Kent's mother, Mrs. Ann H. P. Kent, of this city.

The effort was in the form of a motion for permission to file a petition for a writ of mandamus. Don M. Harlan, of Detroit, attorney for Mrs. Kent, said the writ if granted would call on President Roosevelt to ascertain the causes for Kent's detention, and if he were wrongfully held, to demand his release. If the demand met with unreasonable delay, Harlan said, the President would be required to use "all acts short of acts of war" to effect the release.

Right Questioned

Harlan said the petition questioned the right of the State Department to waive immunity for Kent. He contended that "the Constitution follows the flag" and that Kent was under the protection of the Constitution while employed as a clerk in the American Embassy.

In order to be released to the British, Harlan contended, Kent would have had to waive immunity in his own behalf with the consent of the United States Government.

Harlan also contended that Kent's imprisonment in Bratain, in the light of the State Department's recent public announcement of the case, constituted a threat of double jeopardy for the same asserted offense.

Writes Son Frequently

Mrs. Kent said she was in frequent direct communication with her son. She said she had written him about "efforts to smear his character" in this country and that he had replied that such actions demonstrated that United States authorities "fear the facts."

Mrs. Kent previously asserted the State Department's statement of the case left unanswered "the point on which the American people demand an explanation—i. e., the existence or non-existence of secret pre-war agreements made by the President without the advice and consent of the Senate." She stated her son was required to handle "secret agreements between Roosevelt and Prime Minister Churchill."

The Supreme Court will meet October 2 to open its new term.

ARMY CASUALTIES

Washington, Sept. 11 (A. P.).—The War Department announced today the names of 2,237 casualties in the Asiatic, European, Mediterranean and Central Pacific areas. Included in the list are the following with their next of kin:

Real Admiral Decorated

Washington, Sept. 11 (AP)—The navy announced award of the Legion of Merit and a letter of commendation to Rear Admiral Van Hubert Ragsdale for his services as commander of a carrier task group in attacks on the Marshall and Gilbert Island groups. Ragsdale, 51, is a native of Toccoa, Ga.

WANTS SHIPS IN AIR RACE

Maritime Commission Appeals To Congress

Washington, Sept. 11 (AP)—The Maritime Commission asked Congress today to give steamship lines a chance to share in the race for post-war world air commerce.

The request was placed formally before the House Merchant Marine Committee by Vice-Admiral Emory S. Land, head of the Maritime Commission, with a declaration that the shipping companies deserve the opportunity.

"They possess the know-how of foreign trade," Land asserted.

Post-War Air Policy

Behind Land's move is a major question of post-war air policy. The shipping companies want to use the air in the future as an auxiliary arm of their shipping services. On the other hand, there are those who say air commerce and surface commerce should be completely divorced.

The Civil Aeronautics Board, which licenses air carriers, has taken the position that surface carriers should not enter air transportation unless there is an affirmative showing that it would promote the public interest.

Joins In Plea

Samuel Biggert, chief counsel for the United Fruit Lines, joined with Land in voicing the plea for the merchant marine.

Biggert criticized what he termed the Civil Aeronautics Board's opposition to joint ship

position to joint ship-air ventures, and Chairman Bland (D., Va.) asked "whether the CAB is setting up a monopoly" in air commerce.

Land said other nations have no restrictions on their merchant shipping in this respect, that the American maritime service should be encouraged to develop air transport to stimulate the nation's foreign commerce, help meet foreign competition and develop in peace years a powerful auxiliary for the armed forces.

A "sound international aviation policy" may be developed from the study of the situation," Bland commented.

SEEK DISCHARGES FOR OVERAGE MEN

WASHINGTON, Sept. 11—(AP) Friends of the over-38 year-old army GI, hearing talk about demobilization plans, are inquiring about his chance of getting back into civilian life now, if he desires.

The War department replies that there is no change in regulations and policy—he can't get out merely because he has passed his 38th birthday.

Back in 1942 the Army decided that men over 38, in general, were not physically fitted for combat duty and the drafting of that age group was halted. This was followed by an Army decision to allow the over-age soldiers to apply for discharge, providing they could show employment in essential industry was awaiting them.

In the spring of 1943, with about 200,000 men given discharges, the Army set a deadline on the time for applications—by May 1 for troops in this country and August 1 for those overseas.

Those enlisted men who had not applied by the deadline remained in, with discharge for physical reasons the only remaining general reason for dropping them from active duty.

The Army, however, does accept applications from officers who become "surplus," meaning those who have no jobs to do in the service.

The Marine corps says it is continuing the policy of releasing men over 38, upon their application. The Navy never has set a definite age for discharge, but it was learned recently that an "over-age" man may be given opportunity to return to civilian life if, among other things, he can obtain formal certification that the billet he holds can be abandoned without necessity of replacing him.

TUITION SCALE IS SET FOR VETS

WASHINGTON, Sept. 11 — (AP) The Veterans' administration, on the advice of leading educators, tonight guaranted to pay tuition of at least $10 a month, $30 a quarter, or $40 a semester for the college education of war veterans.

Besides creating this "floor" under tuition, the Agency decided to permit state and municipal colleges to charge their "non-resident" tuition for all veterans, regardless of whether they are residents.

"Non-resident" tuition is generally higher than the amount charged a resident of the state or city.

Hines Yields to Request

In making these decisions, Brig. Gen. Frank T. Hines, administrator of veterans affairs, recognized the low cost of tuition in most tax-supported institutions and yielded to the requests of state educators that the "customary tuition" provision of the Servicemen's Readjustment act (G.I. Bill of Rights) should not be interpreted strictly.

The law allows Hines to pay "fair and reasonable" compensation whenever he determined that the orindary tuition is 'inadequate".

The Veterans administration will pay to the college, besides the customary tuition (not lower than the minimum announced tonight), laboratory, library, health, infirmary and other regular fees, in addition to the cost of books, supplies, and other necessary equipment. The law requires that the total of all these payments for any one veteran shall not exceed $500 in an ordinary school year.

Money for board and lodging is paid directly to the veteran and is not affected by the announcement.

Define School Year

An "ordinary school year" was defined as two semesters or three quarters, not less than 30 nor more than 38 weeks. Under this definition an institution may be paid as much as $500 for each "ordinary school year," and if a veteran concentrates a four-year course into three calendar for four years.

Hines disclosed that 10,000 veterans have applied for training 5,600 already have been ruled eligible for the training that exactly 422 are at present attending colleges.

An advisory committee of four educators, meeting in the weekend, recommended approval of the tuition policies "until additional and more particular information may be available."

The committee included Dr. Horace S. Ford, treasurer, Massachusetts Institute of Technology; Dr. Rufus C. Harris, president, Tulane; Dr. Robert G. Sproul, president, University of California; and Dr. Robert B. Stewart, comptroller, Purdue.

FEDERAL LOANS TO HELP PLANTS IN RECONVERSION

WASHINGTON, Sept. 11 — (AP) A program of guaranteed loans and commitments to help war plants swing immediately into civilian production upon termination of war contracts was announced today by the Federal Reserve board.

Termination loans, popularly called "T-loans", were authorized by Congress in the recent Contract Settlement act. An alternative program also was announced by the Office of Contract Settlement.

Loans will be made by private financial institutions, chiefly commercial banks, to war production contractors, to "unfreeze" working capital tied up in terminated contracts pending final settlement of claims.

To Execute Guarantees

Guarantees will be executed by the Federal Reserve banks as agents for the United States, acting in behalf of the War department, Navy department and Maritime commission.

The reserve board described the T-Loan program as a "logical extension" of the "V" and "VT" loans programs which provided war contracts with financing necessary for production. VT loans, in use since September 1, 1943, provide both production and termination financing but have not been available after cancellation of war contracts has taken place. The new T-loans may be guaranteed after the borrower's war production contracts have been terminated, and commitments for such loans may be guaranteed in advance of cancellation.

The maximum commitment fee that may be charged a borrower by a financing institution will be 1-4 of 1 per cent per year or alternatively a flat fee of $50. Under the new schedule, the fee is not shared by the guarantor.

Maximum Interest Rate

The maximum rate of interest on any T-loan will be 4 and 1-2 per cent per year compared with 5 per cent heretofore. The 4 and 1-2 per cent maximum also will be made applicable to VT loans on the new forms.

Under the alternative to the T-loan program, Robert H. Hinckley, director of the Office of Contract Settlement, directed contracting procurement agencies to provide firms producing war materials with "adequate interim financing" within 30 days after they apply for it.

Under the termination loan program contractors may convert into cash approximately 90 per cent of the sound value of war assets frozen by contract termination.

Under the alternative of plan, prime contractors and sub-contractors may apply to contracting agencies for payment of costs allocable to the terminated portion of the agreement. It provides for settlement of at least 75 and up to 90 per cent of estimated costs within 30 days. Additional payments may be made on submission of adequate accounting data, OCS said.

Republicans Win Maine Election By 3 to 1 Margin

PORTLAND, Me., Sept. 11—(AP) Republican candidates for governor and three congressional seats swept the field in Maine's state election today.

Among those defeated were two Democratic congressional candidates who held the endorsement of the Maine United Labor committee, affiliate of the CIO Political Action committee.

As unofficial tabulation of the vote neared completion, the majority for Horace A. Hildreth, GOP candidate for Governor, exceeded by a wide margin that given Gov. Sumner Sewall (R) two years ago when the latter won by 49,000.

Paul J. Jullien, Democratic candidate for governor, conceded defeat early as the mounting Republican totals rolled in. He was followed by the Democratic candidates for Congress in the first and second district, Andrew A. Pettis and David H. Staples.

Pettis, president of the Portland CIO Shipyard union, and Staples, a retired locomotive engineer, both were endorsed by the PAC affiliate.

The Republican congressional winners were: first district, Rep. Robert Hale, Portland, seeking a second term; second district, Mrs. Margaret C. Smith, Skowhegan, returned for her third term; and third, Rep. Frank Fellows, Bangor, also returned for a third term.

The vote:

For Governor 559 precincts out of 627 in the state: Hildreth (R) 113,082; Jullien (D) 35,625.

For U. S. Rep.:

First district 136 precincts out of 152: Hale (R) 41,128; Pettis (D) 14,581.

Second district 189 precincts out of 209: Smith (R) 36,394; Staples (D) 11,903.

Third district 241 precincts out of 266: Fellows (R) 34,984; Ralph E. Graham (D) 10,077.

Pettis, upon whose candidacy the C.I.O. group had concentrated its greatest effort, issued a statement saying:

"Our fight is not ended but only begun. Our first aim is and has been to carry Maine for President Roosevelt in November. This can and must be done.

Hildreth, in his victory statement said the vote accorded the Republican candidates was "a hopeful sign for the future in both the state and the nation."

Won by 49,000 Two Years Ago

Four years ago the gubernatorial margin for the Republicans was 70,000 votes, or early 2 to 1. And two years ago the margin was 49,000.

In 1936, Maine's Republican candidate won by 37,000 in the September election. But the nation did not, as the old saw goes, follow Maine's lead. In November President Roosevelt lost but two of the 48 states, Maine and Vermont.

The United Labor committee, which was active in registering new voters, particularly war workers, in the First district, is composed of representatives of the C.I.O. unions and the Order of Railway Conductors. The A.F.L. unions declined to join it.

Hillman an Issue

Republican Senator Owen Brewster, leading the campaign for re-election of his congressional partisians, called for defeat of the P. A. C.-endorsed Democrats with the statement that a vote for the Republicans "is a vote that Sidney Hillman shall not dominate the next Congress."

Chairman Henry Steinfeld of the U.L.C. charged Brewster with trying to divide labor after the senator declared the P.A.C. was dedicated to "the destruction of the Maine Federation of Labor."

The Hale-Pettis contest revolved to a major degree around national and international affairs with Hale, outright opponent of New Deal domestic policies, holding that President Roosevelt was "not indispensable" and Pettis charging "Hooverism and all that it implies in hardship and misery would stalk the land" in the event of a Dewey-Bricker victory.

Mrs. Smith asked for re-election with the statement that she has supported reasonable special legislation, the foreign policy 100 per cent and voted my convictions when labor issues were before us."

Staples held that it was not "good common horse sense to elect to Congress one who was not bound by party ties to work with the man who is to protect our interests at the peace table."

Hildbreth and Jullien both urged state action to provide for rehabilitation and re-employment of returning servicemen and both advocated development of aviation in Maine as a future asset. Jullien favored lowering the voting age to 18 and combining the state and presidential elections, the money saved to be devoted to education. Hildreth advocated establishment of a state blood bank.

Destroyer Frank Knox Launching Sunday

Bath, Maine, Sept. 11 (AP) — A 2,250-ton destroyer bearing the name of the late Secretary of the Navy, Frank Knox, will be launched at the Bath Iron Works next Sunday at 2.25 P. M., the navy announced today.

High-ranking Navy Department officials and guests from many parts of the country have been invited to witness the launching of the new ship, which will be christened by Mrs. Annie Reid Knox, of Manchester, N. H., the widow of Secretary Knox.

"With it will go the flaming spirit of that man," said Colonel Knox's successor, James Forrestal, two weeks after the Secretary's death last April 28, when he announced that the ship then under construction would be named for Knox.

UMW FACTIONS SWAP PUNCHES

Foes Break Up Caucus Held By Autonomy Bloc

Cincinnati, Sept. 11 (AP) — The caucus called by forces trying to expand district self-government in the United Mine Workers broke up in disorder today when opponents walked into the room and shouted demands for recognition.

Two men were exchanging punches in the midst of a milling throng and shouting as Ray Edmundson, leader of the movement, declared "meeting adjourned" and hurried from the room without pausing to pick up his coat.

William Blizzard, of Charleston, W. Va., a sympathizer of John L. Lewis, UMW president, took over the chair, and the caucus was turned into an anti-Edmundson meeting.

Challenges Filed

Edmundson also faced the possibility tonight of having neither voice nor vote when the miners' convention, opening tomorrow, reaches the controversy over autonomy. Challenges have been filed against his credentials and those of three other delegates from the same local union in Springfield, Ill.—Lewis' local union.

Edmundson was in charge of the caucus when four men, identified by witnesses as friends of the UMW administration, entered the hotel meeting room. Two of them headed for the platform where one of the Edmundson forces was addressing the crowd, estimated at 300 to 400.

"You Are Not Recognized!"

"No matter what you do," Edmundson shouted as he sighted the pair advancing to the platform, "you are not going to break up this meeting. You are not recognized!"

One of the men hopped upon a table on the platform, demanding to be heard and was joined by his companion a few moments later. Pushing and punching started and Edmundson left the room, declaring that "Lewis cannot escape the responsibility for this."

Edmundson said he believed about 25 of the men in the room throughout the caucus were Lewis sympathizers intent upon stirring disorder. Other estimates of Lewis followers in the meeting ran considerably higher.

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Strikes Close 19 More Mines; 13,300 Are Idle

Ickes Puts Walkouts' Cost at 302,000 Tons in Week; U. S. Seizure Is Expected

CHARLESTOWN, W. Va., Sept. 11 (AP).—Approximately 6,300 coal miners in West Virginia and Kentucky today joined 7,000 others in idleness as spreading strikes of supervisory workers closed nineteen more operations for a total of thirty-five.

Production loss was estimated at nearly 75,000 tons a day at the closed mines.

In Washington, Interior Secretary Ickes announced strikes had cost more than 302,000 tons of bituminous coal production for the week ended Sept. 2 as compared with 200,000 tons for the week ended Aug. 26.

The War Labor Board sent telegrams to John McAlpine, president of the supervisory workers and union, directing him to "get the strikes called off not later than the first shift tomorrow" at sixteen of the mines at West Virginia and Kentucky.

The government already has seized thirty-three mines in Pennsylvania and West Virginia in connection with the supervisors' drive for union recognition and a similar step was expected involving the mines now closed.

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Dewey Hits FDR Regime As 'Incompetent' on War

G.O.P. Nominee Blasts New Deal, Confers with Farm Leaders.

DES MOINES, Sept. 11 — (AP) Thomas E. Dewey lashed out at what he called the Roosevelt administration's "incompetent" preparations for war and peace today in the most caustic campaign attack he has made thus far on his fourth term-seeking opponent.

The Republican presidential nominee, arriving in the Corn Belt for a series of conferences with farm and political leaders, declared the present administration has failed to show itself able to cope with agricultural and industrial reconversion problems.

He also accused the New Deal of having done "absolutely nothing" to prepare this country for war.

Commenting at a news conference on Wendell L. Willkie's view, set forth in a current magazine article, that this country must yield some of its sovereignty to achieve collective world security, Dewey characterized the argument as a "shibboleth."

"Every time you sign a treaty with a nation," Dewey said, "you give up a little something, as they give up a little something. Both parties are agreed that we shall respect in the international peace organization the sovereignty of all 60 nations of the world that that sovereignty shall be respected and preserved."

Talks on Farm Problems

Turning to agriculture problems, the New York governer said there is no doubt that there will be a "very large" accumulation of food stocks when peace comes, adding:

"It will require an enormous degree of skill and competence to spread out the food in such a way that it will not glut the American market and give the farmer a very bad year."

Dewey disclosed that he had prepared a speech on farm problems but would not deliver it on the current trip, which takes him to the Pacific Coast for four more major addresses there and one in Oklahoma City.

Declaring it is "absolutely imperative" that a good job be done for the farmers, he said "that's another reason why I am so profoundly convinced we need a change in government."

The nominee, who came here after an overnight stay at his boyhood home in Owosso, Mich., described the reconversion plan submitted to the President Saturday by War Mobilization Director James F. Byrnes as "seven and a half months late."

"It was in Pittsburgh six weeks ago," he said, "that I pointed out the administration was six months late.

"Well, they are only seven and a half months late when the Byrnes proposal. It is my earnest hope that the proposal will mean action, and not just more words, because it is very, very late."

"Along the lines laid down in the report?" he was asked.

"The report at least is a start," he said. "You can't reconvert industry without notice and without permission, since so much of it is under government control nowadays."

It will be a "gigantic undertaking," he declared, "that requires long, skilful planning in advance, the like of which we have never yet seen in this administration."

Comment On Willkie

In his comment on Willkie's magazine contention that the government's foreign and domestic policies are inseparable, Dewey said:

"That is what I have been saying for years. In fact I just finished saying it in my Louisville speech.

"If I can recall the words of the Louisville speech they were as follows: 'Our foreign policy can never be stronger or more effective than the strength of the American people at home.' In fact, there was one sentence which read about as follows: 'We cannot have influence in the world in achieving the peace that is so essential and so close to the hearts of all of us if we do not go forward to full employment and full production after the war.'

"That is just as essential as the home production of war goods is to our men who are fighting on the battle fronts of the world.

"The two are utterly inseparable, and of course, the tragedy of the present situation is that we have an administration seeking reelection now which was eight years in office, while all these tremendous forces were rising toward war, which did absolutely nothing to prepare the American people for the war.

"At the end of those eight years in office the administration still had a limping, unproductive economy with 10 million unemployed, and absolutely no military preparations for the events which it now claims it foresaw. As a matter of fact we had an army of 75,000."

Deemer Lee, publisher of the Estherville, Iowa, Daily News, asked Dewey if he thought Mr. Roosevelt should take an "exofficio position in your cabinet," in view of the Democratic argument that his experience will be needed in solving the peace.

The New York Governor grinned broadly and said:

"I am not indulging in cabinet making at this time."

Greeted by Brass Band

Dewey, met here by a brass band and a crowd estimated by the state highway patrol at 4,000, was driven in an open car through downtown streets to his hotel headquarters, where he conferred with leaders of labor, veterans', agriculture and business groups. He was welcomed by Gov. Bourke B. Hickenlooper, who boarded his special train at Ames, 30 miles away, and assured him this state would go Republican by the biggest majority in years. Willkie carried Iowa four years ago by more than 50,000.

Dewey drew a loud laugh when he was asked to comment on recent criticism of him by Sidney Hillman head of the C.I.O.'s Political Action committee.

His reply:

"That makes our regard for each other mutual."

At the close of Dewey's day in Des Moines, Governor Hickenlooper told members of the press, "Both Governor Dewey and myself were very pleased at the reception which he received here. Governor Dewey answered concisely all questions asked by all groups (in closed sessions) and emphasized that agriculture must be placed on a basis equal with labor and business."

Dewey's special train left here at 6 p.m. (C.W.T.) for Valentine, Neb., where the Republican nominee will confer with political, ranching, cattle and other groups from Nebraska and South Dakota.

UAW UNION SEEKS 30-HOUR WEEK

GRAND RAPIDS, Mich., Sept. 11 —(AP) Resolutions demanding that the 30-hour week be written into all contracts immediately with industry and others for and against the no-strike pledge the union were prepared for presentation today as the United Automobile Workers (C.I.O.) opened their ninth annual convention here.

Indications of an impending bitter battle over the no-strike pledge mounted today as a mixture of cheers and boos greeted mention of the pledge by R. J. Thomas, UAW-CIO president in a convention address this afternoon.

Thomas, who recently visited the European battlefields said "I pledged to the GI's that we would continue to furnish tools of war and I believe American workmen agreed with me on that."

The UAW president reaffirmed his union's support of President Roosevelt and termed Governor Thomas E. Dewey "the candidate of big business and the mouthpiece of Herbert Hoover."

"I am afraid of the company he keeps," Thomas said. "It was just a few years back that John F. Dulles, Dewey's adviser, said that Germany or Japan would never attack the United States. Dewey has repudiated that he is an isolationist."

Thomas endorsed a proposal that the international union name a third vice president and said he favored Richard T. Leonard of Detroit for the position. Walter P. Reuther and Richard T. Frankensteen, incumbent vice presidents are candidates for re-election.

George F. Addes, international secretary-treasurer, in his annual report, disclosed that there now are 1,047,227 monthly dues-paying members in 793 affiliated local unions. He placed the union's assets at $2,512,277, an increase of $889,654 over the previous year.

Addes urged an increase in monthly dues from $1 to $1.50. Half of the increase would go to the international organization and 25 cents would remain with the local. Addes said the increase would net the international nearly $3,000,000 which would be used for the union's post war needs.

F. D. R.'s 'Message' Concerning Hillman Denied By Hannegan

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Chicago Sept. 11 (AP)—Robert E Hannegan, Democratic national chairman, today termed "absolutely untrue" a statement he attributed to Republican leadership that President Roosevelt during the national Democratic convention directed Hannegan to "shut everything with Sidney."

This was a reference to Sidney Hillman, director of the CIO Political Action Committee.

Hannegan, reading a statement at a press conference, said the opposition's strategy was "the simple and outworn approach of raising false issues and repeating them often enough in the hope that they finally will be mistaken for facts."

Names Governor Bricker

He declared that Gov. John W. Bricker, Republican Vice-Presidential nominee, Saturday night gave further currency to the wholly false invention that when the President was passing through Chicago while the Democratic National Convention was in progress he directed me in this language: 'Clear everything with Sidney.'"

"The fact is that President Roosevelt, with whom I conferred alone on that occasion, did not say that," Hannegan added. "Nor did he say anything else that could have been tortured to convey that meaning. That story is absolutely untrue.

Talked With Hillman

"I don't know who invented it. I presume that Republican orators will keep repeating this favorite fiction until election day in the forlorn hope that some people will believe it is true."

Elaborating on his prepared statement, Hannegan said he conferred with the President alone on his train on that occasion. He asserted he (Hannegan) talked with Hillman only once during the Democratic convention, in Hannegan's room, and the only statement Hillman made was that he was "for" Vice-President Henry A. Wallace for renomination.

"I said I was for Senator Truman for Vice-President," Hannegan added.

Asked whether Hillman had "anything to do with shaping the policy of the Democratic convention," Hannegan declared Hillman was a delegate, and "if he was a delegate, he had a vote."

Hannegan was in Chicago for a three-day conference with Democratic leaders from 23 mid-Western and Southern States.

Definite Statement Tomorrow

He said his conference was for developing a program to assure minimum registration and a maximum of voters November 7, and that a definite statement would be issued Wednesday. A final meeting of Western States will open September 18 in San Francisco, he added.

Asked to attend the Chicago meeting were party leaders from Alabama, Louisiana, Oklahoma, South Dakota, Tennessee, Arkansas, Iowa, Indiana, Kentucky, Texas, Wisconsin, Georgia, Minnesota, Florida, Colorado, Michigan, Ohio, North Dakota, Mississippi Missouri, Nebraska, Kansas and Illinois.

LONDON, TUESDAY, SEPT. 12-(AP)-RAF HEAVY BOMBERS MADE A CONCENTRATED ATTACK LAST NIGHT ON DARMSTADT, INDUSTRIAL AND RAILWAY TOWN IN THE UPPER RHINELAND, WHILE MOSQUITOS RAIDED BERLIN FOR THE SECOND SUCCESSIVE NIGHT, THE BRITISH ANNOUNCED TODAY.

DARMSTADT IS ABOUT 15 MILES SOUTH OF FRANKFURT AND 85 MILES EAST OF TRIER, NEAR WHICH, IT WAS DISCLOSED YESTERDAY, AMERICAN TROOPS NOW ARE BATTLING THE NAZIS ON GERMAN SOIL. AN IMPORTANT RAILWAY FEEDING GERMAN FORCES ALONG THE RHINE PASSES THROUGH THE CITY.

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ADD LONDON -(WERNER XX BUSINESSMAN

YOUNGER AND STILL YOUNGER BOYS WERE BEING TRAINED FOR SNIPING AND GUERRILLA WARFARE, AND REICHSMINISTER GOEBBELS INJECTED A PICTURESQUE TOUCH OF STREAMLINING TO THIS MOBILIZATION, ORDERING MILITARY HAIRCUTS FOR ALL BOYS UNDER 18.

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ONE GERMAN BROADCAST TOLD OF "NEWLY-ASSEMBLED DIVISIONS" FEATURING TANK-BUSTING PLATOONS CONSISTING ENTIRELY OF VOLUNTEERS OF 17 TO 19 TRAINED IN "CLOSE COMBAT" SUICIDAL ANTI-TANK TACTICS.

SJ220PEW

LONDON--FIRST ADD SECOND NIGHT LEAD RUSSIAN X X X PLATEAU PROVINCE.

(HERLHER)

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THE EARLY MORNING SUPPLEMENT TO THE RUSSIAN COMMUNIQUE DESCRIBED THE RECONNAISSANCE INTO EAST PRUSSIA AS FOLLOWS:

"WEST OF THE TOWN OF KAUNAS A GROUP OF MEN UNDER SGT. MAU EFIMOV DURING THE NIGHT CROSSED THE RIVER SESUPE AND PENETRATED INTO THE TERRITORY OF EAST PRUSSIA.

"THE SCOUTS FIRED ON A GERMAN DETACHMENT FROM SUB-MACHINE GUNS AND KILLED 16 HITLERITES. HAVING OBTAINED VALUABLE INFORMATION, OUR MEN RETURNES SAFELY TO THEIR UNIT."

MEANWHILE BERLIN SAID HUNGARY WAS THREATENED ON THE SOUTH BY A FRESH SOVIET OFFENSIVE WHICH TOPPLED KROSNO, A HIGHWAY AND RAIL TOWN IN SOUTHERN POLAND ONLY 17 MILES FROM SLOVAKIA, WHICH AT THIS POINT IS ONLY A 48-MILE STRIP SEPARATING POLAND FROM NORTH HUNGARY.

MOSCOW DID NOT CONFIRM BERLIN'S ASSERTION THAT MASSES OF SOVIET TANKS AND GUNS WERE ATTACKING FRONTALLY TOWARD PRAGA, WARSAW'S BIG EASTERN SUBURB, BUT SAID THAT GEN.G.F.ZAKHAROV'S SECOND WHITE RUSSIAN ARMY HAD CAPTURED 30 LOCALITIES IN THE DRIVE ON LOMZA, ONLY 20 MILES FROM THE EAST PRUSSIAN FRONTIER AND 75 MILES NORTHWEST OF WARSAW. AMONG THESE WAS KONARZYCE, 2 1/2 MILES SOUTHWEST OF LOMZA.

THE RUSSIANS WERE HURLING A GREAT WEIGHT OF RESERVES INTO THE BATTLE FOR WARSAW AND IN THEIR EFFORT TO CROSS THE NAREW ON A BROAD FRONT WITH THE DOUBLE AIM OF OUTFLANKING THE POLISH CAPITAL AND STRIKING INTO EAST PRUSSIA, BERLIN SAID.

MOSCOW DID NOT MENTION EITHER THE YUGOSLAV FRONTIER PUSH OR THE LATEST STATUS OF RED ARMY TROOPS IN CAPITULATED BULGARIA, BUT A BERLIN REPORT SAID GEN.FEODOR I.TOLBUKHIN'S THIRD UKRAINE ARMY UNITS WERE WITHIN 25 MILES NORTHEAST OF SOFIA, CAPITAL IN WESTERN BULGARIA, AFTER CROSSING THE BALKAN MOUNTAINS.

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MOSCOW, HOWEVER, ANNOUNCED THE CAPTURE OF TWO MORE GERMAN GENERALS IN THE CLEANUP OF AXIS REMNANTS IN BULGARIA.

KROSNO FELL AFTER A FOUR-DAY BATTLE IN WHICH THE GERMANS SURGED BACK INTO THE SOUTH POLAND TOWN THREE TIMES BEFORE FINALLY GIVING UP, BERLIN SAID.

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SLOVAK PARTISANS WERE FIGHTING THE GERMANS INSIDE THEIR COUNTRY IN THE PATH OF THE ADVANCING RUSSIANS.

A POLISH COMMUNIQUE SAID THE POLES, ALTHOUGH GREATLY WEAKENED AND THROWN OUT OF THE OLD CITY DISTRICT INSIDE WARSAW, STILL WERE HOLDING ON, AND COULD HEAR GUNFIRE FROM THE DIRECTION OF PRAGA, ON THE EAST BANK OF THE RIVER. SOVIET TROOPS LAST WERE REPORTED WITHIN 10 MILES OF PRAGA.

A GERMAN REPORT VIA STOCKHOLM WHICH DECLARED THAT POLISH RESISTANCE

HAD BEEN WIPED OUT IN WARSAW QUOTED A NAZI WAR CORRESPONDENT AS SAYING "NO GREAT CITY IN THIS WAR HAS UNDERGONE SUCH HELL AS WARSAW."

SJ545PEW

SEP 121944

ADD LONDON - (AGNEW) XXX RUINS

PILOTS SAID THE ENEMY BORE IN FROM THE TIME THE BOMBERS APPROACHED THEIR TARGETS -- SYNTHETIC OIL AND INDUSTRIAL PLANTS -- AND KEPT UP THE FIGHT UNTIL THE BOMBERS WERE FAR BACK ON THEIR HOMEWARD FLIGHT.

TARGETS WERE MERSEBURG, LUTZKENDORF NEAR LEIPZIG, MISBURG AND OTHER UNSPECIFIED PLACES IN CENTRAL GERMANY. THE WEATHER WAS GOOD AND A GREATER PART OF THE BOMBING WAS VISUAL.

THE COUNT OF 130 PLANES DOWNED TODAY WAS STILL INCOMPLETE, HOWEVER, SINCE NAZI PLANES BAGGED BY THE BOMBERS WAS NOT INCLUDED. AMERICAN LOSSES WERE NOT IMMEDIATELY TABULATED.

LUFTWAFFE OPPOSITION HAD ALL THE EAR-MARKS OF A LAST-DITCH STAND AS GERMAN FIGHTER PACKS, SOME 100 PLANES STRONG, FLUNG THEMSELVES AT THE AMERICAN FORMATIONS. LITTLE OPPOSITION HAD BEEN MET DURING THE RAIDS OF THE PREVIOUS THREE DAYS.

RESULT OF THE 60-MINUTE ATTACK WAS CALLED EXCELLENT, WITH SIX GUN EMPLACEMENTS NEUTRALIZED.

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LT.WARREN FORMA, 103 EAST 86TH ST., NEW YORK CITY, LEAD BOMBARDIER OF THE HAVOCS WHICH ATTACKED THE NAZI HEADQUARTERS REPORTED: "THE PLACE SHOWED UP SO BIG ON MY BOMBSIGHT, I DIDN'T KNOW WHERE TO AIM. SO I LAID MY BOMBS RIGHT ACROSS THE MIDDLE OF IT.

SPITFIRES AND ROCKET-FIRING TYPHOONS HAMMERED ISOLATED POCKETS OF GERMAN TROOPS ALONG THE BELGIUM AND DUTCH COASTS AND MEDIUM BOMBERS SEVERELY DAMAGED A FERRY CROSSING BETWEEN FLUSHING AND BRESKENS, IN HOLLAND, WHICH WAS BEING USED BY THE GERMANS.

THE DEVASTATING ATTACK ON LE HAVRE CONTINUED WITH R A F HEAVY BOMBERS AGAIN BLASTING AT THE BESIEGED PORT EARLY TODAY SHORTLY AFTER MOSQUITOS RESUMED THE ATTACK ON BERLIN AFTER A 12-NIGHT INTERVAL. THE MOSQUITOS DROPPED MANY 4,000 POUNDERS.

SECOND LT.KEVIN V.BROWN OF CHICAGO DROPPED HIS BELLY TANK OF GASOLINE ON THE TANKS.

SJ501PEW

ADD LONDON - (LONG) XX NORMANDY

IN NORTHERN BELGIUM THE BRITISH SECOND ARMY GOUGED OUT GAINS ACROSS THE ALBERT CANAL AT TWO BRIDGEHEADS YESTERDAY. IT WAS REPORTED THAT GERMAN TROOPS WERE BROUGHT IN FROM DENMARK TO OPPOSE THE BRITISH DRIVE, WHICH IS BEING AIDED BY A DUTCH BRIGADE.

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SOME BRITISH UNITS FOUGHT IN THE STREETS OF GEEL, TWO MILES NORTH OF THEIR BRIDGEHEAD 25 MILES EAST OF ANTWERP, AND OTHERS FARTHER TO THE EAST ENGAGED IN A STIFF BATTLE AROUND HECHTEL AFTER A FOUR-MILE PUSH EAST OF BOURG-LEOPOLD.

THE BRITISH YESTERDAY WERE APPROXIMATELY 20 MILES FROM THE GERMAN FRONTIER ON THE ROAD AROUND KLEVE, THE NORTHERN ANCHOR OF THE SIEGFRIE LINE, AND WERE WITHIN 10 MILES OF THE NETHERLANDS BORDER.

AMERICAN THIRD ARMY TROOPS FIGHTING ALONG THE MOSELLE RIVER IN FRANCE, AT THE SOUTHERN END OF THE ALLIED LINE FACING THE SAAR BASIN, FORCED A NEW AND SIXTH CROSSING SOUTH OF METZ.

ALTHOUGH MORE AMERICAN ARMOR AND INFANTRY CROSSED THE STREAM, THE EFFORTS OF LT. GEN. GEORGE S. PATTON'S MEN TO EXPAND THEIR BRIDGEHEADS MADE LITTLE PROGRESS IN THE FACE OF STIFF GERMAN RESISTANCE. A BATTLE OF MOUNTING INTENSITY RAGED AROUND TOUL, 13 MILES WEST OF NANCY.

THE AMERICAN SEVENTH ARMY WHICH HAS DRIVEN UP FROM SOUTHERN

FRANCE POUNDED TO WITHIN 16 MILES OF THE BELFORT GAP, THE GATEWAY TO SOUTHWESTERN GERMANY, YESTERDAY.

ON THE COAST CANADIAN FIRST ARMY TROOPS ENTERED THE BELGIAN PORT OF ZEEBRUGGE UNOPPOSED AND WERE WITHIN SIX MILES OF THE NETHERLANDS FRONTIER. ZEEBRUGGE, 15 MILES NORTHEAST OF ALREADY CAPTURED OSTENDE, HAS A GOOD HARBOR.

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IN THE CAMPAIGN TO LIQUIDATE GERMAN POCKETS IN THE FRENCH CHANNEL PORTS OF CALAIS AND BOULOGNE, THE CANADIANS DROVE TO THE COAST AT WISSANT, BETWEEN THE TWO CITIES.

FAR BEHIND THE ALLIED LINE AMERICAN TROOPS FOUGHT INTO THE OUTSKIRTS OF THE PORT OF BREST AT THE TIP OF THE BRETON PENINSULA. THE GERMANS SAID THEY HAD ABANDONED LE CONQUET PENINSULA, WEST OF THE PORT.

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MAA7AEW

BY HOWARD COWAN

LONDON, SEPT. 11-(AP)-THE HEAVIEST BRITISH BOMBERS RETURNED TO THE ATTACK TODAY ON THE BELEAGUERED FRENCH PORT OF LE HAVRE, RAINING TONS OF EXPLOSIVES ON THE GERMAN GARRISON WHICH WAS SHELLED YESTERDAY BY 300 ROUNDS OF 15-INCH SHELLS BY THE BATTLESHIP WARSPITE AND THE MONITOR EREBUS.

SMOKE ALREADY WAS LEAPING FROM THE 16TH CENTURY CITY OF 164,000, FRANCE'S SECOND LARGEST PORT, WHEN THE HALIFAXES AND LANCASTERS BOMBED WITHOUT OPPOSITION. UP TO 5,000 GERMANS ARE BESIEGED THERE BY THE CANADIAN FIRST ARMY.

A DIRECT HIT FROM THE WARSPITE SENT SMOKE SEVERAL THOUSAND FEET INTO THE AIR. THE IMMEDIATE RESUMPTION OF THE ATTACK ON THE MUCH NEEDED SUPPLY PORT INDICATED THAT GEN.EISENHOWER HAD ORDERED LE HAVRE TAKEN TO SPARK THE PUSH INTO GERMANY.

VISIBILITY WAS EXCELLENT. IT APPEARED LIKELY THAT ALLIED BOMBERS WOULD DROP A LOAD EQUAL TO THE 5,000 TONS DUMPED ON THE GERMANS YESTERDAY.

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THOUSANDS OF LEAFLETS DEMANDING SURRENDER FLUTTERED DOWN ON LE HAVRE WITH THE BOMBS. THE BRITISH BOMBERS ATTACKED WITHOUT OPPOSITION, SUGGESTING THAT THE GERMANS WERE ALL BUT HELPLESS.

NOT A SINGLE RAF BOMBER WAS LOST IN YESTERDAY'S ASSAULT.

ROCKET FIRING THUNDERBOLTS DESTROYED 15 TANKS ON THE WEST GERMAN FRONTIER YESTERDAY. TEMPESTS, FREED FROM BATTING DOWN FLYING BOMBS, DESTROYED THREE NAZI AIRCRAFT AGROUND, STRAFED HIGHWAYS AND RAIL LINES.

BESIDE BOMBING BERLIN BEFORE DAWN, MOSQUITOS SHOT UP GERMAN TRANSPORT COLUMNS ON ROADS AND RAILS IN HOLLAND AND ATTACKED A SMALL CONCENTRATION OF SHIPS NEAR FLUSHING, A GUARDIAN GERMAN POINT ON THE SEA BEYOND ANTWERP. SOME ATTACKED CRAFT WERE E-BOATS.

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BEAUFIGHTERS ATTACKED SHIPPING OFF THE HOOK OF HOLLAND LAST NIGHT AND THE ENEMY SAID ONE AMMUNITION SHIP EXPLODED WHEN HIT BY A ROCKET.

RAF LANCASTERS DROPPED 269,000 INCENDIARY BOMBS EARLY SUNDAY ON MEUNCHEN-GLADBACH AND BRUNSWICK IN THE INDUSTRIAL RHINELAND, IT WAS ANNOUNCED.

CAPT.RAYMOND SMITH, 211 LAVERNE AVE., LOS ANGELES, DESTROYED EIGHT GERMAN PLANES ON THE GROUND AND LT.TED E.LINS, 402 S.MESA DR., MESA, ARIZ., BLASTED FOUR FROM THE SKIES TO GAIN HONORS AMONG ALLIED PILOTS WHO DESTROYED AT LEAST 119 GROUNDED AND SIX FLYING NAZI PLANES YESTERDAY.

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OTHER EIGHTH FORCE FIGHTER VICTORIES WERE CREDITED TO:

LT.HENRY W.BROWN, 5017 25TH ST. N., ARLINGTON, VA., SIX ON THE GROUND.

CAPT.CLARENCE JOHNSON, ADA, MINN., FIVE AGROUND.

LT.COL.JOHN C.MEYER, INNS APTS., 71ST AVE., FOREST HILLS, N.Y., FOUR ON THE GROUND.

JS911AEW

LONDON, SEPT. 11--(AP)--ONE HUNDRED AND 16 GERMAN PLANES WERE SHOT OUT OF THE AIR OVER GERMANY TODAY BY EIGHTH U. S. AIR FORCE FIGHTERS, THE LARGEST NUMBER EVER BROUGHT DOWN IN A DAY IN THE EUROPEAN THEATER BY ARMY AIR FORCE FIGHTERS ALONE.

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THE RECORD HAS BEEN SURPASSED ONLY BY BOMBER CLAIMS ON FOUR OF THEIR MISSIONS AND COMBINED FIGHTER AND BOMBER SCORES ON

SEVERAL OPERATIONS.

LARGEST TOTALS IN THE PAST INCLUDE:

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307 ON THE AUG. 18, 1943 RAID AGAINST [redacted] SCHWEINFURT AND REGENSBURG, OF WHICH 287 WERE CLAIMED BY BOMBERS, 20 BY FIGHTERS

176 ON MARCH 6, 1944 OVER BERLIN, 93 BY BOMBERS, 83 BY FIGHTERS

152 JAN. 11, 1943 AGAINST OSCHERSLEBEN-BRUNSWICK-HALBERSTADT, 124 BY BOMBERS 28 BY FIGHTERS.

151 ON MARCH 10, 1943 AGAINST EMDEN, 146 BY BOMBERS, 5 BY FIGHTERS.

142 AUG. 10, 1943, AGAINST BREMEN-VEGESACK, 130 BY BOMBERS, 2 BY FIGHTERS.

126 FEB. 20, 1944 AGAINST THE LEIPZIG AREA, 65 BY BOMBERS,

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61 BY FIGHTERS.

THE PREVIOUS HIGH FOR FIGHTERS ALONE WAS 83 EACH ON THE BERLIN RAIDS OF MARCH 6, 1944 AND MARCH 8, 1944.

AW--AGNEWS 00059--828A

LONDON, SEP 11-(AP)-AMERICAN PILOTS WHO RETURNED SAFELY TO THEIR BASES TONIGHT DESCRIBED HOW TODAY'S GIGANTIC AIR BATTLE OVER GERMANY DEVELOPED INTO THE GREATEST AIR ENGAGEMENT SINCE D-DAY.

LT.WILEY SMITH, LIBERTY, TEXAS, CO-PILOT WHO FLEW OVER THE KASSEL-BRUNSWICK-DRESDEN AREAS WHERE THE BATTLE CENTERED SAID "THERE WERE DOG-FIGHTS ALL OVER THE SKY WHEN WE LEFT."

HE,SAID A LARGE FORMATION F FW-S AND MESSERSCHMITTS CONCENTRATED ON AN AMERICAN FLYING GROUP JUST BEHIND HIS AND "REALLY HIT IT HARD."

SGT.JOHN COFFELT, ROCKY FORD, COLO., SAID "THE WAY THE GERMAN FIGHTERS WENT THROUGH THE GROUP BEHIND US WAS A TERRIBLE THING TO SEE. THREE FORTS WENT DOWN. BUT THE NAZIS SEEMED TO BE PAYING BECAUSE I SAW A NUMBER OF THEM GO SPINNING DOWN."

"MY CREW REPORTED ABOUT 25 ENEMY FIGHTERS IN THE TARGET AREA ATTACKED VICIOUSLY," SAID LT.WALTER FAIRCHOK, 118 SOUTH DEWEY ST., SCRANTON, PA.

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"WE SAW MANY FIGHTERS GO DOWN BUT IN THE THICK OF THINGS I COULDN'T TELL WHETHER THEY WERE OURS OR THEIRS," SAID LT.CHARLES F. O'BRIEN, 1446 SIXTH AVE., SAN FRANCISCO, CALIF., "THE SKY WAS FILLED WITH CHUTES FLOATING IN THE AIR BELOW THE AREA WHERE ALL THIS DOG FIGHTING WAS GOING ON."

LT.COL.JOHN C.MEYER, FOREST HILLS, N.Y., LED A FORMATIO WHICH TOOK ON 30 FW-S AND MESSERSCHMITTS. HE SHOT DOWN FOUR.

ONE GERMAN PATROL OF FOUR PLANES WAS FLYING LAZILY ALONG IN THE VICINITY OF THON, GERMANY, WHEN AMERICAN THUNDERBOLTS SPOTTED THEM, SWOOPED DOWN, AND SENT ALL FOUR NAZIS CRASHING IN FLAMES.

THE VICTORY WAS SHARED BY THE FOLLOWING LIEUTENANTS:

ANDREW SMOKE, 1730 RICHLAND ST., COLUMBIA, S.C.

NEAL WORLEY, LINCOLN ST., EMPORIA, KANS.

GERALD KUNKLE, MOUNT WOLF, PA.

SAMUEL SAUNDER, 804 POPULAR ST., WELLINGTON, KAN.

HENRY VAGTS, 126TH AVENUE, JAMAICA, N.Y. SEP 121944

DANIEL MATUSIEWICZ, GRAPE ST., CHICOPEE, MASS.

LONDON, SEPT 11-(AP)-GEN. EMMANUEL D'ASTIER DE LA VIGIERIE, FORMER INTERIOR COMMISSIONER FOR THE FRENCH COMMITTEE OF NATIONAL LIBERATION, WILL LEAVE FOR WASHINGTON SOON "TO REPRESENT FRANCE AS AMBASSADOR TO THE UNITED STATES," THE PARIS RADIO SAID TODAY.
M509AEW SEP 121944

LONDON,SEPT.11-(AP)-HAROLD W.KULICK, WAR CORRESPONDENT AND PHOTOGRAPHER REPRESENTING THE MAGAZINE POPULAR SCIENCE, HAS BEEN KILLED IN THE CRASH OF A MARAUDER BOMBER AT AN ENGLISH BASE, THE U.S. NINTH AIR FORCE ANNOUNCED TODAY.
HE WAS RETURNING FROM A MISSION OVER FRANCE AND HIS PLANE HAD BEEN DAMAGED OVER THE OBJECTIVE. THE MEDIUM BOMBER CRASHED AT ITS HOME PORT.
KULICH'S PAPERS GAVE HIS HOME ADDRESS AS 256 WADSWORTH AVE., NEW YORK.
MJ1049AEW SEP 121944

LONDON,SEPT.11-(AP)-LT.HOLLAND W.FUNK, THUNDERBOLT PILOT FROM CARLTON, ORE., DISCOVERED TODAY HE WAS CARRYING GERMAN MAIL ON HIS RETURN FROM STRAFING A GERMAN COLUMN NEAR BREST.
FUNK HAD FLOWN THROUGH DEBRIS OVER BREST. HERE'S WHAT HE PICKED UP:
A SHELL CASE FROM A GERMAN 88 MM. GUN WHICH LODGED IN ONE WING; PART OF A GERMAN CART, WHICH HUNG FROM HIS GAS TANK, AND A LETTER ADDRESSED TO A GERMAN SOLDIER, WHICH HAD BECOME STUCK IN THE BARREL OF ONE OF HIS MACHINE-GUNS.
EV1212AEW

LONDON,SEPT.11-(AP)-THE POLISH NATIONAL LIBERATION COMMITTEE IS BEGINNING THE REDISTRIBUTION OF POLISH LAND WITHOUT WAITING FOR THE END OF THE WAR OR A COMPROMISE AGREEMENT ON THE NEW GOVERNMENT FOR POLAND, THE MOSCOW RADIO DECLARED TONIGHT.
THE BROADCAST REPORTED THAT A LUBLIN DECREE APPROVED BY THE POLISH NATIONAL COUNCIL PROVIDED FOR EXPROPRIATION OF LAND, WITHOUT PAYMENT, FROM "GERMANS, POLISH TRAITORS AND LANDLORDS OWNING MORE THAN 120 ACRES OF PLANTED LAND.
THE LAND IS TO BE REDISTRIBUTED TO POOR PEASANTS AND FARM LABORERS AND EACH IS TO RECEIVE 10 ACRES IF SUFFICIENT LAND IS AVAILABLE, MOSCOW SAI.
THE NEW OWNERS ARE TO PAY THE VALUE OF ONE YEAR'S AVERAGE HARVEST, WITH THE PAYMENTS SPREAD OVER PERIODS OF 10 OR 20 YEARS, AND ARE TO BE INSTALLED ON THE LAND BY OCT. 20, THE BROADCAST SAID.
EV1210AEW

LONDON, SEPT 11-(AP)-WORD THAT 30 OR 40 AMERICAN FILMS ARE ENROUTE THERE TODAY IS MAKING FRONT-PAGE NEWS IN FRANCE, WHICH FOR FOUR YEARS HAS BEEN SITTING IN MOVIE THEATER DARKNESS ILLUMINATED ONLY BY THE NAZIS' ILL-RECEIVED FILM EFFORTS.
THE FRENCH ARE JUST CATCHING UP ON WHAT HAS BEEN GOING ON IN HOLLYWOOD. FOR THEM THE MOVIE CLOCK HAS BEEN TURNED BACK FOUR YEARS. PICTURES LIKE "NORTHWEST MOUNTED", THE MARX BROTHERS' "BIG STORE" AND "MALTESE FALCON" ARE NOT NEWS THERE.
REQUESTS FOR MOVIE INFORMATION ARE AMONG THE FIRST QUERIES THROWN AT INCOMING AMERICANS. MOST FRENCH PEOPLE HAD HEARD ABOUT CHARLIE CHAPLIN'S "GREAT DICTATOR" THANKS TO HITLER'S UNGAINLY EFFORTS TO HUSH IT UP, BUT THAT'S ABOUT ALL.
SN1129PEW

U.S. FIGHTER STATION, SEPT. 11-(AP)-THREE GERMAN FIGHTERS FELL TODAY BEFORE THE SMOKING GUNS OF LT. HENRY W. BROWN'S MUSTANG, BOOSTING THE ACE'S SCORE TO 26.

BROWN'S GROUP SHOT DOWN 12 AND DESTROYED FOUR MORE AGROUND AND RAN THE SQUADRON'S TOTAL TO 200 PLANES IN A YEAR AND A DAY OF OPERATIONS.

BROWN'S HOME IS 5017 25th NORTH, ARLINGTON, VA., AND HE IS A NATIVE OF DALLAS, TEXAS. ALL HIS VICTIMS WERE MESSERSCHMITT-109S. HIS SCORE INCLUDES 14 DESTROYED ON THE GROUND.

HIS SQUADRON STARTED A FREE FOR ALL FIGHT SOUTH OF KASSEL, GERMANY, WHEN 20 ME-109S SWARMED AT HEAVY BOMBERS WHICH THE MUSTANGS, COMMANDED BY COL. WILLIAM J. CUMMINGS OF LAWRENCE, KANS., WERE ESCORTING.

"IT WAS A DARNED GOOD FIGHT," BROWN SAID, "IT STARTED AT ABOUT 26,000 FEET WHEN WE SAW 109S JUMP THE REAR SECTIONS OF THE BOMBERS. BY THE TIME IT WAS ALL OVER, MOST OF US WERE CHASING GERMANS AROUND HILLS AND BETWEEN TREES." HE SAID ONE OF HIS VICTIMS EXPLODED AND THE OTHER TWO CRASHED.

LT. JOSEPH J. MAISCH, JR., 943 N. CALVERT, BALTIMORE, SHOT DOWN SEND OF ANOTHER FORMATION OF 20 FIGHTERS ENCOUNTERED WHILE HE WAS SEP 121944 RETURNING HOME ALONE.

MAJOR BERT W. MARSHALL JR., FORMER VANDERBILT UNIVERSITY FOOTBALL PLAYER FROM GREENVILLE, TEXAS, LED THE SQUADRON. MARSHALL SHOT DOWN ONE PLANE TODAY AND SHARED ANOTHER.

KILL NO. 200 WENT TO LT. ROYCE W. PRIEST, RT. 2, SAN ANTONIO, TEXAS. A FEW WEEKS AGO, PRIEST LANDED BEHIND ENEMY LINES AND PICKED UP MARSHALL WHO HAD BEEN FORCED DOWN.

FLIGHT LT. WARREN B. PEGLAR, 144 GLENN GARRY AVENUE, TORONTO, FLYING WITH THE AMERICAN SQUADRION, KNOCKED DOWN TWO GERMANS.
IS 207PEW

ADD SHAEF (BONI) XX ADVANCE

THE BRITISH SECOND ARMY, PRESUMABLY ACCOMPANIED BY A DUTCH BRIGADE COMING BACK HOME AFTER FOUR YEARS OF EXILE, CROSSED THE NETHERLANDS FRONTIER 14 MILES NORTH OF THE BROKEN ALBERT CANAL LINE IN A DRIVE APPARENTLY AIMED AT THE ROAD AND RAIL CENTER OF EINDHOVEN, 12 MILES AHEAD.
ONLY 38 MILES NORTHEAST OF EINDHOVEN IS THE GERMAN CITY OF KLEVE, STANDING AT THE NORTHERN EXTREMITY OF THE SIEGFRIED LINE.

THE BRITISH AND DUTCH MOVED OVER A BATTLEFIELD HEAPED WITH THE BODIES OF GERMAN TROOPS, WHO HAD RUSHED DOWN FROM DENMARK AND HOLLAND TO TRY TO HOLD BACK THIS GATHERING THREAT TO THE ONLY FORTIFIED POSITIONS GUARDING THE ROAD TO BERLIN.

IN THREE DAYS OF FIGHTING AROUND BOURG-LEOPOLD AND HECHTEL, 35 TO 40 MILES EAST OF ANTWERP, THE BRITISH TOOK 12,000 PRISONERS, AND KILLED 1,200 GERMANS IN A SINGLE DAY.

ALLIED AIR POWER WAS BROUGHT HOME MORE FORCEFULLY TO THE GERMAN CITIZENS THAN EVER BEFORE, WITH FIGHTERS IN GREAT FORCE KNOCKING OUT 130 GERMAN PLANES IN DOG FIGHTS THAT RAGED OVER THE RHINELAND AND DEEP INTO THE INTERIOR.

MEDIUM AND DIVE BOMBERS ALSO JOINED THE BATTLE IN SUPPORT OF THE U.S.THIRD ARMY, KNOCKING OUT SIX BIG GUN EMPLACEMENTS BLOCKING THE ADVANCE ACROSS THE MOSELLE RIVER AND PLASTERING GERMAN HEADQUARTERS IN THE GREAT LORRAINE PROVINCE CITY OF METZ.

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ON THIS LINE, SOUTH OF THE FIGHTING IN HOLLAND, BELGIUM AND LUXEMBOURG, THE THIRD ARMY FOUND THE GOING SLOW AND COSTLY, BUT AT ANY MOMENT THIS FRONT MAY BE MORE THAN DOUBLED IN LENGTH BY A JUNCTION WITH THE U.S.SEVENTH ARMY NOW CLOSING ON BELFORT, 30 MILES FROM THE RHINE AT THE SWISS-GERMAN FRONTIERS.

FROM LIMBOURG SOUTH THROUGH LUXEMBOURG AND ON DOWN TO METZ AND NANCY ALONG THE MOSELLE RIVER THE FIRST ARMY OF LT.GEN.COURTNEY H. HODGES AND THE THIRD OF LT.GEN.GEORGE S.PATTON WERE DEALING WITH THE OUTER DEFENSES OF THE SIEGFRIED LINE.

HEAVY GERMAN GUNS, WELL IN FRONT OF THE OUT-OF-DATE FORTIFICATIONS IN THE WEST WALL ITSELF, WERE INFLICTING CASUALTIES ON THE THIRD ARMY ALONG THE MOSELLE RIVER.

AMERICAN LONG TOM RIFLES WERE ANSWERING THE ENEMY FIRE ALONG THE MOSELLE, AND AROUND LIMBOURG WERE FIRING ON GERMANY IN AN ATTEMPT TO SMASH THE FORTIFICATIONS STANDING IN THE WAY OF THE AMERICAN ADVANCE.

(THE GERMANS REPORTED THE AMERICANS WERE MAKING AN ALL-OUT EFFORT TO BREAK THROUGH FROM LIMBOURG TOWARD AACHEN AND EAST TOWARD THE BELGIAN TOWN OF EUPEN, WHICH ADOLF HITLER ANNEXED BY A DECREE IN 1940.

EXCEPT FOR THE SUCCESSES IN LUXEMBOURG AND THE BRITISH ENTRY INTO HOLLAND, SECRECY AGAIN SETTLED DOWN OVER GEN.DWIGHT D.EISENHOWER'S VAST FRONT.

BUT THE BRITISH SECOND, THE AMERICAN FIRST AND THE AMERICAN THIRD WERE PUSHING INTO TERRAIN BETTER ADAPTED FOR DEFENSE THAN OFFENSE.

ONLY THE BRITISH ARE ROLLING ACROSS FLAT LANDS, AND IN HOLLAND EVEN THIS IS CUT UP BY CANALS WHERE DELAYING STANDS CAN BE MADE. NOR DOES IT PROVIDE COVER FOR SUPPLY COLUMNS AND AMMUNITION DEPOTS.

AN ESTIMATED 40 PERCENT OF HOLLAND HAS BEEN FLOODED BY THE GERMANS AND ONLY THE ACTION OF DUTCH PATRIOTS HAS PREVENTED THEM FROM FLOODING MORE.

THE FIRST ARMY IS MOVING INTO A ROUGH AND WOODED COUNTRYSIDE, AND THE THIRD ARMY IN THE HILLS OF NORTHERN FRANCE HAS TO FIGHT ACROSS THE MOSELLE, NOT ONLY A FORMIDABLE NATURAL BARRIER BUT MADE DOUBLY FORMIDABLE BY HIDDEN GERMAN GUNS SWEEPING THE RIVER.

CAPTURE OF THE CITY OF LUXEMBOURG PROBABLY WILL EASE THE PRESSURE ON THE THIRD ARMY'S NORTHERN FLANK, FOR IT WAS THROUGH THE DUCHY THAT THE GERMANS LAST WEEK LAUNCHED THEIR FIRST BIG COUNTERATTACK.

ALL THE MAIN ROADS OF THE DUCHY LEAD INTO THE CAPITAL, AND ITS CAPTURE MULTIPLIES THE DIFFICULTIES OF RETREAT FOR GERMANS STILL FIGHTING IN THE ARDENNES FOREST TO THE WEST.

TEN MILES NORTH OF THE CAPITAL THE AMERICANS WERE APPROACHING THE TOWN OF MERSCH, MOVING THROUGH THE HEART OF THE DUCHY ON A TEN-MILE FRONT.

EIGHTEEN MILES EAST OF THE COLUMN DRIVING ON OUT OF THE CITY OF LUXEMBOURG WAS THE GERMAN TOWN OF SAARBURG.

IN THE FIGHTING NORTHWEST OF LIEGE, THE AMERICANS JOINED FORCES WITH THE BRITISH AT THE BELGIAN TOWN OF HASSELT, JUST SOUTH OF THE ALBERT CANAL. HASSELT IS 22 MILES NORTHWEST OF LIEGE.

ON THE SEAWARD FLANK, THE CANADIAN FIRST ARMY COMPRESSED THE POCKET OF GERMANS PINNED AGAINST THE SEA IN SOUTHWEST HOLLAND AND NORTHWEST BELGIUM BY FIGHTING INTO BRUGGE, 10 MILES FROM THE COAST. THEY ALSO CLEARED THE LAST GERMANS FROM THE CITY OF GENT ON THE EAST.

THE GREAT NORTHERN FRENCH PORT OF LE HAVRE WAS AGAIN UNDER AIR ASSAULT AFTER TAKING A POUNDING FROM LAND, SEA AND AIR SUNDAY IN WHICH THE BRITISH BATTLESHIP WARSPITE JOINED IN.

(THE ALGIERS RADIO SAID THAT AFTER THIS SOFTENING UP ATTACK, INFANTRY DROVE INTO THE PORT'S DEFENSES.)

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CANADIANS TIGHTENED THEIR LINES AROUND THE ISOLATED FRENCH CHANNEL PORTS OF BOULOGNE, CALAIS AND DUNKERQUE, BUT THERE HAS AS YET BEEN NO DIRECT ASSAULT.

SJ406PEW

SUPREME HEADQUARTERS ALLIED EXPEDITIONARY FORCE, SEPT 11-(AP)-BASED ON REPORTS RECEIVED IN FIELD DISPATCHES, THIS IS THE APPROXIMATE OUTLINE OF THE WESTERN EUROPE BATTLEFRONT:

FROM ZEEBRUGGE TO BRUGES THROUGH GENT, WHICH WAS CLEARED TODAY BY BRITISH, UP TO ANTWERP AND FEW MILES NORTH NORTHEAST OF THE CITY TO INCLUDE THE SUBURBS OF MERXEN EECKEREN WHERE BRITISH MOPPING UP GERMAN STRAGGLERS;

ALMOST DUE EAST TO THE VICINITY OF GHEEL ON THROUGH BOURG-LEOPOLD AND HECHTEL AND RUNNING SHARPLY NORTH ACROSS DUTCH BORDER, THEN SOUTH AGAIN A FEW MILES ABOUT HASSELT, SOUTH AND SLIGHTLY EAST TO TONGRES AND SOUTHEAST FROM THERE TO HERVE AND LIMBOURG;

SOUTHWEST THROUGH THEUX TO RIVER OURTHE NEAR MARCHE, SOUTHEAST TO THE VICINITY OF BAROGNE, SOUTHWEST AGAIN TO THE REGION OF NEUFCHATEAU, EAST AND SLIGHTLY SOUTH THROUGH MERSCH CONTINUING EAST AND SLIGHTLY NORTH TO A POINT SOME FIVE MILES INSIDE GERMANY AND WITHIN A FEW MILES OF TRIER;

SOUTHWEST FROM THERE TO A POINT EAST OF THE CITY OF LUXEMBOURG, THEN SOUTHWEST TO AUMETZ, SOUTH SLIGHTLY EAST TO A POINT ON THE MOSELLE ABOUT EIGHT MILES ABOVE METZ, ALONG THE MOSELLE, WITH BRIDGEHEADS ACROSS RIVER BELOW CITY AT PONT-A-MOUSSON, AT LIVERDUN JUST NORTH OF NANCY, AT TOUL, AND AT POINTS BELOW NANCY.

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THENCE DOWN TO SOMBERNON, ABOUT 150 MILES SOUTHEAST OF PARIS, WHERE THE SEVENTH ARMY, SMASHING UP FROM THE RIVIERA BEACHES, JOINED THE MEN OF THE THIRD ARMY.

SN1035PEW

ADD FORT PONT ST VINCENT - (GALLAGHER) X-SOLDIERS

PVT.WILLIAM HALL OF GEARY, IND., AND LT.CHARLES ST.JOHN OF SHELTON, MO., WERE IN AN OBSERVATION POST FROM WHICH THEY LITERALLY LOOK DOWN THE GERMAN THROATS.

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HALL SAID "WE REALLY KNOCKED HELL OUT OF THEM. THEY CAME OUT OF THOSE ORCHARDS THERE TO TRY AND GET UP HERE AND WE LET THEM HAVE IT."

SJ550PEW

ADD WITH AM-TROOPS MAGINOT LINE-(DALL) XX FRENCH

MAJ.ROBERT B.SWATOSH, WHEATON, ILL., SAID HE HOPED THE SIEGFRIED LINE WOULD BE AS EASY TO TAKE AS THIS SECTOR OF THE MAGINOT.

HIS VIEW WAS QUICKLY ECHOED BY CORP. WALLACE ENSGSTROM, MINNEAPOLIS, VT.HENRY F.KASAL, SCHUYLER, NEBR., AND PVT. EVERETT JAMESON, OPLAR BLUFF, MO.

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WITH AMERICAN FORCES IN THE MAGINOT LINE, SEPT 11-(AP)-AMERICAN DOUGHBOYS STRIDING ACROSS LORRAINE CAPTURED THE FORTRESS CITY OF AUMETZ AND A BIG PART OF THE MAGINOT LINE INTACT TODAY.

THE BIG DISAPPEARING, ELECTRICALLY OPERATED FRENCH GUNS IN THE LINE WERE IN PERFECT WORKING ORDER.

SJ355PEW

WITH U.S.THIRD ARMY IN FRANCE, SEPT 11-(AP)-THE THIRD U.S.ARMY MADE CONTACT WITH ELEMENTS OF THE 7TH U.S.ARMY IN THE VICINITY OF SOMERNON, IT WAS ANNOUNCED TODAY.

BY WILLIAM SMITH WHITE

WITH AN ARMORED DIVISION OF THE U.S. FIRST ARMY AT THE BELGIAN-GERMAN FRONTIER, SEPT. 11-(AP)-THE MAIN U.S. FORCES ENTERED EUPEN THIS AFTERNOON: THE TOWN IS SHOWN ON ALLIED MAPS AS BEING ABOUT FIVE MILES ON THE BELGIAN SIDE OF THE BORDER BUT IT IS A PLACE THE GERMANS HAD INCORPORATED INTO THE REICH AND WHICH THEY CONSIDERED TO BE GERMAN SOIL.

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EUPEN IS THE JUNCTION FOR PRIMARY GERMAN-HELD ROADS RUNNING SOUTH OF AACHEN AND KNOCKING IT OUT WAS A HEAVY BLOW TO GERMAN COMMUNICATIONS.

BACK OF EUPEN ITSELF MAJOR FIGHTING STILL IS GOING ON AND THIS DIVISION IS CARRYING THE HEAVIER PART OF THE LOAD. ALONG ROADS LITTERED WITH FELLED TREES--WHICH THE GERMANS IN THE HASTE OF THEIR RETREAT HAD SHOT DOWN INSTEAD OF CUTTING DOWN--AMERICAN TANKS ARE SHOOTING IT OUT WITH EVERYTHING THE GERMANS HAVE, INCLUDING DUG-IN TANKS, MOVING TANKS, ANTI-TANK GUNS, MACHINEGUN NESTS, BAZOOKAS, MORTAR BATTERIES AND INFANTRY.

THE TOWN OF LIMBOURG JUST TO THE SOUTHWEST OF EUPEN IS THE MAIN CENTER OF GERMAN RESISTANCE. ARTILLERY AND AIR BOMBARDMENTS ARE BEING LAID AGAINST THEM THERE. THE NAZIS ARE DUG IN BACK OF A BIG MINEFIELD AT LIMBOURG. OVER THAT FIELD THEIR MACHINEGUN FIRE CLATTERS ENDLESSLY.

ALL OVER THIS AREA AND OVER THE SIEGFRIED LINE ITSELF ALLIED PLANES HAVE BEEN FLYING BY HUNDREDS ALL DAY LONG. GERMAN AIRFIELDS ARE THE PRIMARY TARGETS. WHAT IS HAPPENING NOW IS THIS:

A STEADILY INCREASING BARRIER IS BEING PUT UP AGAINST RETREAT BACK INTO THE REICH BY GERMAN FORCES WHICH ALREADY HAVE BEEN CUT UP GRAVELY--SO GRAVELY THAT MOST OF THE VEHICLES WITH WHICH THE ENEMY BEGAN HIS FLIGHT WILL RUST IN DITCHES ON THE BELGIAN SIDE OF THE FRONTIER.

FOR THE GERMANS HAVE BEEN KEPT CONTINUALLY OFF BALANCE ALL THE WAY UP FROM THE MARNE. BECAUSE OF THIS, THE FIRST ARMY HAS CROSSED THE WHOLE OF BELGIUM WITH ONLY VERY LIGHT CASUALTIES.

NEVER IN MILITARY HISTORY HAS SO MUCH BEEN GAINED SO RAPIDLY BY SUCH A COMPARATIVELY SMALL FORCE. EVERYTHING THE GERMANS ARE DOING HERE AND EVERYTHING THEY HAVE BEEN DOING FOR A WEEK HAS HAD A SINGLE AIM: DELAY.

PRISONERS BEING TAKEN RIGHT HERE AT THE GATEWAY TO GERMANY ITSELF--SOLDIERS WHO IN ANOTHER HOUR WOULD HAVE REACHED THEIR HOMELAND--TELL WHOLLY CONFLICTING STORIES.

CONVINCED NAZIS SAY OVER AND OVER THAT THE GERMANS WILL FIGHT EVERY STEP TO THE RHINELAND. BUT OTHERS TELL INTERROGATORS THAT THE GERMAN PEOPLE AS A WHOLE ARE SICK OF WAR AND THAT MANY "WILL GIVE YOU A WELCOME THAT WILL SURPRISE YOU."

IN ANY EVENT THERE IS NO QUESTION THAT THE ENEMY IS GOING THE WHOLE WAY TO TRY TO STOP US ALONG THE SIEGFRIED LINE.

AS THESE FINAL CONVULSIONS OF WAR OCCUR ON THE EXTREME EDGE OF THEIR COUNTRY THE BELGIANS LOOK AT OUR SIDE WITH SYMPATHETIC INTEREST BUT YOU CAN TELL THAT TO THEM THE WAR IS A RECEDING INTEREST. THEY LOOK HOMEWARD. MOST OF ALL THEY ASK WHEN BELGIAN PRISONERS OF WAR WILL BE COMING HOME FROM GERMANY.

THEY ARE TAKING UP AGAIN THE SLOW AND PLEASANT WAY OF LIVING THAT THE WAR HAS INTERRUPTED SO LONG AND IT SEEMS IT IS THE MIDDLE AGED, THOSE WHO FOUGHT FROM 1914 TO 1918, WHO ARE MORE AWARE OF WHAT HISTORY IS BEING MADE HERE. THESE MEN TREAT OUR SOLDIERS WITH TOUCHING PARENTAL FRIENDSHIP AND UPON MORE THAN ONE GI SHIRT TODAY THERE IS PINNED THE BELGIAN CROSS THAT CAME FROM THE LAPEL OF A VETERAN OF THE LAST WAR.

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SN938PEW

BY ROGER D.GREENE

WITH THE BRITISH SECOND ARMY, SEPT.11-(AP)-BRITISH VANGUARDS SWEPT ACROSS THE SCHELDE-MEUSE CANAL, LAST WATER BARRIER GUARDING THE DUTCH FRONTIER, TODAY AND ROLLED UP TO THE DOORSTEP OF HOLLAND.

A SENIOR BRITISH OFFICER AT AN ADVANCED FIELD HEADQUARTERS SAID "YESTERDAY WAS THE BEST DAY'S FIGHTING WE'VE HAD. MORE GERMANS WERE KILLED DURING THE DAY THAN IN ANY ONE DAY ON THE 200-MILE DRIVE FROM NORMANDY."

A HEADQUARTERS OFFICER SAID 12,000 PRISONERS WERE CAPTURED IN THREE DAYS OF BATTLE BETWEEN ALBERT AND SCHELDE-MEUSE CANALS AND IT WAS ESTIMATED ANOTHER 1,200 GERMANS WERE KILLED.

"WE FOUND 200 ENEMY DEAD AT A SINGLE CROSSROADS," THE OFFICER SAID.

THE BRIDGEHEAD ACROSS THE SCHELDE-MEUSE WAS ESTABLISHED AT 11:10 LAST NIGHT AT A POINT JUST NORTH OF NEERPELT, EIGHT MILES NORTH OF HECHTEL.

THE BRIDGE WAS TAKEN INTACT AND BRITISH TANKS, WHICH WIPED OUT AN ENTIRE GERMAN BATTALION IN THEIR SWIFT THRUST, RACED ON TO WITHIN A MILE OF THE DUTCH BORDER.

BACK ALONG THE ALBERT CANAL DUTCH TROOPS ENTERED BOURG-LEOPOLD, ROUTED THE GERMANS FROM BITTERLY DEFENDED HECHTEL AND DEFINITELY SMASHED THE ENEMY'S HOPE OF MAKING A MAJOR STAND ALONG THE ALBERT

PARIS, SEPT 11-(AP)-EVIDENCE OF HOW THE GERMAN AIR FORCE HAS BEEN BATTERED AND DRIVEN BACK INTO GERMANY WAS SEEN TODAY BY U.S. ARMY AIR FORCE DAMAGE INSPECTORS VIEWING THE WRECKAGE OF THE VILLACOUBLAY AIRDROME AND ASSEMBLY PLANT--FORMERLY THE NAZIS' LARGEST AIR BASE IN FRANCE.

FROM 25,000 FEET AMERICAN FROTRESS AND LIBERATOR BOMBARDIERS HAD PINPOINTED THE HANGARS AND SMASHED ALL BUT TWO OUT OF A COUPLE OF DOZEN IN SIX RAIDS STARTING IN JUNE, 1943.

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THE AIR FORCE OFFICERS ALSO WERE SHOWN THE GRAVES OF 49 UNIDENTIFIED AMERICAN AND BRITISH AIRMEN SHOT DOWN IN THE VICINITY. THE GERMANS TURNED THE BODIES OVER TO THE FRENCH FOR BURIAL. EACH GRAVE WAS MARKED WITH A SMALL WHITE CROSS BUT NONE BORE A NAME BECAUSE THE BODIES WERE BEYOND IDENTIFICATION.

THE GRAVES ARE FAR FROM PLAIN. A FRENCHWOMAN TOOK IT UPON HERSELF TO CARE FOR THEM CONSTANTLY FOR TWO YEARS. THE PLOT IS BEAUTIFULLY COVERED WTIH FLOWERS.

SN1131PEW

PARIS, SEPT 11-(AP)-A COMPLETELY FREE WORLD PRESS AS ADVOCATED BY AMERICAN JOURNALISTIC LEADERS WAS URGED TODAY BY FRANCE'S LIBERATION PRESS LEADER, LEON ROLLIN, DIRECTOR OF THE FRENCH NEWS AGENCY.

IN A FRONT PAGE EDITORIAL IN HIS NEWSPAPER, "LIBERATION," ROLLIN DECLARED THE FREE EXCHANGE OF INFORMATION WAS THE KEYSTONE OF WORLD PEACE. HE RECOMMENDED PREPARATION AS SOON AS POSSIBLE OF A PRESS FREEDOM AGREEMENT AMONG THE DEMOCRACIES AND THE EVENTUAL FORMATION OF A WORLD PRESS CONFERENCE.

ROLLIN VOICED APPROVAL OF THE PROPOSAL INTRODUCED IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES BY REP.FULBRIGHT OF ARKANSAS CALLING FOR INTERNATIONAL AGREEMENTS TO PERMIT THE FREE CIRCULATION OF NEWS.

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"THIS PROPOSAL," THE EDITORIAL SAID, "HAS RECEIVED UNANIMOUS APPROVAL. MR.JOHN S.KNIGHT, (PRESIDENT OF THE AMERICAN SOCIETY OF NEWSPAPER EDITORS) HAS DESCRIBED THE FULBRIGHT PROPOSAL AS 'A SPLENDID START' TOWARD THE FREEDOM OF THE PRESS.

"OF THE WORLD PLAN, MR.KENT COOPER (EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR OF THE ASSOCIATED PRESS) HAS DECLARED THAT THE WORLD PRESS AND THE NEWSPAPER READERS--WORLD OPINION--AWAIT INTERNATIONAL ESTABLISHMENT OF A BASIS OF FREE DISSEMINATION OF UNBIASED NEWS."

IN CONCLUDING HIS EDITORIAL, ROLLIN SAID:

"A PRESS TRULY FREE AS REGARDS GOVERNMENTS AND VESTED INTERESTS X X X NOT ONLY IN FRANCE BUT OVER THE WHOLE WORLD X X X IN OUR OPINION IS ONE OF THE ESSENTIALS OF LIBERTY AND OF PEACE."

SJ157PEW

PARIS,SEPT. 9 (DELAYED)--(AP)--ARMY AIR FORCE BOMB DAMAGE APPRAISAL OFFICERS TODAY VIEWED A DARK OLD GROTTO DEEP UNDER PARIS WHERE 40 PER CENT OF A BALLBEARING PLANT HAD BEEN TRANSFERRED BY THE GERMANS AND OPERATED EFFICIENTLY FOR A MONTH BEFORE THE ALLIES FREED THE CITY.

EIGHT HUNDRED LATHE MACHINES OF THE SWEDISH CONTROLLED COMPANY MECANIQUE WERE MOVED TO ONE OF THE ANCIENT STONE QUARRIES WHICH HONEY-COMB THE EARTH UNDER PARIS AND ITS ENVIRONS.

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THE GERMANS,WHO HAVE JUST STARTED PUTTING VITAL INDUSTRIES UNDER-GROUND, HAD NOT HAD TIME TO ACCOMPLISH MUCH HERE.

TWO CAM WORKS,WHICH TOGETHER PRODUCED 25,500 BEARINGS DAILY,WERE THE HIGHEST PRIROITY STRATEGIC TARGETS IN FRANCE. THE PARIS CAM PLANT WAS BOMBED BY FORTRESSES IN SEPTEMBER AND DECEMBER,1943. THE ROOFS WERE SMASHED BUT THE HEAVY MACHINERY UNDAMAGED.

ORVAR GUSTAFSSON,PLANT MANAGER, SAID AFTER THE SECOND ATTACK THE GERMANS ORDERED REMOVAL OF THE EQUIPMENT. WHEN THE GERMANS DEPARTED 800 LATHESHAD BEEN TRANSFERRED AND 200 HAD BEEN IN OPERATION FOR A MONTH.

APRA1900SERIES AM1P SEP 121944

BY THOMAS F.HAWKINS

ON THE SWISS-FRENCH FRONTIER, SEPT 10-(DELAYED)-(AP)-ALLIED ARMORED PATROLS SLIPPED INTO THE BELFORT GAP, MOST IMPORTANT GATEWAY TO THE PLAINS OF ALSACE, BUT WITHDREW UNDER GERMAN ARTILLERY FIRE SATURDAY AFTER A THOROUGH RECONNAISSANCE.

THE NAZIS MOVED REINFORCEMENTS OF SS TROOPS INTO THE GAP DISTRICT SUNDAY, UNDER THE STEADY POUNDING OF ALLIED AVIATION, STILL HOPING TO KEEP ALLIED FORCES OUT. THE ALLIED ARMIES STILL HELD BACK A PUSH IN FORCE.

GERMAN PATROLS, EACH LED BY AN SS OFFICER WITH PISTOL IN HAND, PASSED WITHIN 600 YARDS OF THIS REPORTER, BEATING EACH CLUMP OF BUSHES IN A SEARCH FOR MAQUIS AND ALLIED RECONNAISSANCE PATROLS. I GOT THE IMPRESSION THAT THE SS IS IN COMPLETE CONTROL, EVEN OF THE GERMAN ARMY.

SN1134PEW

BY DANIEL DE LUCE (200)

SEP 121944

MOSCOW, SEPT 11-(AP)-RED ARMY MEDICAL OFFICERS HAVE DEVELOPED A NEW TECHNIQUE OF COMBINING ARTIFICIAL RESPIRATION WITH ARTERIAL BLOOD TRANSFUSIONS WHICH HAS SUCCESSFULLY RESUSCITATED SOLDIERS SUFFERING SEVERE COMA FROM BATTLE WOUNDS, AND FROM ALL OUTWARD APPEARANCES APPARENTLY DEAD, THE NEWSPAPER PRAVDA REPORTED TODAY.

ALMOST MIRACULOUS RESULTS WERE CLAIMED FOR THE TREATMENT PERFECTED IN FRONTLINE HOSPITALS BY DR.V.A.NEGOVSKY, CHIEF OF THE PHYSIOLOGICAL LABORATORY OF THE ALL UNION INSTITUTE OF EXPERIMENTAL MEDICINE.

THE ARTICLE POINTED OUT THAT DR.NEGOVSKY'S TECHNIQUE COULD NOT COPE WITH MORTAL WOUNDS OF THE HEART OR LUNGS BUT WHEN THE APPARENT DEATH WAS DUE TO SHOCK AND LOSS OF BLOOD FROM WOUNDS IN THE ARMS AND LEGS HIS TECHNIQUE HAD INTERVENED SUCCESSFULLY.

NEGOVSKY WAS QUOTED AS SAYING HE HAD FOUND THAT THE RADICAL TREATMENT COULD BE APPLIED IN THE FEW PRECIOUS MINUTES BETWEEN THE OUTER APPEARANCES OF DEATH AND THE CESSATION OF BLOOD CIRCULATION.

(THE STOPPING OF THE HEART BEAT AND OF BREATHING OFFICIALLY IS ACCEPTED AS DEATH BUT ACTUALLY THE BODY CONTINUES TO LIVE FOR AN INDEFINITE, AND USUALLY BRIEF, PERIOD AFTER THESE OFFICIAL SIGNS ARE RECORDED.)

THE ARTICLE DID NOT DETAIL THE METHOD OF ARTERIAL TRANSFUSION ALTHOUGH IT ASSERTED THESE WERE "SIMPLE AND UNDERSTANDABLE."

SN1126PEW

STOCKHOLM,SEPT.11-(AP)-FIELD MARSHAL WALTER VON MODEL NOW IS MENTIONED IN THE GERMAN PRESS AS THE GERMAN COMMANDER IN CHIEF IN THE WEST FOLLOWING THE DEATH OF FIELD MARSHAL GUENTHER VON KLUGE, THE NEWSPAPER TIDNINGEN SAID TODAY IN A DISPATCH FROM BERLIN. THE ACCOUNT GAVE NO DETAILS OF VON KLUGE'S DEATH--REPORTED PREVIOUSLY--EXCEPT THAT HE DIED OF A HEART ATTACK.

MJ1014AEW

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

SEP 121944

FIELD MARSHAL GEN.WALTHER VON MODEL, REPORTED BY THE SWEDISH PRESS TO BE THE NEW GERMAN COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF ON THE WESTERN FRONT, STEMS FROM MIDDLE-CLASS STOCK BUT HAS NEVER BEEN IDENTIFIED ACTIVELY WITH THE NAZI PARTY.

HE IS NOT A REPRESENTATIVE OF THE PRUSSIAN JUNKER CLASS AS WAS HIS PREDECESSOR, FIELD MARSHAL GUENTHER VON KLUGE, WHO AS LONG AGO AS MARCH WAS REPORTED TO BE IN DIFFICULTIES WITH HITLER FOR HIS FAILURE TO BLOCK THE SOVIET ADVANCE ON THE EASTERN FRONT.

VON MODEL WORKED HIS WAY UP IN THE RANKS AND GOES UNMENTIONED IN MOST OF THE GERMAN COMPILATIONS OF MILITARY LEADERS PRINTED IN PRE-WAR YEARS. HE HAS BEEN DESCRIBED AS AN UNSPECTACULAR BUT CAPABLE COMMANDER.

HE WAS PROMOTED TO THE RANK OF FIELD MARSHAL MARCH 1 OF THIS EAR AND A SHORT TIME LATER WAS REPORTED TO HAVE SUCCEEDED FIELD ARSHAL GEORG VON KEUCHLER AS COMMANDER OF THE EXTREME NORTHERN FL NK OF THE RUSSIAN FRONT. HE TOOK OVER THE COMMAND AFTER THE NAZI FORCE WAS SHATTERED AT STALINGRAD AND WAS FORCED TO RETREAT TO ESTONIA DESPITE HITLER'S ORDER TO "STAND TO THE DEATH."

SINCE THEN HE HAS BEEN REPORTED IN VARIOUS COMMANDS ON THE EASTERN FRONT AS ONE AFTER ANOTHER OF THE OLD LINE COMMANDERS FAILED TO STOP THE RUSSIAN ONSLAUGHT. IN AUGUST THERE WAS A REPORT THAT HE HAD TAKEN OVER FIELD MARSHAL ERWIN ROMMEL'S COMMAND IN NORTHERN FRANCE.

VON MODEL CAME TO ATTENTION IN JULY WHEN HE SENT A MESSAGE OF CONGRATULATIONS TO HITLER ON HIS ESCAPE FROM THE ATTEMPT ON HIS LIFE. AT THAT TIME HE WAS SAID TO COMMAND TWO ARMY GROUPS ON THE EASTERN FRONT.

HIS MESSAGE EXPRESSED "COMPLETE FAITH IN OUR ULTIMATE VICTORY," BUT FELL SHORT OF A LOYALTY PLEDGE TO HITLER.

SEP 121944 JS1250PEW

IRUN,SPAIN,SEPT.11-(AP)-GERMAN FORCES WANDERING IN SOUTHWESTERN RANCE NOW ARE CONCENTRATING IN THE ATLANTIC WALL FORTIFICATIONS WHICH OMPLETELY BLOCK THE GIRONDE RIVER ENTRANCE TO THE BIG PORT OF IBERATED BORDEAU, A FRENCH DISPATCH SAID TODAY.

DIRECT POLITICAL AND MILITARY CONTACT BETWEEN THE GOVERNMENT IN ARIS AND SOUTHWESTERN FRANCE WAS ESTABLISHED TODAY WITH THE ARRIVAL F SEVERAL REPRESENTATIVES OF GEN.CHARLES DE GAULLE.

EV1214AEW

LISBON, SEPT. 11-(AP)-BARON OSWALD VON HOYNINGEN-HUENE, GERMAN INISTER TO PORTUGAL, FLEW HOME TO BERLIN TODAY AS REPORTS IRCULATED THAT OTHER HIGH NAZI OFFICIALS ACCREDITED TO LISBON HAD EEN CALLED HOME.

COL.BARON JORDAN VON ESEBECK, GERMAN MILITARY ATTACHE, ALREADY AS LEFT LISBON, AND HIS ASSISTANT, MAJOR BARON LANCKEN-WAKENITZ ON ALBEDYLL, IS EXPECTED TO LEAVE SHORTLY.

SEP 121944

A COLONEL KAULPACH HAS ARRIVED IN LISBON TO REPLACE VON ESEBECK S MILITARY ATTACHE AS LOCAL OBSERVERS REPORTED UNUSUAL ACTIVITY T THE GERMAN LEGATION.

VON ALBEDYLL IS BELIEVED TO BE A COUSIN OF COL.COUNT CLAUS ON STAUFFENBERG, EXECUTED IN THE BLOOD PURGE THAT FOLLOWED THE ECENT ATTEMPT TO ASSASSINATE HITLER. STAUFFENBERG WAS REPORTED TO AVE PLANTED THE BOMB WHICH HITLER NARROWLY ESCAPED.

EJ&EV1205AEW

ADD KO (FEDER) XX RESISTANCE

PUSHING [illegible]G THE SWISS FRONTIER, FRENCH TROOPS ADVANCED YARD BY YARD IN BITTER FIGHTING IN THE VICINITY OF BLAMONT, JUST NORTH OF THE TOWN OF ST.HIPPOLYTE, WHICH WAS CLEARED COMPLETELY OF NAZIS IN THE PAST 24 HOURS. AMERICAN FORCES DRIVING UP THE OGNON RIVER FROM THE VICINITY OF BESANCON REACHED ROUGEMONT, 25 MILES WEST AND SLIGHTLY SOUTH OF BELFORT.

SEP 121944

AS NAZI RESISTANCE INCREASED STEADILY WITH EACH SUCCEEDING MILE OF THE ALLIED ADVANCE, IT BECAME APPARENT THAT THE ENEMY WOULD MAKE A

SUPREME STAND IN THE ANCIENT BELFORT GATEWAY BETWEEN THE VOSGES MOUNTAINS AND THE SWISS BORDER IN AN EFFORT TO KEEP LT.GEN. ALEXANDER M.PATCH'S FORCES FROM STREAMING ON ACROSS THE GERMAN FRONTIER.

(A GERMAN NEWS BROADCAST SAID NAZI FORCES AT BELFORT WERE FIGHTING A DEFENSIVE BATTLE AGAINST SEVEN ALLIED DIVISIONS--POSSIBLY 100,000 MEN--WHO WERE BEING STEADILY REINFORCED. SO FAR, IT DECLARED, THE ALLIES HAD SCORED NO SUCCESSES "WORTH SPEAKING OF."

SEP 12 1944

(AN ASSOCIATED PRESS DISPATCH FROM THE FRENCH-SWISS FRONTIER SAID THE NAZIS MOVED SS ELITE GUARD REINFORCEMENTS INTO THE BELFORT FORTIFICATIONS ON SUNDAY UNDER STEADY POUNDING BY AMERICAN PLANES.

(ALLIED ARMORED PATROLS SLIPPED INTO THE GAP LAST THURSDAY AND FRIDAY, THE DISPATCH SAID, BUT WERE FORCED TO WITHDRAW BY ENEMY ARTILLERY FIRE. FOR FOUR DAYS, IT SAID, AMERICAN DIVE BOMBERS AND FIGHTER PLANES HAD BEEN SWOOPING OVER THE GAP AND PLASTERING ENEMY TROOPS AND INSTALLATIONS, SCORING DOZENS OF DIRECT HITS AND STARTING MANY FIRES. THERE WAS NO GERMAN FIGHTER OPPOSITION.)

ON THE EXTREME LEFT WING OF GEN.PATCH'S ADVANCE FRENCH TROOPS REACHED SAULIEU, 40 MILES WEST OF DIJON. AT VESOUL, AMERICAN TROOPS WERE ONLY 75 MILES SOUTH OF NANCY, WHERE GEN.PATTON'S THIRD ARMY WAS BLASTING AT THE ENEMY'S MOSELLE RIVER LINE.

SEP 12 1944

ALLIED WARSHIPS CONTINUED TO POUND GERMAN POSITIONS ON THE FRENCH RIVIERA NEAR THE ITALIAN FRONTIER. A NAVY ANNOUNCEMENT SAID THE AMERICAN DESTROYER HILARY P.JONES AND THE FRENCH CRUISER DUGUAY-TROUIN HAD A "SATISFACTORY" TIME BOMBARDING SHORE INSTALLATIONS IN THE MENTONE REGION ON SATURDAY.

SJ317PEW

30.24 — 18719

Rome, Sept. 11-(AP)-The 51,000-ton Italian liner Rex is lyi

its port side ~~still~~ and still is burning in shallow water off Capo

a victim of 120 allied rockets, reconnaissance fliers reported today.

SEP 12 1944

apl 01513-rm-norgaards 01513-1013a

WITH THE FIFTH ARMY, ITALY, SEPT. 11-(AP)-STAFF SERGEANT CHARLES VLAHOS OF ROCHESTER, N.Y., HAS BEEN AWARDED THE SILVER STAR POSTHUMOUSLY FOR GALLANTRY IN ACTION WHILE SERVING WITH THE 85TH "CUSTER" DIVISION ON THE FIFTH ARMY FRONT IN ITALY.

IN THE OPENING PHASE OF A LARGE ATTACK AGAINST STRONG ENEMY POSITIONS, VLAHOS LED HIS MACHINEGUN SECTION OVER DIFFICULT TERRAIN, THROUGH ENEMY MINE FIELDS AND ACROSS A RIVER, UNDER HEAVY ARTILLERY FIRE TO REACH THE OBJECTIVE WITHOUT LOSS OF MEN OR EQUIPMENT. WHEN THEIR MACHINEGUN WAS DISABLED BY ENEMY FIRE, VLAHOS DEPLOYED HIS GUN CREW AS RIFLEMEN AND CONSTANTLY SUPERVISED AND CHECKED THE SECTION IN REPULSING NUMEROUS ENEMY COUNTERATTACKS.

"HIS AGGRESSIVENESS AND DETERMINATION TO ROUT THE ENEMY REFLECTS GREAT CREDIT UPON HIMSELF AND THE MILITARY SERVICE," THE CITATION WI THE AWARD SAID.

SEP 12 1944

HE IS THE SON OF MRS.DIMANDO VLAHOS, 267 BRONSON AVENUE, ROCHESTER,

FJ1118PEW

(EDITOR'S NOTE: ASSOCIATED PRESS CORRESPONDENT JOSEPH MORTON TRANSMITTED ON SATURDAY ONE OF THE GREAT EXCLUSIVE STORIES OF THE WAR, THE ACCOUNT OF HOW YOUNG KING MIHAI OF ROMANIA OVERTHREW THE GERMAN-DOMINATED DICTATORSHIP OF HIS COUNTRY. THIS DISPATCH TELLS HOW HE OBTAINED THE ORIGINAL STORY, WITH FURTHER DETAILS ON THE KING'S

SEP 12 1944

RELATIONS WITH MARSHAL ANTONESCU, THE MAN HE OUSTED.)

BY JOSEPH MORTON

BUCHAREST, SEPT. 7-(DELAYED)-(AP)-ROMANIA'S NEW NATIONAL HERO SAT DOWN WITH A PEN AND A SHEET OF BLUE NOTE PAPER. SEP 121944

"I WONDER IF THE WORLD WILL REALIZE," HE WROTE, "HOW DIFFICULT IT WAS TO WIN THE BATTLE BY WHICH ROMANIA REGAINED HER LIBERTY. WE HAD TO FIGHT FORCE FAR SUPERIOR IN BOTH NUMBER AND ARMAMENT SPREAD ALL OVER THE COUNTRY. BUT WE SUCCEEDED THROUGH GREAT SACRIFICE TO ATTAIN OUR GOAL. MY PEOPLE HAVE SUCCESSFULLY COME THROUGH ONE OF THEIR HARDEST TRIALS, THUS PROVING TO ALL THAT THEY KNEW HOW TO FIGHT.

THE WRITER WAS KING MIHAI, WHOSE HERITAGE UPON RE-ASCENDING TO THE THRONE AT THE AGE OF 20 WAS LITTLE BUT TROUBLE. HE WAS APPRAISING THE AUGUST COUP D'ETAT WHICH PUT HIS COUNTRY ON THE SIDE OF THE ALLIES AND BROUGHT ABOUT THE DESTRUCTION OR CAPTURE OF 38 GERMAN DIVISIONS.

HIS SIMPLE DECLARATION, HE SAID, CONSTITUTED A MESSAGE HE WANTED TO SEND TO THE PEOPLE OF AMERICA AND GREAT BRITAIN. IT WAS HANDED TO THIS CORRESPONDENT AFTER A VISIT OF SOME 20 HOURS AT A SMALL SECLUDED VILLA MANY MILES FROM THE CAPITAL WHERE, THE KING AND QUEEN MOTHER HELEN WERE LIVING UNTIL THE COUNTRY'S PEACE WAS ARRANGED.

UNAWARE THAT THE ROYAL FAMILY HAD LEFT BUCHAREST, I HAD ASKED FOR AN AUDIENCE, HOPING, IF FORTUNATE TO BE GRANTED 15 MINUTES.

I WAS INVITED, INSTEAD, TO COME TO THE COUNTRY AND SPEND THE NIGHT.

A GERMAN-MADE FIESELER-STORCH OBSERVATION PLANE WAS PLACED AT MY DISPOSAL. SEP 121944

BARON MOCSONYI-STYRCEA, SPIRITED YOUNG MARSHAL OF THE COURT, ACCOMPANIED ME.

WE TOOK OFF FROM BUCHAREST AT DUSK, BANKED TO THE WEST AND SETTLED DOWN TO A HEIGHT OF ONLY 75 FEET FOR A STEADY GRIND. BELOW ON THE HIGHWAY TO YUGOSLAVIA A LONG COLUMN OF RUSSIAN TROOPS CREPT ALONG IN LOW, UNDERSLUNG WAGONS. THEIR CAMPFIRES DOTTED THE WIDE ROMANIAN PLAIN AS FAR AS I COULD SEE.

LATE IN THE EVENING WE SPOTTED A WIDE, RECTANGULAR BONFIRE. THE PILOT STEERED TOWARD IT, LANDING IN A FIELD JUST ON THE OTHER SIDE.

AN AUTOMOBILE PULLED UP AND 20-YEAR-OLD MIRCE IONNITIU, THE KING'S PRIVATE SECRETARY AND CLOSEST FRIEND, WALKED OVER TO GREET US.

A FEW MINUTES RIDE OVER A ROUGH, POORLY KEPT ROAD BROUGHT US TO A SMALL VILLAGE. ON THE FAR SIDE WE TURNED INTO THE DRIVEWAY OF A COMFORTABLE TWO-STORY HOUSE. AS WE GOT OUT A YOUNG MAN IN A TAN WATERPROOF JACKET WALKED TOWARD US LEADING A POLICE DOG.

IONNITIU TOUCHED MY ELBOW. THE MAN WAS MIHAI. DESPITE FOUR YEARS OF ABUSE AT THE HANDS OF MARSHAL ION ANTONESCU, A DICTATOR WITHOUT CONSCIENCE AND SOMETIMES WITHOUT DECENCY, MIHAI APPEARED REMARKABLY WELL AND FIT. SEP 1214

IF THE TENSE, HISTORIC EVENTS OF THE PRECEDING FEW DAYS HAD SOBERE OR CHANGED HIM HE DIDN'T SHOW IT. HE APPEARED A KEEN, FRIENDLY YOUNG MAN OF 22, GIFTED WITH UNDERSTANDING INTELLIGENCE AS WELL AS WIDE SHOULDERS AND SIX FEET OF BRAWN.

"I AM VERY GLAD YOU HAVE COME," HE SAID. SEP 121944

QUEEN HELEN RECEIVED US IN THE DRAWING ROOM SHE WORE A LIGHT, FLOWERED FROCK--AND HAD A CHARMING SMILE.

"WE ARE LIVING VERY SIMPLY HERE," SHE SAID. "I HOPE YOU WILL BE COMFORTABLE."

WE DINED ALMOST IMMEDIATELY. I SENSED THAT STYRCEA AND I HAD ARRIVED LATER THAN ANTICIPATED, ALTHOUGH NOTHING WAS SAID. THE KING AND QUEEN MOTHER WERE HUNGRY. SEP 121944

AT DINNER I, WHO HAD COME TO INTERVIEW, FOUND THE SITUATION REVERSED. THEIR MAJESTIES WERE HUNGRY FOR NEWS, TOO.

THEY LISTENED TO THE BBC TWICE A DAY, THE QUEEN SAID, DESPITE THE GESTAPO AND ANTONESCU'S SECRET POLICE. BUT THE BBC HADN'T TOLD THEM EVERYTHING. THEY WANTED TO KNOW A LOT MORE.

QUEEN HELEN WAS ANXIOUS ABOUT FLORENCE, THE BEAUTIFUL ITALIAN CITY WHICH HAD BEEN HER HOME DURING 11 YEARS OF EXILE. HAD IT BEEN DAMAGED? THE KING WAS INTERESTED IN AMERICAN POLITICS. WHAT WAS SENATOR TRUMAN'S BACKGROUND?

SEP 121944

BOTH WERE CURIOUS ABOUT FOOD RATIONING IN AMERICA, ABOUT THE B-29 SUPERFORTRESSES, ABOUT THE NEWEST AMERICAN MOVIES -- "WE MISS THEM SO VERY MUCH" -- AND NATURALLY ABOUT WHEN THE WAR WOULD END.

THEY ASKED MANY QUESTIONS ABOUT THE AMERICAN PRISONERS EVACUATED FROM ROMANIA -- MANY OF WHOM THEY HAD VISITED.

I GOT THE IMPRESSION THAT DOING THINGS FOR THE FLIERS WHO WERE SHOT DOWN OVER PLOESTI HAD BECOME A ROYAL PROJECT. THE PRISON CAMP AT TIMIS, NEAR BRASOV, WAS BUT A FEW MINUTES DRIVE FROM THEIR SUMMER HOME, THE QUEEN SAID, AND BOTH SHE AND MIHAI HAD GONE OVER SHORTLY AFTER THE FIRST AIRMEN ARRIVED.

ANTONESCU WAS FURIOUS. WHEN IT BECAME KNOWN THAT THE KING HAD SHAKEN HANDS WITH THEM THE GERMAN MINISTER, BARON MANFRED VON KILLINGER ENTERED A FORMAL PROTEST.

FOR HER PART THE QUEEN TOLD BOTH TO GO JUMP IN THE LAKE. AS THE PRESIDENT OF THE ROMANIAN RED CROSS SHE SAID SHE WAS ONLY DOING HER DUTY. THEREAFTER SHE DID EVERYTHING POSSIBLE TO MAKE THE MEN IN THE CAMPS AS COMFORTABLE AS POSSIBLE.

OVER COFFEE, STYRCEA REPORTED ON EVENTS IN THE CAPITAL. HE TOLD OF RUSSIAN TROOPS, OF ARMISTICE NEGOTIATIONS, AND OF PREPARATIONS FOR WAR AGAINST HUNGARY IN TRANSYLVANIA.

SEP 121944

BOTH THE KING AND HIS MOTHER LISTENED CAREFULLY, ASKING MANY QUESTIONS. IN A FEW CASES THEY SOLICITED MY ADVICE.

I WAS IMPRESSED BY THE ABSENCE OF FORMALITY, BY THE SIMPLICITY AND GOOD-FELLOWSHIP IN THIS EVENING AT HOME WITH THE ROYAL FAMILY.

WE RETIRED AT MIDNIGHT, THE BARON TO A OUCH IN THE DRAWING ROOM AND I TO A DAYBED IN THE ADJACENT STUDY.

IN HIS SECOND-FLOOR BEDROOM THE KING, BEFORE RETIRING, DRAFTED HIS BRIEF DECLARATION TO THE PEOPLE OF THE UNITED STATES AND BRITAIN.

IN THE MORNING STYRCEA, WHO AROSE BEFORE I DID, HANDED ME A BLUE DRESSING GOWN AND SAID, "THE KING IS HSAVING NOW, SO YOU WILL HAVE TO WAIT A FEW MINUTES."

MIHAI CAME DOWN TO BREAKFAST AT 9:30 AND THE QUEEN AT 10 O'CLOCK. WE SAT AT THE TABLE UNTIL NOON. BIT BY BIT I LEARNED MORE OF LIFE AT THE PALACE, FOCAL POINT OF FOUR YEARS OF PRO-ALLIED INTRIGUE.

MUCH INFORMATION ABOUT ANTONESCU'S SECRET POLICE HAD COME TO LIGHT. ITS PIPELINES REACHED INTO THE PALACE ITSELF. STYRCEA MENTIONED A CERTAIN NAME.

SEP 121944

"I NEVER DID TRUST HER," SAID QUEEN HELEN. "I WAS SURE OF IT ALL ALONG."

NOTHING THAT ANTONESCU HAD DONE WOULD SURPRISE ME, THE KING COMMENTED.

"THAT MAN HATED ME," HE EXCLAIMED. "I DON'T THINK HE PASSED UP A SINGLE CHANCE TO PLAY ME A DIRTY TRICK. HE SPIED ON ME, LIED TO ME AND I NEVER HAVE BEEN HAPPIER THAN THE NIGHT WE KICKED HIM OUT."

MIHAI SPOKE SLOWLY, OCCASIONALLY IN FRENCH BUT USUALLY IN FLAWLESS ENGLISH, WHICH, AT HIS MOTHER'S INJUNCTION, HAS BEEN THE OFFICIAL COURT LANGUAGE, DESPITE ANTONESCU'S GERMAN.

USE OF ENGLISH AT COURT DISTRESSED ANTONESCU DEEPLY, THE QUEEN SAID, AND HE OFTEN WAS OUTSPOKEN IN HIS WRATH.

SEP 121944

ON ONE OCCASION ANTONESCU'S ABUSE AROUSED HER MORE THAN USUAL AND SHE STOOD UP, FUMBLING IN HER HANDBAG.

THE MARSHAL, STARTLED, STEPPED AWAY FROM HER AS THE QUEEN FOUND THE PISTOL SHE HAD BEEN SEEKING AND POINTED IT AT HIM. THEN SHE, TOO, BECAME STARTLED AT HER OWN ACTION AND PUT IT AWAY.

ANTONESCU WAS ANGRY ALSO WHEN MIHAI S[illegible]ERIOUSLY ACQUIRED AN AMERICAN JEEP AND INSISTED ON DRIVING IT IN PUBLIC. HE REPRIMANDED THE KING, WHO SAID HE WANTED AN ENTIRE FLEET OF THEM ONCE THE GERMANS WERE GONE.

SEP 121944

OTHER SORE POINTS WERE ENGLISH MAGAZINES AND AMERICAN CIGARETTES WHICH KEPT BOBBING UP AT THE PALACE. THE LATTER CAME VIA LISBON, THE QUEEN SAID, AND WERE FRIGHTFULLY EXPENSIVE, EVEN FOR ROYALTY.

AFTER THE LONG TALK AT BREAKFAST WE PLAYED TABLE TENNIS ON THE FRONT TERRACE, DISCUSSED AIRPLANES AND ROMPED WITH THE KING'S DOG, AN ANIMAL HE SAID HE HAD "SWIPED" FROM THE GESTAPO.

THEN WE HAD LUNCH. AFTERWARD, STANDING ON THE TERRACE, MIHAI DESCRIBED SLOWLY AND IN DETAIL HIS ARREST OF ANTONESCU, HIS FINAL AUDIENCE WITH VON KILLINGER, HIS LONG AUTOMOBILE DASH THROUGH THE GERMAN LINES, AND OTHER HISTORIC EVENTS OF AUG. 23 SO THAT I MIGHT RECORD THEM ACCURATELY FOR DISPATCH TO AMERICA.

"YOU HAVE A GOOD STORY FOR HOLLYWOOD," THE KING CHUCKLED. "MAYBE THEY'LL LET MY MOTHER AND ME COME OVER TO BE TECHNICAL ADVISERS. ITS BETTER THAN A LOT OF YOUR GANGSTER MOVIES."

THE KING ACCOMPANIED THE BARON AND ME BACK TO THE PLANE LATE IN THE AFTERNOON. WE WENT FOR A TEN-MINUTE SPIN BEFORE SAYING GOODBYE. BUCHAREST-BOUND, I ADDED UP WHAT I HAD SEEN AND HEARD IN 20 HOURS AND ARRIVED AT THIS:

"THERE'S A LOT TO BEING A KING. MIHAI REALLY IS MUCH OLDER THAN HIS 22 YEARS. HE SEEMS TO HAVE WHAT IT TAKES. SEP 121944

SN853PEW

BOMBAY, INDIA, SEPT 11-(AP)-FIRES HAVE BROKEN OUT IN 15 AMMUNITION SHIPS AND 45 OTHER VESSELS IN THE BOMBAY DOCKS IN THE FIVE YEARS ENDED APRIL 14, AN INQUIRY COMMISSION REPORTED TO THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA TONIGHT.

THE BOARD WAS APPOINTED TO INVESTIGATE THE CAUSES OF FIRES AND EXPLOSIONS IN THE 7,000-TON SHIP FORT STICKINE WHICH KILLED 731 PERSONS AND HOSPITALIZED 961 ON THE APRIL DATE. THE SHIP BLEW UP WHILE CARRYING EXPLOSIVES AND AMMUNITION "EQUIVALENT TO 150 BLOCK BUSTERS."

THE COMMISSION FOUND:

THAT THE CANADIAN-BUILT FORT STICKINE HALTED BEFORE REACHING BOMBAY AND TOOK ON BALES OF COTTON WHICH WERE STOWED IN THE SAME HOLD WITH THE EXPLOSIVES IN A METHOD CONTRARY TO ALL SAFETY PRECAUTIONS. FIRE STARTED IN THE COTTON FROM A LIGHTED CIGARET, THE COMMISSION PRESUMED, SINCE NO ADQUATE PRECAUTION WAS TAKEN TO PREVENT SMOKING ABOARD THE SHIP. THE FORT STICKINE "DID NOT CARRY THE INTERNATIONALLY RECOGNIZED SIGNAL INDICATING SHE WAS LADEN WITH EXPLOSIVES.

"AFTER FIRE BROKE OUT, THERE WAS UNNCESSARY DELAY BEFORE THE BOMBAY FIRE BRIGADE WAS CALLED. ONLY TWO FIRE ENGINES ARRIVED AT FIRST BECAUSE THE ALARM DID NOT INDICATE THE SERIOUS NATURE OF THE FIRE. NO OVERRIDING CENTRAL AUTHORITY WAS AT THE SCENE OF THE FIRE. TWO SENIOR NAVAL OFFICERS WHO HAD POWER TO ORDER THE SHIP SCUTTLED WERE NOT INFORMED.

SEP 121944

DA225PEW

BY FRED HAMPSON

ADVANCED SOUTHWEST PACIFIC AIRBASE, EPT3-(DELAYED)-(AP)-THE JAPANESE ISN'T FIGHTING ALOFT LIKE HE USED TO BUT WITH THE WAR CROWDING ON TOWARD THE PHILIPPINES, AMERICA'S PACIFIC AIRFIGHTERS SOON WILL BE FINDING THE HUNTING MUCH BETTER. SEP 121944

AT LEAST THAT WAS THE PREDICTION TODAY OF MAJ.HAY T.ROBBINS, COOLDGE, TEX., OF THE RENOWN "HEAD HUNTER" UNIT OF THE SOUTHWEST PACIFIC. ROBBINS GOT HIS GUNS ON A JAPANESE FIGHTER PLANE OVER AMBON ON AUGUST 17 AND SHOT IT DOWN TO RUN HIS PERSONAL SCORE TO 21.

ONLY HIGHER SCORER CURRENTLY IN ACTION IN THE PACIFIC IS MARINE COL MAJ.JOE FOSS, THE 26-PLANE SKY KING OF GUADALCANAL, NOW FLYING ROUTINE PATROLS IN A NORTHERN SOLOMONS SECTOR FROM WHICH THE ENEMY HAS LONG SINNE WITHDRAWN HIS PLANES.

MAJ.RICHARD I.BONG, POPLAR, WISC., WHO SHOT DOWN 27 JAPANESE PLANES IN THE SOUTHWEST PACIFIC, IS IN THE STATES.

NO LONGER IS 16-PLANE NAVY LT.CMDR.IKE KEPFORD, CHICAGO, IN LAND-BASED ACTION.

30.24— 18723

CAPT.CY HUNTER OF SACRAMENTO, CALIF., IS THE NO.2 HEAD HUNTER ACE WITH 18. MAJ.EDWARD CRAGG, GREENWICH, CONN., MISSING IN ACTION, HAD 16; CAPT.CORNELIUS M.SMITH, BROOKLYN, NOW IN THE STATES, HAS 11; LT.ALLEN E.HILL, STERLING, ILL., HAS EIGHT; MAJ.BURNELL W.DAMS, CHESTER, ILL., NOW WITH ANOTHER SQUADRON, HAS SEVEN; FIRST LT.EDWIN L. DE GRAFFENREID, SHREVEPORT, LA., HAS SIX; CAPT.JOHN L. JONES, PATTERSON, N.J., LOST IN ACTION, HAD SEVEN, AND CAPT.DONALD MCGEE, STATEN ISLAND,N.Y., HAS FIVE.

--2ND PARAGRAPH ABOVE MAKE READ COOLIDGE,TEXAS)

SEP 121944

EW1027PCW

BUENOS AIRES, SEPT. 11--(AP)--ROMULO ETCHEVERRY BONEO HAS BEEN APPOINTED ARGENTINIAN MINISTER OF JUSTICE AND PUBLIC INSTRUCTION SUCCEEDING ALBERTO BALDICH WHO RESIGNED LAST MONTH. ETCHEVERRY, LIKE BALDICH, IS A CIVILIAN LAWYER. HE HAS BEEN FEDERAL INTERVENTOR AT THE UNIVERSITY OF SANTE FE.

SEP 121944

ALMENS 0175P -m 6:16PEW

RAQUEL DE LEWIS, WIFE OF SAMUEL LEWIS, JR., FOREIGN MINISTER OF PANAMA, [redacted] TO MIAMI IN A U. S. ARMY TRANSPORT [redacted] ENROUTE TO THE [redacted] MAYO CLINIC, ROCHESTER, MINN. FOR TREATMENT.

MEXICO CITY,SEPT.11-(AP)-PRESIDENT MANUEL AVILA CAMACHO TODAY TOOK STEPS TO RELIEVE SUFFERING IN FLOOD-STRICKEN AREAS THROUGHOUT MEXICO, PARTICULARLY AT PARRAL, CHIHUAHUA, (POP. 10,000) WHERE THE BODIES OF 45 VICTIMS WERE REPORTED TO HAVE BEEN RECOVERED. ANOTHER 100 PERSONS WERE LISTED AS MISSING.

THE PRESIDENT AUTHORIZED DR.GUSTAVO BAZ, SECRETARY OF PUBLIC HEALTH, TO FLY AID TO PARRAL, IMPORTANT GOLD AND SILVER MINING TOWN 200 MILES FROM THE U.S. BORDER.

TRAINS WERE MAROONED AFTER RAINS DRENCHED NEARLY ALL THE NATION. A TRAIN FROM MEXICO CITY BOUND FOR CIUDAD JUAREZ, U.S. BORDER POINT, WITH MORE THAN 100 PASSENGERS, WAS STRANDED AT TORREON BECAUSE OF WASHOUTS BETWEEN THAT POINT AND JIMENEZ. ANOTHER BOUND FOR THE CAPITAL FROM CIUDAD JUAREZ RETURNED AFTER GOING AS FAR AS ESCALON STATION, CHIHUAHUA.

FLOODS DEVASTATED A LARGE AREA IN WESTERN MEXICO. THOUSANDS ARE HOMELESS, AND 15 LIVES WERE REPORTED LOST IN COLIMA AND JALISCO STATES.

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PARRAL,CHIHUAHUA,SEPT 11 (AP)-THE BODIES OF 60 PERSONS HAVE BEEN RECOVERED IN THIS FLOOD-STRICKEN MINING TOWN, MAYOR SALVADOR VALDES ANNOUNCED TODAY.

THOUSANDS OF REFUGEES HAVE TAKEN SHELTER IN SCHOOLS AND OTHER PLACES, WHERE THEY ARE BEING GIVEN FOOD AND MEDICINE, THE MAYOR SAID.

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AMONG BUILDINGS DEMOLISHED ARE THE JESUS HOSPITAL AND EL DIAMANTE HOTEL. THE FOREIGN CLUB WAS SERIOUSLY DAMAGED.

THIRTEEN BODIES WERE RECOVERED FROM BENEATH RUINS OF THE PARRAL ASYLUM FOR THE AGED, WHICH WAS DESTROYED BY THE WATERS.

NO AMERICANS ARE REPORTED MISSING. MOST OF THOSE LIVING HERE ARE MINING ENGINEERS AND HAVE THEIR RESIDENCES IN THE HIGHEST PART OF TOWN, NEAR THE MINES.

MAYOR VALDES ESTIMATED 600 BUILDINGS IN PARRAL WERE DESTROYED. HUNDREDS OF OTHERS WERE DAMAGED.

FIVE OF SEVEN RIVER BRIDGES IN TOWN WERE DESTROYED, HAMPERING FIRST AID WORK.

IN CHIHUAHUA CITY, THE STATE LEGISLATURE WAS REPORTED CONVENING

IN EXTRA SESSION TO STUDY THE SITUATION.

PRESIDENT MANUEL AVILA CAMACHO AUTHORIZED DR.GUSTAVO XXX ETC PICKING UP SECOND GRAF MEXICO CITY DATE AND EDITING TO CONFORM.

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MEXICO CITY,SEPT.11-(AP)-A WEEK OF FIESTAS BEGAN TODAY IN MEXICO CITY TO CELEBRATE THE NATION'S 134TH INDEPENDENCE ANNIVERSARY. THE FESTIVITIES WILL BE CLIMAXED SATURDAY, INDEPENDENCE DAY, BY A DOWNTOWN PARADE IN WHICH 40,000 SERVICE MEN ARE SCHEDULED TO MARCH. THE SOLDIERS HAVE BEEN DRILLING FOR WEEKS IN PREPARATION FOR THE EVENT.

SCHOOLS ARE DISMISSED FOR THE WEEK, THE CITY IS DECORATED WITH FLAGS, AND VACATIONISTS FROM MANY PARTS OF THE REPUBLIC ARE ARRIVING.

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THE WAR MINISTRY ANNOUNCED THAT LT.GEN.JOSEPH T.MCNARNEY, DEPUTY CHIEF OF STAFF OF THE U.S.ARMY, AND MAJ.GEN.HENRY C.PRATT, SOUTHERN DEFENSE COMMAND, WOULD REPRESENT THE UNITED STATES AT THE CEREMONIES.

THE TWO AMERICAN OFFICERS ARE TO ATTEND FRIDAY NIGHT'S CEREMONIES AT THE NATIONAL PALACE WHEN PRESIDENT MANUEL AVILA CAMACHO WILL REPEAT THE CALL OF VILLAGE PRIEST MIGUEL HIDALGO TO HIS PARISHIONERS ON SEPT.16, 1810, WHICH SET OFF THE SPARK FOR MEXICO'S INDEPENDENCE WAR AGAINST SPAIN.

MEXICAN CONSULATES IN UNITED STATES CITIES WHERE THERE ARE LARGE MEXICAN COLONIES HAVE BEEN INSTRUCTED TO ORGANIZE "SIXTEENTH OF SEPTEMBER" CELEBRATIONS.

DVQQQOPCW

A22 DD QUEBEC -(CORNELL) XX RIVER

EARLY'S WORDS, AND THE PACE OF DEVELOPMENTS IN EUROPE, SERVED TO FOCUS ATTENTION ON PLANS FOR CRUSHING JAPAN, BUT THERE WAS AN AWARENESS AMONG THOSE ENGAGED IN THE DELIBERATIONS HERE IN CANADA'S OLDEST CITY THAT THE COLLAPSE OF GERMANY BY NO MEANS WILL BRING AN END TO PROBLEMS IN EUROPE.

QUESTIONS OF BOUNDARIES, SPHERES OF OCCUPATION, AND SELF DETERMINATION OF GOVERNMENTS BY PEOPLES LIBERATED FROM AXIS DOMINATION NATURALLY MUST COMMAND SOME DEGREE OF CONSIDERATION.

BUT THERE WAS NO EVIDENCE YET THAT ROOSEVELT AND CHURCHILL WOULD CALL IN THEIR SECRETARY OF STATE AND FOREIGN MINISTER TO DISCUSS INTERNATIONAL POLITICAL PUZZLERS AS THEY DID WHEN THEY MET HERE THIRTEEN MONTHS AGO.

THE CHIEF EXECUTIVE AND HIS BRITISH ALLY ARRIVED BY SPECIAL TRAINS IN MIDMORNING--MR.ROOSEVELT FROM BELOW THE BORDER, CHURCHILL FROM HALIFAX, WHERE HE ENDED AN ATLANTIC CROSSING YESTERDAY.

SEATED IN AN OPEN AUTO BESIDE HIS TRAIN, MR.ROOSEVELT WATCHED, A SMILE OF WELCOME LIGHTING HIS FACE, AS CHURCHILL GOT OFF HIS OWN TRAIN FOUR TRACKS AWAY AND WALKED OVER TO RENEW ACQUAINTANCES.

"HELLO", THE PRESIDENT CALLED. "I'M GLAD TO SEE YOU. ELEANOR IS HERE. DID YOU HAVE A NICE TRIP?"

"WELL", CHURCHILL ANSWERED, TALKING THROUGH, AROUND AND OVER A CHUBBY BLACK CIGAR, "WE HAD THREE BEAUTIFUL DAYS. BUT I WAS FRIGHTFULLY SICK".

"I'VE LOST SOME WEIGHT," MR.ROOSEVELT INFORMED HIM.

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"I'VE LOST SOME COLOR," CHURCHILL RESPONDED.

THEN, SERIOUSLY, THEY SWITCHED THEIR CONVERSATION TO WAR AND VICTORY.

"VICTORY," THE PRIME MINISTER DECLARED, "IS EVERYWHERE."

WELCOMING THE TWO DISTINGUISHED VISITORS TO QUEBEC WERE THE GOVERNOR GENERAL OF CANADA, THE EARL OF ATHLONE, AND CANADIAN PRIME MINISTER W.L.MACKENZIE KING. MINUTES BEFORE HE STEPPED UP TO GREET THE PRESIDENT, A FRIEND WARNED KING THAT A BIT OF BREAKFAST EGG WAS CLINGING TO HIS VEST. HE SCRAPED DILIGENTLY.

MRS.CHURCHILL, MRS.ROOSEVELT, AND PRINCESS ALICE, WIFE OF THE GOVERNOR GENERAL, GOT TOGETHER AND CONVERSED BUSILY.

THEN, WITH THE EARL OF ATHLONE RIDING WITH MR.ROOSEVELT, CHURCHILL AND KING IN ANOTHER CAR, AND THE LADIES IN A THIRD, A CAVALCADE SET OUT FOR THE CITADEL AND A COLORFUL CEREMONY. TRIM RANKS OF SAILORS, SOLDIERS AND AIRMEN COMPRISED A GUARD OF HONOR AND SPRANG TO A SALUTE AS A BAND PLAYED THE STAR SPANGLED BANNER.

ON THE KING'S BASTION OF THE CITADEL, WHERE THE FLAGS OF CANADA AND THE GOVERNOR GENERAL FLOATED, THE STARS AND STRIPES AND UNION JACK WERE HOISTED, TO SIGNIFY THAT A SECOND QUEBEC CONFERENCE FORMALLY WAS UNDER WAY.

IN CONSULTATIONS WITH THEIR BRITISH OPPOSITE NUMBERS WERE GEN. GEORGE C.MARSHALL, ARMY CHIEF OF STAFF; ADM.ERNEST J.KING, COMMANDER IN CHIEF OF THE FLEET; AND GEN.H.H.ARNOLD, COMMANDER OF ARMY AIR FORCES.

ALSO ENGAGED IN THE DISCUSSIONS HERE WERE GEN.BREHON SOMERVELL, CHIEF OF THE ARMY SERVICE FORCES, AND ADM.WILLIAM D.LEAHY, PERSONAL CHIEF OF STAFF TO THE PRESIDENT.

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ADD QUEBEC XX TAPINEAU

IN ADDITION TO MR. AND MRS. CHURCHILL, THE BRITISH GUESTS WERE:

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MALCOLM MACDONALD, HIGH COMMISSIONER TO CANADA; COMMANDER C. R. THOMPSON; AND JOHN MARTIN, SECRETARIES TO CHURCHILL; LORD MORAN, CHURCHILL'S PHYSICIAN;

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LORD LEATHERS, WAR TRANSPORT MINISTER; ADMIRAL OF THE FLEET SIR ANDREW B. CUNNINGHAM, FIRST SEA LORD; FIELD MARSHAL SIR ALAN BROOKE, CHIEF OF THE IMPERIAL GENERAL STAFF; SIR CHARLES PORTAL, CHIEF OF AIR STAFF; MAJOR GENERAL R. LAYCOCK, CHIEF OF COMBINED OPERATIONS; GENERAL SIR HASTINGS ISMAY, CHIEF OF STAFF TO CHURCHILL AND MINISTER OF DEFENSE; FIELD MARSHAL SIR JOHN DILL, CHIEF BRITISH REPRESENTATIVE ON THE COMBINED CHIEFS OF STAFF IN WASHINGTON; ADMIRAL SIR PERCY NOBLE, BRITISH NAVAL DELEGATE AT WASHINGTON; LT. GEN. C. N. MCREADY, CHIEF OF THE BRIT ARMY STAFF IN WASHINGTON; AIR MARSHAL SIR WILLIAM WELSH, HEAD OF THE RO AIR FORCE DELEGATION IN WASHINGTON; LORD CHERWELL, PAYMASTER-GENERAL. #

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BY HENRY C. CASSIDY

(FORMERLY CHIEF OF THE ASSOCIATED PRESS MOSCOW BUREAU)

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QUEBEC, SEPT. 11—(AP)—PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT AND PRIME MINISTER CHURCHILL SET OUT TODAY TO PLAN VICTORY IN THE PACIFIC WITHOUT COUNTING ON SOVIET RUSSIA'S ASSISTANCE AGAINST JAPAN.

THE JOINT RELEASE BY THE BRITISH AND UNITED STATES DELEGATIONS OF A MESSAGE FROM PREMIER-MARSHAL JOSEPH STALIN TO CHURCHILL AND ROOSEVELT, DECLINING TO COME TO QUEBEC ON GROUNDS OF MILITARY PREOCCUPATIONS AT HOME, CONFIRMED TODAY THAT THIS CONFERENCE WOULD BE CARRIED OUT WITHOUT RUSSIAN PARTICIPATION.

IN THE TALKS THE TWO WAR LEADERS BEGAN ON THE BLUFFS OVER-LOOKING THE ST. LAWRENCE RIVER, THEREFORE, THE BRITISH AND AMERICAN LEADERS WERE CONFINED TO CONSIDERATING THEIR OWN RESOURCES— CONFIDENTLY CONSIDERED TO BE MORE THAN ENOUGH TO BEAT JAPAN— —AND COULD N O T AT PRESENT CALCULATE ON DIRECT RED ARMY SUPPORT OR ON BASES IN SIBERIA.

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STALIN'S MESSAGE, WHILE SPECIFIC IN SAYING HE COULD N O T ABANDON DIRECTION OF THE RED ARMY WHILE IT WAS DEVELOPING ITS OFFENSIVE, LEFT OPEN THE QUESTION OF FUTURE SOVIET COOPERATION IN THE PACIFIC.

THE COMMENT BY THE PRIME MINISTER AND THE PRESIDENT THAT STALIN'S MESSAGE WAS "THOROUGHLY UNDERSTOOD" AND THAT HE WAS "PROPERLY ABSENT ON THE FIELD OF DUTY" TOOK ANY STING OUT OF THE MARSHAL'S REFUSAL.

THE TRANSMISSION THROUGH STRINGENT SOVIET [redacted] POLITICAL CENSORSHIP OF AN ASSOCIATED PRESS DISPATCH FROM MOSCOW, SAYING FOREIGN OBSERVERS THERE FORESAW CONTINUED MILITARY COOPERATION "ELSEWHERE" AFTER THE DEFEAT OF GERMANY, CONTRIBUTED

TO A GENERALLY GENIAL ATMOSPHERE HERE, DESPITE THE ABSENCE OF SOVIET REPRESENTATIVES.

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THE SOVIET [redacted] OFFICIAL NEWS AGENCY, TASS, WAS REPRESENTED HERE [redacted]

BY ONE CORRESPONDENT, NIKOLAI ZHIVAYNOV, AND IT WAS [redacted]DERSTOOD THE SOVIET [redacted] GOVERNMENT WAS BEING ADVISED OF AT [redacted]AST PART OF THE DELIBERATIONS THROUGH DIPLOMATIC CHANNELS.

THERE WAS AN IMPRESSION AMONG WELL-PLACED [redacted] OBSERVERS [redacted]N MOSCOW, WHEN I LEFT THERE LAST MONTH, THAT THE SOVIET UNION HAD [redacted]O INTENTIONS TO UNDERTAKE ANY ACTION IN THE PACIFIC FOR [redacted]OME TIME TO COME.

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THIS IMPRESSION WAS BASED ON SUCH FACTS AS THE ARRIVAL OF [redacted]UMEROUS WIVES AND CHILDREN OF JAPANESE OFFICIALS IN MOSCOW [redacted]ING FROM JAPAN, AND THE RENEWAL FOR FIVE YEARS OF THE SOVIET-JAPANESE FISHERIES CONVENTION, PERMITTING THE JAPANESE TO WORK IN SOME RUSSIAN FAR EASTERN WATERS.

THE RUSSIANS ALSO [redacted] SHOWED [redacted]N [redacted]O SIGNS OF HAVING BEEN GREATLY IMPRESSED WITH THE UNITED STATES BASES IN THE UKRAINE, WHICH WERE SET UP AS A [redacted] "PATTERN FOR FUTURE CO-OPERATION," BUT WHICH DEMONSTRATED THE DIFFICULTIES OF DEFENSE AND SUPPLY.

THE RUSSIANS, WHILE BECOMING INCREASINGLY CRITICAL OF THE [redacted]PANESE IN THEIR PRESS, REMAINED STRICTLY CORRECT IN CARRYING [redacted]T THEIR 1941 NEUTRALITY PACT.

CHURCHILL AND ROOSEVELT, WITHOUT JEOPARDIZING ANY CHANCES OF FUTURE TURN B[redacted] THE SOVIET UNION AGAINST JAPAN, WENT TO [redacted]ORK ON A PLAN TO BRING DOWN JAPAN, BASED ON THE PRESENT SITUATION [redacted]AND THE FORCES ALREADY AVAILABLE, WITHOUT TAKING RUSSIA INTO THEIR ESTIMATES.

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QUEBEC, SEPT [redacted]-(AP)-WHILE PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT AND PRIME MINISTER CHURCHILL WERE CLOSETED WITH THEIR MILITARY ADVISERS TODAY THE QUEBEC CONFERENCE TOOK ON THE ATMOSPHERE OF A FAMILY PARTY, AS WELL AS A SOLEMN AFFAIR OF STATE, WITH MRS. ROOSEVELT AND MRS. CHURCHILL HAVING A SOCIAL GET-TOGETHER.

TWO MEMBERS OF CHURCHILL'S FAMILY WHO WOULD HAVE LIKED TO BE HERE, HOWEVER, WERE ABSENT--MARY AND SARAH, HIS DAUGHTERS, WHO COULD NOT OBTAIN LEAVES FROM THE BRITISH UNITS WITH WHICH THEY ARE SERVING.

LEAVES HAVE BEEN HARD TO GET SINCE D-DAY, A BRITISH OFFICIAL EXPLAINED, AND "NO EXCEPTION WOULD BE MADE FOR THE PRIME MINISTER'S FAMILY."

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UNDATED MRS.CHURCHILL

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

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"A QUEEN AMONG WOMEN" WAS THE REGAL ACCOLADE BESTOWED ON MRS.WINSTON CHURCHILL, WIFE OF ENGLAND'S PRIME MINISTER, RECENTLY BY LORD RIDDELL, AND TO THIS HE ADDED "AND SHE MANAGES WINSTON VERY WELL."

NO WOMAN IN ENGLAND, EXCEPT POSSIBLY THE QUEEN, LIVES CLOSER TO THE CENTER OF GREAT WORLD EVENTS NOR UNDER GREATER PRESSURE. HER INTERESTS ARE MANY BUT HER MAIN TASK IS KEEPING THE PRIME MINISTER IN FIGHTING SHAPE.

SHE IS TALL AND SLIM AND ALWAYS WELL DRESSED. AT FIRST SIGHT PEOPLE ARE IMPRESSED BY A CERTAIN QUALITY OF YOUTHFULNESS. SHE HAS GRAY-GREEN EYES IN A PALE FACE WITH FINE SHARP FEATURES. HER HAIR IS SILVER. SHE IS VIVACIOUS AND HAS A QUICK, UNAFFECTED SMILE AND SHE ONCE WAS DESCRIBED AS SUGGESTING A HEROINE OUT OF A NOVEL BY GEORGE MEREDITH.

MRS.CHURCHILL IS OF SCOTTISH DESCENT, A GRAND-DAUGHTER OF THE SEVENTH EARL OF AIRLIE. SHE MARRIED WINSTON CHURCHILL IN 1908 AND HE HAS DESCRIBED THAT MARRIAGE AS "MUCH THE MOST FORTUNATE AND MOST JOYOUS EVENT WHICH HAS HAPPENED TO ME IN MY WHOLE LIFE."

THROUGHOUT THE YEARS OF THEIR MARRIAGE MRS.CHURCHILL HAS MANAGED TO KEEP OUT OF THE LIMELIGHT WITHOUT CULTIVATING A CONSPICUOUS OBSCURITY. SHE IS AN ACCOMPLISHED SPEAKER BUT DOES NOT WRITE AND NO ONE HAS WRITTEN ABOUT HER EXCEPT FOR A FEW LYRICAL ALLUSIONS TO HER IN HER HUSBAND'S AUTOBIOGRAPHY. SHE DOES NOT GIVE INTERVIEWS AND HAS HAD HER PORTRAIT PAINTED ONLY ONCE.

BUT MRS.CHURCHILL HAS ALWAYS BEEN DEEPLY INTERESTED IN POLITICS. IN PARLIAMENT WHEN CHURCHILL RISES TO SPEAK, WHETHER IT BE TO QUELL CRITICISM OR TO BRING GOOD NEWS OF ENGLAND'S BATTLES, HE TURNS FIRST TO HIS WIFE. AND FROM HER PLACE IN THE GALLERY, SHE RESPONDS WITH A SOFT AND PERSONALIZED GESTURE.

CHURCHILL USUALLY REHEARSES HIS SPEECHES BEFORE HER--NOT FOR FLATTERY BUT FOR HER KEEN COMMENTS AND OBSERVATIONS.

MRS.CHURCHILL OFTEN HAS SUBSTITUTED ON THE PLATFORM FOR HER HUSBAND. HER VOICE WHEN BROADCASTING IS IN QUALITY RATHER LIKE THE QUEEN'S VOICE.

HER INTERESTS ARE NOT LIMITED TO POLITICS. SHE HAS DEFINITE VIEWS ABOUT THE NURSING PROFESSION AND ITS STATUS. SHE IS ON COUNCIL OF A MATERNITY HOSPITAL. SHE VISITS AIR RAID SHELTERS, PUBLIC KITCHENS AND RESTAURANTS, BLITZED TOWNS AND ALL MANNER OF WARTIME PLACES. SHE HAS BEEN VERY ACTIVE IN THE AID-TO-RUSSIA FUND, WHICH SHE SPONSORS.

"SHE BUCKS US UP JUST LIKE THE KING AND QUEEN DO," SAID A WOMAN CAUGHT IN CRUSH OF PEOPLE WHO TURNED OUT TO SEE THE CHURCHILLS IN LONDON.

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DESPITE ALL OF HER ACTIVITIES AND INTERESTS AND HER GREAT PART IN HER HUSBAND'S CHIEF AFFAIRS SHE FINDS TIME TO GIVE THE CLOSEST ATTENTION TO HER FAMILY, TO PERFORM THE INTIMATE, DOMESTIC SERVICES THAT ARE ROUTINE IN MOST HOUSEHOLDS.

ALTHOUGH OFTEN CALLED THE BEST-DRESSED WOMAN IN ANY COMPANY HER WARDROBE IS NOT EXTRAVAGANT. HER TASTES IN FURNITURE AND HOME DECORATIONS PARTAKE OF THE SAME SIMPLICITY; SHE ASKS LITTLE MORE THAN FINE CONTOURS, AUTHENTICITY AND AN ATMOSPHERE OF RESTFULNESS.

A WOMAN FRIEND ONCE SAID OF CLEMENTINE CHURCHILL:

"SHE IS, OF COURSE, A FINE SUCCESS IN HER OWN RIGHT. BUT IT IS A SUCCESS OF INFINITE TACT AND AMAZING SUBTLETIES. SHE HAS THE PROPER CONCEPTION OF A WOMAN'S POWER. SHE KNOWS THE STRENGTH OF COMPANION-

SHIP AND UNDERSTANDING WHICH IS THE BASIS OF MARRIAGE. SHE UNDERSTANDS THAT WOMAN'S REAL POWER IS ALWAYS BEHIND THE SCENES, IN ALL WAL OF LIFE, BUT ESPECIALLY IN POLITICS AND DIPLOMACY." SEP 121944

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(NY) OTTAWA, SEPT 11-(AP)-REMOVAL OF GOVERNMENTAL RESTRICTIVE AND STANDARDIZATION ORDERS FROM A WIDE RANGE OF METAL ARTICLES AND SOME OTHER PRODUCTS WAS ANNOUNCED TODAY BY THE CANADIAN WARTIME PRICES AND TRADE BOARD.

WITH THE ANNOUNCEMENT CAME SIMULTANEOUSLY ~~WITH~~ A STATEMENT FROM DONALD GORDON, CHAIRMAN OF THE WPTB, THAT THE BOARD WOULD SOON AS PRACTICABLE ERASE OR SIMPLIFY OTHER RESTRICTIONS ON CIVILIAN GOODS.

TODAY'S ACTION CANCELLED 14 ORDERS AFFECTING METAL GOODS AND 53 ORDERS COVERING STANDARDIZATION AND SIMPLIFICATION.

IN AN ADDRESS PREPARED FOR DELIVERY AT THE CANADIAN CLUB, TORONTO, GORDON DECLARED, HOWEVER:

"NO ONE SHOULD JUMP TO THE CONCLUSION THAT WE ARE PLANNING OR THINK IT POSSIBLE SUDDENLY TO RELEASE ALL THE WARTIME CONTROLS OF THE BOARD."

GORDON, WHOSE AGENCY HANDLES WORK THAT IN THE UNITED STATES IS DIVIDED BETWEEN THE WAR PRODUCTION BOARD AND THE OFFICE OF PRICE ADMINISTRATION, IN HIS STATEMENT SAID CIVILIAN GOODS PRICES WOULD BE HELD TO THE LEVELS OF 1941.

COMMENTING THAT "THE BASIC CAUSES OF INFLATION ARE STILL WITH US," GORDON FORESAW THE NEED FOR CONTINUED PRICE CONTROL AS SHORT-LIVED, HOWEVER, SINCE HE EXPECTS COMPETITION TO LIMIT PRICES AS PRODUCTION IS RESUMED.

AFTER THE DEFEAT OF GERMANY, GORDON SAID, THERE WILL BE A GENERAL CANCELLATION OF PRACTICALLY ALL OF THE BOARD'S REMAINING CONTROLS OVER PRODUCTS MADE OF METAL.

IN HIS OUTLINE OF FUTURE POLICY, GORDON EMPHASIZED THAT THE WPTB WOULD NOT ATTEMPT TO HELP MANUFACTURERS RE-ESTABLISH PRE-WAR COMPETITIVE POSITIONS BY RESTRICTING OUTPUT AFTER EMERGENCY CONDITIONS HAVE PASSED.

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OTTAWA, SEPT.11-(AP)-THE MUNITIONS MINISTRY ANNOUNCED TONIGHT THAT RALPH P.BELL WAS RESIGNING AS DIRECTOR-GENERAL OF THE DEPARTMENT'S AIRCRAFT PRODUCTION BRANCH AND THAT ON OCT.1 THE BRANCH WOULXBU DISBANDED.

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A CROWN COMPANY, FEDERAL AIRCRAFT, LTD., OF MONTREAL, WILL TAKE OVER PRODUCTION, OVERHAUL, REPAIR AND THER FUNCTIONS OF THE BRANCH.

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VANCOUVER, SEPT.11-(AP)-RUBEN NORBERG, A FISHERMAN, SAID IN AN INTERVIEW WITH THE VANCOUVER SUN TODAY THAT FIGHTER PILOTS FROM PATRICIA BAY ON VANCOUVER ISLAND, AIMING THEIR MACHINE GUNS INDISCRIMINATELY, ARE "SHOOTING UP" FISHERMEN IN THEIR BOATS OFF GABRIOLA ISLAND IN THE GULF OF GEORGIA.

A CANADIAN FISHERIES COMPANY OFFICIAL TOLD THE SUN "SOMEBODY IS GOING TO BE KILLED IF A STOP IS NOT PUT TO THIS NOW." HE ADDED THAT FISHING COMPANIES IN THE AREA HAD PROTESTED TO THE FEDERAL FISHERIES DEPARTMENT.

WESTERN AIR COMMAND OFFICIALS SAID THEY ARE INVESTIGATING THE CHARGES BUT HAD NO STATEMENT TO MAKE AT PRESENT.

NEW YORK,SEPT.11-(AP)-THE SOFIA HOME RADIO SAID IN A BROADCAST RECORDED TONIGHT BY THE FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION THAT EIGHT BULGARIAN MINISTERS TO FOREIGN COUNTRIES HAD BEEN "RELIEVED OF THEIR DUTIES" THROUGH A ROYAL DECREE ISSUED TODAY.

THE EIGHT NAMED WERE GEORGI KYOSEIVANOV, MINISTER TO SWITZERLAND; IVAN POPOV, MINISTER TO ROMANIA; SLAVCHO ZAGOROV, MINISTER TO GERMANY; IVAN STAMENOV, MINISTER TO RUSSIA; DR.NIKOLAY NIKOLAYEV, MINISTER TO SWEDEN; ILIYA BELINOV, MINISTER TO SLOVAKIA; MIKHAIL YOVOV, MINISTER TO FINLAND; AND MIKTO GHEORGHIEV, MINISTER TO ARGENTINA.

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BROADCASTS

NEW YORK, SEPT 11--RENE MASSIGLI, FORMER COMMISSIONER FOR FOREIGN AFFAIRS IN THE FRENCH PROVISIONAL GOVERNMENT "HAS BEEN GIVEN THE POST OF FRENCH AMBASSADOR IN LONDON," THE BRAZZAVILLE RADIO SAID TONIGHT IN A BROADCAST RECORDED AT THE CBS SHORTWAVE LISTENING STATION.

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BROADCASTS

NEW YORK, SEPT 11--THE BRUSSELS RADIO SAID TODAY THAT THE BELGIAN CHAMBER OF REPRESENTATIVES, LOWER HOUSE OF PARLIAMENT, WOULD HOLD ITS FIRST MEETING IN THE LIBERATED CAPITAL ON SEPT. 19.

THE BROADCAST, REPORTED BY THE FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION, SAID FRANS VAN CAUWELAERT, PRESIDENT OF THE PARLIAMENT, WOULD SPEAK TO THE REPRESENTATIVES.

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SEP [illegible]

BROADCAST

NEW YORK, SEPT 11--THE FIRST AMERICAN SHELL INTO GERMANY WHEN U.S. GUNS IN BELGIUM OPENED UP FROM A POINT ABOUT 10 MILES FROM THE REICH BORDER YESTERDAY, WAS FIRED BY PFC JOSEPH P. MUCKLER OF CARTERET, N.J., NBC REPORTER JAMES CASSIDY SAID LAST NIGHT IN A BROADCAST FROM THE FRONT.

M509AEW

BROADCASTS

NEW YORK, SEPT. 11--A TOKYO BROADCAST MONITORED BY NBC CLAIMED TONIGHT THAT JAPANESE TROOPS ON SEPT. 9 CAPTURED THE PORT OF WENCHOW, IN CHEKIANG PROVINCE 225 MILES SOUTH OF SHANGHAI, AND "SEVEN HIGH RANKING OFFICERS" OF THE CHINESE ARMY.

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BROADCASTS

NEW YORK,SEPT.11--AMERICAN RECONNAISSANCE PLANES FROM AN ARMORED DIVISION ARE REPORTED TO HAVE LANDED ON GERMAN SOIL, BLUE NETWORK CORRESPONDENT HAROLD PETERS BROADCAST FROM LONDON TODAY.

PETERS DID NOT SAY WHETHER THE PLANES LANDED IN FORCE OR WERE UNOPPOSED. IF THE LATTER WERE THE CASE, IT WOULD INDICATE THAT CERTAIN STRETCHES OF THE GERMAN FRONTIER ARE NOT PROTECTED AGAINST THE ALLIED ADVANCE.

NEW YORK, SEPT. 11 --(AP)- THE JAPANESE NEWS AGENCY DOMEI SAID TONIGHT THAT THE JAPANESE DIET COMPLETED ITS WORK TODAY WHEN THE APPROVAL OF THE GOVERNMENT'S 31,000,000,000 YEN SUPPLEMENTARY BUDGET WHICH INCLUDES 25,000,000,000 YEN FOR DIRECT MILITARY EXPENDITURES, AND WILL ADJOURN TOMORROW.

THE BROADCAST, REPORTED BY THE OWI, SAID THE BILL

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WAS APPROVED IN A SHORT CLOSED SESSION AND THAT THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES PASSED A " VICTORY RESOLUTION TO CARRY OUT THE IMPERIAL COMMAND."

UNDATED JAPANESE INTERPRETIVE (250)
BY RUSSELL BRINES
ASSOCIATED PRESS WAR EDITOR
(FORMERLY AN AP CORRESPONDENT IN TOKYO)

JAPANESE LEADERS SPREAD A PURPOSELY THIN COATING OF CEMENT ON THE CRUMBLING AXIS FACADE IN THEIR SPEECHES LAST WEEK BEFORE THE 85TH DIET. FOR SOME TIME PREVIOUSLY GOVERNMENT PROPAGANDISTS HAD BEEN LAYING THE FOUNDATIONS FOR JAPAN'S EVENTUAL BREAK WITH BEATEN GERMANY.

PREMIER KUNIAKI KOISO WAS THE ONLY DIET SPEAKER TO MENTION THE AXIS. EVEN HE WAS NOTICEABLY QUICK TO JUMP FROM EUROPE INTO ASIATIC "SOLIDARITY," THE CURRENT TOKYO THEME. THE PREMIER VAGUELY PROMISED A NAZI COUNTEROFFENSIVE, THEN SAID JAPAN'S POLICY WOULD BE TO "EVER STRENGTHEN OUR TIES WITH OUR ALLY, GERMANY" AND "OUR ALLIES OF GREATER EAST ASIA, TO CONTINUE PROSECUTING THIS WAR."

EMPEROR HIROHITO'S RESCRIPT AT THE OPENING OF THE DIET SESSION COINCIDED WITH THE CENTRAL PATTERN BY POINTEDLY IGNORING THE AXIS AND CONFINING ITS FOREIGN POLICY REFERENCES TO THE CLAIM THAT COOPERATION BETWEEN ASIATIC NATIONS WAS "GROWING STRONGER." THE RESCRIPT IS AN INVIOLATE

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OMMAND FOR THE JAPANESE. OBVIOUSLY, THEN, IT COULD NOT ORDER SUPPORT FOR AN ALLY WHICH WILL DISAPPEAR SOON. THE OMISSION DOUBTLESS WAS NOTED CAREFULLY IN JAPAN.

SINCE THE ALLIED BREAK-THROUGH IN FRANCE, JAPANESE NEWSPAPERS HAVE REPORTED EUROPEAN WAR DEVELOPMENTS WITH RELATIVE ACCURACY. MORE IMPORTANTLY, THEY HAVE RECORDED IN DETAIL THE DESERTIONS OF AXIS SATELLITES.

THE USUAL LONG-WINDED NEWSPAPER STORIES OF GERMAN-JAPANESE COOPERATION VIRTUALLY HAVE DISAPPEARED AND THE SPACE HAS BEEN FILLED BY SIMILAR ACCOUNTS OF THE "COMMON BATTLE" BEING WAGED BY MEMBER NATIONS OF THE GREATER EAST ASIA SPHERE.

THE PRESS IS GUIDED IN DETAIL ON SUCH COORDINATED GOVERNMENT PROPAGANDA THEMES.

THE JAPANESE PEOPLE ARE PREPARED FOR THE CAPITULATION. THE COLLAPSE OF THE "UNHOLY ALLIANCE" PROBABLY WILL PRODUCE NO TEARS FROM THE TEMPORARY SURVIVOR.

PM22APW NM

WAR BOX

SEP 12 1944

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

THE DATES - SEPT. 11 AND 12 MAY WELL BE RECORDED AS THE MOST SIGNIFICANT DATES IN UNITED STATES MILITARY HISTORY.

IN 1944 AS IN 1918 THAT 48-HOUR SPAN HAS BEEN A SENSATIONAL ONE FOR AMERICAN TROOPS.

AT 12:01 A.M., SEPT. 12, 1918 THE FIRST ESSENTIALLY AMERICAN ARMY OF THE FIRST WORLD WAR UNCORKED AN OFFENSIVE AT ST.MIHIEL AND ADVANCED EIGHT MILES IN 24 HOURS - THEN A RECORD FOR ALL OFFENSIVES ON THE WESTERN FRONT, WHETHER ALLIED OR GERMAN.

HITHERTO, AMERICAN DIVISIONS HAD FOUGHT MOSTLY AS PART OF FRENCH OR BRITISH OFFENSIVES. BUT ON THAT DATE TO GEN. PERSHING'S FIRST AMERICAN ARMY FELL THE HONOR OF DELIVERING WHAT WAS THUS FAR THE MOST AMBITIOUS OF MARSHAL FOCH'S OFFENSIVES.

ON SEPT. 11, 1944 THE AMERICAN FIRST ARMY IN A SPECTACULAR SWEEP ACROSS LUXEMBOURG DROVE FIVE MILES INTO HITLER'S REICH. IT WAS THE FIRST TIME SINCE THE DAYS OF NAPOLEON THAT THE GERMAN HOMELAND HAD BEEN ENTERED IN STRENGTH BY AN ATTACKING ARMY.

VS1035PEW

NEW YORK, SEPT.11-(AP)-COL.DONALD J.M.BLAKESLEE, EIGHTH AIRFORCE MUSTANG GROUP COMMANDER WHO LED THE FIRST FIGHTER GROUP OVER BERLIN AND THE FIRST FIGHTER GROUP SHUTTLE MISSION TO RUSSIA, WAS BACK IN THE UNITED STATES TODAY AFTER FLYING "ROUGHLY BETWEEN 400 AND 500" COMBAT MISSIONS.

SEP 12 1944

WEARING TWO DISTINGUISHED SERVICE CROSSES, A DISTINGUISHED FLYING CROSS WITH SEVEN CLUSTERS (EQUIVALENT TO EIGHT DFC'S) AND TWO SILVER STARS, THE 27-YEAR-OLD FAIRPORT HARBOR, OHIO, COLONEL SAID AT A PRESS CONFERENCE THAT THERE WERE TWO KINDS OF NAZI PILOTS--"THOSE WHO ARE VERY GOOD," AND THOSE WHO ARE REALLY HELLOW."

HOLDER OF WHAT MAY BE THE RECORD NUMBER OF COMBAT MISSIONS FOR AMERICAN PILOTS, BLAKESLEE, WHO IS ON HOME LEAVE FOR THE FIRST TIME IN THREE YEARS AND EIGHT MONTHS OS SERVICE IN THE EUROPEAN WAR THEATER, SAID OF THE GERMAN FIGHTER PILOTS:

"THE GOOD ONE IS REALLY GOOD. HE DOESN'T MIND ATTACKING A BOMBER WITH FIGHTERS ALL OVER THE PLACE. THE OTHERS ARE REALLY YELLOW. WE'VE SEEN THAT KIND BAIL OUT WITHOUT EVEN A SHOT BEING FIRED."

HIS ONLY COMMENT CONCERNING THE FIRST BERLIN AND RUSSIAN MISSIONS WAS THAT THEY WERE "LONGER THAN OTHERS I'VE MADE." BLAKESLEE DISCUSSED A LATER FLIGHT OVER BERLIN.

"I'VE BEEN OVER THE CITY ABOUT HALF A DOZEN TIMES. THE LAST TIME I FLEW LOW, ABOUT 11,000 FEET, AND IT WAS A CLEAR DAY SO I GOT A GOOD VIEW. PORTIONS OF THE CITY WERE FLAT FOR BLOCKS AND BLOCKS. AND REMEMBER, THE CITY HAS BEEN HIT QUITE A FEW TIMES SINCE THEN."

THE COLONEL, WHO SAYS "I CAN'T REMEMBER WHY I GOT THEM," WHEN REFERRING TO HIS MEDALS, HAS 15 ENEMY PLANES TO HIS CREDIT, AND SEVERAL PROBABLES. HIS GROUP, WITH A SCORE OF BETWEEN 650 AND 660 ENEMY AIRCRAFT DESTROYED, HE SAID HOLDS THE MUSTANG RECORD.

ON D-DAY, BLAKESLEE SAID, EACH MEMBER OF HIS GROUP MADE FIVE SORTIES OVER FRANCE, AND PREVIOUS TO THE INVASION THEY AND OTHER MUSTANGS HAD "STOPPED EVERYTHING THAT MOVED ALONG THE NORMANDY ROADS."

EN ROUTE TONIGHT TO VISIT HIS FAMILY, MR. AND MRS.JERRY BLAKESLEE, OF (529 SEVENTH STREET) FAIRPORT HARBOR, BLAKESLEE SAID HE WOULD GO TO SEVERAL TRAINING CAMPS BEFORE RETURNING TO ENGLAND LATER IN THE MONTH.

"NOTHING SEEMS TO HAVE CHANGED MUCH SINCE I'VE BEEN AWAY," HE SAID. "THE ONLY THING THAT SURPRISES ME IS THE NUMBER OF AUTOMOBILES. I THOUGHT WE HAD GASOLINE RATIONING HERE."

A CIVILIAN PILOT BEFORE THE WAR, BLAKESLEE JOINED THE ROYAL CANADIAN AIRFORCE IN MAY, 1941, AND AFTER ARRIVING IN ENGLAND FLEW WITH THE RAF UNTIL HE TRANSFERRED TO THE EIGHTH AIRFORCE WHEN THE UNITED STATES ENTERED THE WAR.

SEP 12 1944

PS1056PEW

NEW YORK, SEPT 11-(AP)-THE CHILEAN NITRATE SALES CORP. HAS AGREED TO IMPORT A MINIMUM OF 850,000 TONS OF CHILEAN NITRATE FOR U.S.AGRICULTURAL USE DURING THE 1944-45 SEASON ENDING JUNE 30, 1945, THE COMPANY ANNOUNCED TODAY.

THE AGREEMENT WAS MADE WITH THE WAR FOOD ADMINISTRATION, WAR PRODUCTION BOARD AND WAR SHIPPING ADMINISTRATION BECAUSE OF THE REDUCED QUANTITY OF DOMESTIC FERTILIZER AVAILABLE FOR U.S. AGRICULTURAL PURPOSES, A COMPANY SPOKESMAN SAID. A CONSIDERABLE PORTION OF U.S.SYNTHETIC PRODUCTION HAS BEEN DIVERTED TO MUNITIONS MANUFACTURE.

THE CHILEAN FIRM IMPORTED 650,000 TONS IN 1943-44 AND 1,000,000 TONS IN 1942-43.

SJ114OAEW

NEW YORK, SEPT 11-(AP)-MME.CHIANG KAI-SHEK, FIRST LADY OF CHINA, S A PATIENT IN THE HARKNESS PAVILION OF THE COLUMBIA-PRESBYTERIAN EDICAL CENTER, JOHN MC CORMACK, HOSPITAL SUPERINTENDENT, SAID TODAY.

SHE ENTERED THE HOSPITAL EARLY THIS MORNING, BUT MC CORMACK AID HE WAS NOT T LIBERTY TO DISCLOSE THE NATURE OF HER ILLNESS.

THE WIFE OF GENERALISSIMO CHIANG KAI-SHEK HAS BEEN IN BRAZIL ECENTLY, UNDERGOING MEDICAL TREATMENT. DURING HER VISIT TO THE NITED STATES LAST YEAR, MME.CHIANG WAS A PATIENT AT COLUMBIA-RESBYTERIAN HOSPITAL FOR TREATMENT OF WHAT WAS DESCRIBED THEN OF THE FTER-EFFECTS OF INJURIES RECEIVED IN CHINA SEVERAL YEARS BEFORE9

SEP 12 1944

BZ338PEW

30. 24 — 18731

NEW YORK, SEPT 11-(AP)-THE DUCHESS OF WINDSOR LEFT ROOSEVELT
HOSPITAL TODAY, 11 DAYS AFTER SHE UNDERWENT AN OPERATION FOR
APPENDICITIS.
AS THE DUCHESS, CHIC IN A BLACK DRESS AND PINK JACKET, WAS
ESCORTED TO A WAITING LIMOUSINE BY THE DUKE, 500 HIGH SCHOOL STUDENTS,
AT RECESS FROM TWO NEARBY INSTITUTIONS, GAVE HER A ROUSING AND
EXTEMPORANEOUS SEND-OFF.
"I DON'T KNOW WHERE THE DUCHESS WILL SPEND THE TIME OF
CONVALESCENCE," THE DUKE SAID. "THE PLACE HAS NOT BEEN DECIDED
AS YET."
EARLIER DR.JOE R.CLEMMONS, ROOSEVELT MEDICAL DIRECTOR, SAID
THE DUCHESS' CONDITION WAS "VERY SATISFACTORY AND SHE MADE AN
UNEVENTFUL RECOVERY" FROM THE OPERATION.
SJ144PEW

SEP 12 1944

EUROPEAN WAR FLASHBACK (100)
BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS
SEPT. 12, 1918--IN THE FIRST ALL-AMERICAN OFFENSIVE AFTER 16
MONTHS OF WAR, DOUGHBOYS IN THE ST.MIHIEL SECTOR BROKE THE ENEMY'S
RESISTANCE AND ADVANCED AT SOME POINTS TO A DEPTH OF FIVE MILES AND
TOOK 8,000 PRISONERS. BRITISH TROOPS TOOK THREE TOWNS AND 1,800
PRISONERS IN THEIR ADVANCE TOWARD CAMBRAI. WASHINGTON SAID THE GERMAN
PEACE OFFENSIVE WAS IN FULL SWING.
SEPT. 12, 1940--BELIEVING GERMAN INVASION ATTEMPT IMMINENT,
BRITAIN ESTABLISHED SOME 2,000,000 SOLDIERS AT STRATEGIC POINTS
AROUND HER COASTS. ITALIAN FORCES BEGAN A DRIVE TOWARD EGYPT ALONG THE
MEDITERRANEAN COAST
SNL030PEW

FOUR YEARS AGO TODAY
BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS
SEPT.11, 1940--BRITISH BOMBERS ATTACK HAMBURG, BREST AND HARBORS
IN NORWAY, POSSIBLE EMBARKATION POINTS FOR NAZI TROOPS PLANNING TO
INVADE ENGLAND; GERMAN PLANES HAMMER LONDON BY DAY AND NIGHT.
M510AEW

--THE ROAD TO BERLIN--
BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS
1 -- RUSSIAN FRONT: 312 MILES (FROM OUTSIDE PULUTSK).
2 -- WESTERN FRONT: 325 MILES (FROM EUPEN).
3 -- EASTERN FRANCE 443 MILES (FROM BETWEEN BESANCON AND BELFORT)
4 -- ITALIAN FRONT: 583 MILES (FROM BELOW RIMINI).
SN1036PEW

(EDITORS: THE FOLLOWING IS A COMPLETE AND CORRECTED LIST OF THE
SEPTEMBER 12, 1944 - (OWI) -
NEW BULGARIAN CABINET, REVISING SEVERAL NAMES AND ADDING OTHERS TO THE
LIST CARRIED SATURDAY.)

SEP 12 1944

THE COMPLETE LIST OF THE NEW GEORGIEV CABINET FOLLOWS:

PREMIER AND MINISTER WITHOUT PORTFOLIO -- KIMON GEORGIEV.

INTERIOR -- ANTON YUGOV.

WAR -- COL. DANIAN VELTCHEV.

FOREIGN -- PROF. PETKO STAYNOV.

WITHOUT PORTFOLIO -- NIKOLA PETKOV, DOBRI TARPESHEV, STANKO CHOLAKOV.

JUSTICE -- KHRISTO NEYTCHEV.

FINANCE -- PROF. PETKOV STOYANOV.

COMMERCE, INDUSTRY AND LABOR -- DIMITER NEYKOV.

AGRICULTURE -- ASEN PAVLOV.

RAILWAYS -- ANGEL BERZHANSKY.

PUBLIC WORKS -- BORIS BUNDAROV.

PROPAGANDA -- DINO KAZASOV.
PUBLIC HEALTH -- RATCHO ANGELOV.
SOCIAL AFFAIRS -- GRIGOR CHESHMEDJIEV.
9/11/44 AR 256PEW.

SEP 12 1944

Second American Column Enters Germany; Le Havre Falls; U. S. Battleships Shell Palau; United Nations and Romania Sign Armistice

FIRST ARMY UNITS PLUNGE SIX MILES ONTO 'HOLY SOIL'

BONI

Second Penetration of Germany Made 65 Miles North of Eifel

SEP 13 1944

ALLIES TAKE LE HAVRE

Gen. Eisenhower Announces Battle of Germany Is About to Begin.

LONDON, Wednesday, Sept. 13—(AP) The American First army carried the war onto the "holy soil" of Hitler's Reich for the second time in 24 hours Tuesday, driving at least six miles eastward beyond the Belgian border city of Eupen and plunging into the Nazis homeland against relatively minor resistance.

NIGHT

This second penetration of Germany was 65 miles north and slightly west of the invasion pathway northwest of Trier which other first army units blasted into Germany Monday evening from Luxembourg.

Other American forces were at the German border at a third point, massed in Luxembourg within a mile of the Siegfried Line, and Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower, advising inhabitants of the Nazis' Ruhr and Rhineland border regions to evacuate immediately, announced that "the battle of Germany is about to begin."

Nazi Defenses Smashed

Southward in France the American Third army hammered out new bridgeheads across the bloody Moselle river, cracking the Nazis' powerful defenses and at one point between Nancy and Pont-a-Mousson forcing a full-scale German withdrawal. Far back of these blazing battle lines British troops with the Canadian army captured the long-invested and important channel port of Le Havre.

The invasion of Germany from Eupen was 10 miles south and slightly east of Aachen. Though this reputedly is one of the most heavily-guarded zones of the Siegfried line, first indications were that the Yanks made their move against only moderate resistance from a scattered series of strongpoints rather than from a consolidated string of defenses.

Both here and in the Trier region to the south the Allies were moving into Germany over routes taken after the 1918 armistice when the occupation forces marched in. The Americans then moved through Trier, which was headquarters for the Second division, and the British marched eastward from Eupen.

The second penetration of German soil was made by armored elements of Gen. Courtney H. Hodges' First army, Associated Press Correspondent William Smith White disclosed tonight in a dispatch datelined "with armored forces of the first U. S. army in Germany."

Little News of First Column

There was little news of the force which had made the first invasion near Trier, northeast of Luxembourg, beyond the early announcement that it had fought its way at least five miles into Hitler's "holy soil."

After this first invasion was made at 6:10 p.m. Monday, the second force "broke into Germany at 2:51 p.m. today," White wrote from the front.

Strong American tank forces drove in from the west, the penetration being described as "reconnaissance in force." There were medium tanks, infantry and engineers under command of Lt. Col. William B. Lovelady of Soddy, Tenn., all moving swiftly on a day of brilliant sunlight and weather ideal for Allied planes.

In an earlier dispatch from Eupen, five miles from the German border, White had told of the cold, hostile attitude of the citizens of that town. Although Eupen appears in Belgium on most maps, it is in a section officially attacked by the Nazis to Germany after their conquest of 1940. White said the predominant language in the town was German.

"For the first time since the invasion began we got none of the howling welcome to which we had become so accustomed all across France and Belgium," he said. "We met no outright or active hostility from the civilians, but certainly there is nothing of the feeling of a liberated town about this place."

It was somewhere east of Eupen that Hodges later sent his armored forces smashing into Germany proper. The German city of Aachen, whose defenses are a stronghold of the Siegfried line, is about 10 miles north and slightly east of Eupen. Aachen was reported under American artillery fire.

North of Liege other First army troops slashed through the great Belgian fortress of Eben Emael in an attack which carried within a mile of the Dutch frontier four miles from Maastricht. Eben Emael, which the Belgians had considered virtually impregnable, fell to the Nazis in a sensational coup at the outset of their 1940 invasion.

Gen. Eisenhower made it plain the Americans were going to storm into Germany in strength.

"Rear communications of remnants of the German army retreating into Germany will be subjected to bombing as devastating as that which preceded and accompanied the Allied campaign in Normandy," his broadcast message said.

Civilians Warned

"Civilians are hereby warned that everyone who lives or works in the vicinity of road, railroad or canal communications, of military depots, camps installations or factories working for the Nazi war machine, must from now on reckon they will not be saved from high-level or low-level attack at any hour of the day or night."

Supplementing the warning, American medium bombers blasted in and beyond the Siegfried Line in advance of Gen. Hodges' spearheads. They reported seeing roads crowded with German military traffic withdrawing to the east. American heavy bombers hit German oil targets hard for the fifth straight day and met markedly less opposition than yesterday. An incomplete count tonight showed 45 Nazi planes destroyed in air combat and 25 on the ground.

The British Second army deepened its dent in enemy defenses above the Albert canal and sent one spearhead digging well into Holland. The British 49th division operating under the Canadian First army command captured bomb and shell battered Le Havre, France's second port, 36 hours after the start of a crushing assault on its German garrison.

American forces assaulting the Siegfried Line made their advances rapidly but not easily. Field dispatches told of close-quarter fighting all along the line. In the thrust into Germany northwest of Trier the Yanks were pressing so close on the enemy's heels that a German mortar shell landed within 30 yards of the commander of an American armored division, killing one officer and wounding three other men. The general, however, was not hurt.

In the Third army's breakthrough across the Moselle between Nancy and Pont-a-Mousson General Patton's infantry and combat engineers fought in icy neck-deep water to protect the first footbridge across the stream.

Bridges Thrown Across

Heavy bridges later were thrown across and armor and infantry plunged from three to four miles through enemy defenses on the east bank. Infantry captured key heights overlooking the crossings south of Pont-a-Mousson, cutting off German observation of the area.

The manner in which the Moselle break-through was achieved was comparable on a small scale to the way in which the entire American force is being handled. The American commander spread the German defenses thin by shifting the bulk of his troops back and forth along a 50-mile front—then hit the Nazis where they were thinnest.

From the British Second army came fresh evidence of the extremes to which the enemy is being pushed in his search for manpower. The Tommies in northern Belgium encountered Nazi troops which originally were sent to man the Siegfried Line defenses, but were hastily shifted in an effort to hold the British at the Albert canal.

The total of German prisoners taken by all of Gen. Eisenhower's armies since D-day rose far past the 300,000 mark. Up to midnight Monday the First army alone had bagged 169,706, and the Third army reported several days ago it had taken 76,000. The British and Canadians had sent a huge number of captives to the rear, including an estimated 5,000 taken in today's capture of Le Havre.

There was no indication that Patton's Third army had yet linked up in force with Lt. Gen. Alexander M. Patch's French-American army closing in on the Belfort gap at the corner of France, Switzerland and Germany. It was announced yesterday that patrols of the two armies had met west of Dijon, but so far there apparently was a gap of about 70 miles between the main forces.

Today's Allied communique from Rome said American 7th army troops driving northwest of Vesoul had reached Port sur Saone, five miles distant, against heavy German resistance. Vesoul is 32 miles west of Belfort gap, into whose extensive fortifications the Nazis were reported to have thrown strong reinforcements in recent days.

It was estimated today that some 20,000 German troops were left stranded in central and southwestern France by the juncture of the Third and Seventh armies.

SEP 13 1944

One Force 5 Miles Inside Reich

London, Sept. 12 (AP)—Two Berlin-bound American columns which battered into Germany 70 miles apart were ramming against the Siegfried Line today.

One First Army spearhead thrust five miles inside the Reich from Luxembourg. Seventy miles to the north elements of an armored division crossed the frontier in strength, stepping off from Belgium east of the town of Eupen.

Nearly 300 miles to the rear, British forces captured the great Atlantic port of Le Havre, needed to feed supplies forward for the massive assault on the Reich.

Both border plunges were made by the United States First Army.

Eupen is ten miles below the Siegfried fort city of Aachen. United States armor burst across the border in this area at 6.10 P. M. yesterday. Tanks beat forward deeper this morning. The crossing from Luxembourg hit into the Reich northwest of Trier.

Farther south, the United States Third Army cracked through the old Maginot Line to Thionville, on the Moselle above French bridgeheads already forged across that river.

Besides Eupen, the Americans captured Malmedy, fifteen miles south and also on territory incorporated into the Reich by Nazi decree. To the north, they seized Fort Eben Emael, one of the strongest of the Belgian Liege ring forts against only moderate Nazi resistance, and advanced to within a mile of the Dutch frontier four miles from Maastricht.

Fort Eben Emael, once regarded as impregnable by the Belgians, fell to the Germans in a one-day assault at the outset of their invasion of the lowlands in May, 1940. The Americans fanning out from Liege also seized Spa, on the road to Malmedy. The town is famous for mineral springs discovered in 1326.

The First Army's total of prisoners jumped up 15,000 in a week to a total of 169,706, and Supreme Headquarters declared the overall Allied bag of prisoners for the campaign in Northern France now was "well in excess of 300,000." More than 65,000 have been taken in Southern France.

Solid Front Formed

A solid front from the North Sea to the Mediterranean was formed by a junction of the Third and Seventh armies. The British Second Army was across the Dutch border, pounding toward a less formidable section of the Siegfried Line.

Doughboys of the First Army drove 40 miles in 48 hours to thrust into Germany northwest of Trier, and apparently were within five to ten miles of that city, the biggest Siegfried fort center on the lower Moselle.

Hard on their right flank, Lieut. Gen. George S. Patton's Third Army slashed through the Maginot Line town of Aumetz so fast that the line's big guns were found intact. These troops' advance to Thionville brought the struggle to or beyond the Moselle along a 45-mile front from above Metz to below Nancy.

Only Eight Miles To Aachen

The first great battle of Germany was shaping up along the middle and lower Moselle.

Above Trier, Lieut. Gen. Courtney Hodges' First Army after breaking into Eupen fought on within eight miles of Aachen, Germany.

The Third Army and the Seventh, which landed on the Mediterranean, linked up near Sombernon, 15 miles west of Dijon, welding a solid front and dooming German remnants still in central and southwestern France.

The American First and Third armies were joined by Patton's capture of Aumetz, 22 miles northwest of Metz and three miles from Luxembourg.

Planes Bomb Nazi Guns

Allied bombers tore at German big gun positions between Thionville and Metz.

The area of the invasion into Germany is not one of the strongest sections of the Siegfried [illegible]. Before the war, when that line was constructed, the Germans counted for protection there on the Duchy of Luxembourg's neutrality and the natural defenses of the region, including the Ardennes Forest, the razorback hills of Schwarzwalder and Hockwald and the river barriers of the Moselle and the Rhine.

Hodges' motor-borne infantry hit the outer line of the Siegfried system in a 25-mile sweep to the northeast which liberated the city of Luxembourg, capital of the Duchy. The great German industrial city of Koblenz and the Rhine were 55 to 60 miles ahead of the Americans down the valley of the lower Moselle.

Street Fighting In Brest

At the tip of Brittany American troops battled street by street toward the walled inner city of the port of Brest. Unofficial reports that Brest had fallen were described at supreme headquarters as lacking any confirmation.

The Channel coast was clear except for 30,000 to 35,000 Germans making a last stand at Boulogne, Calais, Dunkirk and in the tightly drawn pocket south of the Schelde river's mouth.

Wissant and Sangatte, midway between Calais and Cap Gris Nez, were captured. Cap Gris Nez is one area from which German batteries fire into southeast England, 23 miles away.

Gunfire Audible In England

Heavy salvos of gunfire along the French coast, audible in Folkestone, England, indicated that the battle for French Channel ports reached a new fury shortly after noon today. It seemed that the Allies might even be storming the German "suicide strongholds" in the Calais, Cap Griz Nez and Bologne areas.

All morning gunfire had rumbled from the French coast. Soon after noon the explosions increased to great rolls of sound, as if ships were firing broadsides or Allied planes were dropping immense loads of bombs.

Canadians, Poles Gain

The Canadians driving north of Ostend on the Belgian coast hurled the Nazis back to Blankenbridge. The net around the Germans tightened there as Polish contingents pushed close to Brugge and the British liberated Lokeren and St. Niklass, halfway between Gent and Antwerp and six miles south of the Dutch border.

(Today's German communique said one British bridgehead over the Albert Canal near Geel in Belgium had been smashed and that Geel was recaptured.

(The broadcast bulletin said German counterattacks had started, with especially fierce fighting southeast of Liege and in the Metz area.

(Americans threw three bridgeheads across the Moselle, Berlin acknowledged, but one of these was declared to have been ironed out immediately and the other two sealed up.)

Allied Bombers Strike

Allied air forces were battering another German embarkation, this time the hasty German withdrawal from the thinning strip south of the Schelde's mouth to the Dutch islands to the north. British Mosquitos alone last night were reported to have destroyed 50 evacuation barges in that area.

The British made their push into Holland—aimed toward the communications center of Eindhoven—1½ miles north of the village of DeGroote, which was reached after a German stand with self-propelled 88-mm. guns and a few tanks was beaten down at Hachtel, a crossroads northeast of Bourg-Leopold.

Eupen, scarred by shellfire and full of the acrid smell of burned buildings, gave the Americans the first small foretaste of what lies ahead in Germany proper. For the first time since the invasion began, the doughboys got none of the howling welcome to which they had become so accustomed all the way across France and Belgium. For Eupen on German maps is in Germany itself, German is the predominant language and signs on most of the important business houses—including the biggest bank—are in German.

As the Americans rolled in, bearing German prisoners picked up en route, the great bulk of people simply stood and stared silently at the doughboys. A few waved tentatively, but very few raised their fingers in the victory sign. There was no outright or active hostility from the civilians, but there was nothing of the feeling of a liberated town there.

Wes Gallagher, A. P. reporter with United States troops east of the Moselle River, in France, described that fighting infantry and combat engineers of the Third Army stood neck deep in icy waters before dawn holding preliminary footbridges under fire, sometimes with their bare hands. A few hours later, engineers working at top speed flung heavy bridges across the Moselle under Nazi artillery fire. Tanks and guns rumbled across the stream toward Germany and the infantry pushed three to four miles beyond the east bank in the first six hours. By noon, all observers reported the Germans once more on the run from Pont-a-Mousson south to the outskirts of Nancy.

Engineered by U. S. General.

The break-through of the Moselle defenses was engineered by an American general who won his reputation in Africa, Sicily and Normandy and has since been elevated. His name may not be disclosed. He juggled his troops back and forth along the river front for fifty miles, spreading and weakening the German defenses. Then he hit hard at weak spots today.

The bridges were anchored at one end to the river bank, but the other ends actually were held in place by troops hanging on the ropes, neck-deep in water. The troops then waded across to the middle of the river, climbed onto the bridges and raced across.

Our Casualties Light.

American casualties were amazingly light. Medical orderlies worked right beside the engineers and infantry at the river. Included among them was Private Leo Goldstein of 756 Saratoga avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y.

British Second Army troops widened their breach in the Albert Canal Line in Belgium. The breakthrough there enabled the British to cross the Dutch border and head for the less formidable portion of the German defensive system protecting the shortest route to Berlin.

Residents of Valley and Ruhr Are Told to Leave at Once.

NAZI TROOPS TO BE BOMBED

U. S. General Seeks to Prevent Civilian Casualties in War Theater.

Supreme Headquarters, Allied Expeditionary Force, Sept. 12 (A. P.).—Gen. Eisenhower told the peoples of the Ruhr and Rhineland today that areas in which they live will soon become theaters of war and that in order to prevent needless civilian casualties, they should leave immediately.

"Rear communications of the remnants of the German Army retreating into Germany will be subjected to bombing as devastating as that which preceded and accompanied the Allied campaign in Normandy," his broadcast message said.

"Civilians are hereby warned that every one who lives or works in the vicinity of road, railroad or canal communications of military depots, camps, installations or factories working for the Nazi war machine, must from now on reckon that they will not be safe from high level or low level attack at any hour of the day or night."

He warned, too, that perpetrators of atrocities against non-Germans in the Ruhr and Rhineland "will be brought to trial for those crimes."

London Paper Hails Invasion Of Germany

London, *Wednesday*, Sept. 13 (AP). The tabloid *Daily Mirror* in an editorial entitled "Well Done, Sam," declared today:

"Americans take the war onto German soil. They achieve honor on which their brothers-in-arms will congratulate them. In the Far East the attack on the Philippines marks a new phase in the war to smash the Japanese. . . . Great days for Uncle Sam. Great days for us all."

First Army Columns Cross Border in Force Near Aachen and Trier—Patton Breaches Moselle Defenses.

By Associated Press.

American forces invaded Germany at two points seventy miles apart today as 1,000 heavy bombers and hundreds of other planes gave strategic and tactical support to the operations.

Lieut.-Gen. Courtney H. Hodges's First Army crossed the Reich frontier in strength in a drive mounted by an armored division from Belgium east of Eupen, which is ten miles below the Siegfried Line city of Aachen. Seventy miles to the south another First Army spearhead drove five miles inside the Reich from Luxembourg.

Farther to the south the American Third Army advanced through the old Maginot Line to Thionville on the Moselle above bridgeheads already thrown across the river in eastern France. A front dispatch said the Third Army breached the Moselle defenses this morning.

The German garrison at Le Havre surrendered today to the British.

AMERICANS SEE SIEGFRIED LINE

Troops In Luxembourg Look Over Border Into Reich

MARYLANDERS IN LUXEMBOURG: One Marylander is mentioned in the dispatch below.

On the German-Luxembourg Border, Sept. 12 (AP)—A half-mile from here the Germans are crouching behind the Siegfried Line waiting for the lightning to strike.

French concrete pillboxes, camouflaged bunkers and tank traps are easily visible across the narrow Our river from American positions established on this side of the river in Luxembourg after the enemy had been driven from the duchy.

Through field glasses the German troops could be seen moving about the fortifications today. There are two villages nestling in the valley on the German side of the river, but there is no sign of life in them.

A four-mile stretch of the Siegfried fortifications is sprinkled across the bald, brown hills.

Fir Forests On Slopes

Patches of fir forest are scattered on the slopes, and they, too, must be bristling with guns, but they could not be seen.

Lieut. Col. Howard H. Boyer, of Akron, Ohio, commander of an armored outfit, suggested that a better view of the line might be obtained by taking a look from the brow of a hill 500 yards closer to the river.

The colonel hopped into his jeep and led the procession, which included three jeeps and an armored half-track.

Snaking up the white, dusty clay road, we dismounted on the back slope of a hill and walked the rest of the way to the top. From a clover field we got an excellent view of the fortifications and were able to count 15 blockhouses and pillboxes.

Both Sides Staring

The Germans doubtless saw us, too. There was no shooting, although we were within machine-gun range. Both sides were simply staring today.

"The Heinies are not opening up because they don't want to give away their positions," said Major Gregg McKee, of Bakersfield, Cal., an armored force officer.

"It looks peaceful now, but just wait until the fur begins to fly," said Lieut. Robert C. Jones, of Andalusia, Ala., a tank destroyer platoon leader.

A half-track crew which blazed the way for this closest penetration to Germany in this sector was headed by Sergt. B. Brosnan, of Worcester, Mass. Among those in the crew was Private William R. Robinson, of Baltimore.

Crossed In Hour

The drive from Aumetz, where a big section of the Maginot Line was captured Monday, across Luxembourg to the German border facing the Siegfried Line took less than one hour.

The Americans swept through the steel-manufacturing town of Esch and the already captured city of Luxembourg down a wide highway which the the American army of occupation traveled into Germany in 1918.

At Mersch, in the center of Luxembourg and a crossroads of European wars since Napoleon's day, the engineers under Lieut. Col. Fred E. Ressegieur, of Sioux City, Iowa, had the long columns moving at a speed that outdid some of the long jumps across France last month.

Captured Flag Displayed

Standing beside the highway, Private Charles McComsey, of Lancaster, Pa., displayed a captured Nazi battle flag to envious GIs.

For Corporal Gilbert C. Moore, of Chicago, this was the second trip down the highway toward Germany through the forest where the ruins of Charlemagne's castle stand atop a cliff. He was a dispatch rider in the last war and is an ordnance man in this one.

Along the highway Sergt. Olen Baker, of Cullman, Ala., was dishing out cold canned roast beef to hungry tank crews and was unimpressed by his surroundings. "To hell with the historic places," he declared. "Let's get it over and go home."

British Capture Big Port Of Le Havre

SEP 13 1944

With the Canadian First Army, Sept. 12 (AP)—The great French channel port of Le Havre surrendered at 11.30 A. M. today to British troops of the Canadian First Army.

The commander of the German garrison of 5,000 had been wounded and his deputy formally made the surrender.

The surrender of the second largest seaport in France came just 36 hours after the British had launched an all-out assault on the port, crucially needed to supply Allied armies now that fall gales are near.

Under Siege For Days

Le Havre has been under terrific air bombardment as well as land siege for days. Some 5,000 tons of bombs were dropped on the city Sunday and perhaps an equal load yesterday.

The port in peacetime could accommodate vessels up to 767 feet long and drawing up to 33 feet. The port has an outer channel, two other port areas, two tidal ports and 11 basins or wet docks. There were miles of quays in peacetime, a 974-foot drydock, a floating dock and other drydocks.

At Mouth Of Seine

Le Havre, whose full name Le Havre de Grace means "haven of grace," was protected by extensive fortifications, ramparts and high walls and lies at the mouth of the Seine.

Before the war it was an important manufacturing center for engines, glass, flour, linen, lace, oil and sugar. It was perhaps the greatest import center of France.

Dutch-Boundary

Greeting Seen As Cool

SEP 13 1944

By Roger D. Greene

With British Troops Nearing Holland, Sept. 10 (AP—Delayed)—The open-handed citizens of Brussels were still celebrating their liberation and feting the British Tommies yesterday when we set out for the front again along a highway littered with wrecked equipment of the retreating German army.

In a distance of two miles as we rolled on past historic Leuven (Louvain) we counted 173 destroyed enemy vehicles. Many German corpses were sprawled along the roads.

Despite these signs of precipitate flight, however, we kept an eye open for the invariable pockets of German suicide squads who linger behind and make the most of a chance to open fire on a lone jeep.

Different Greetings

After we passed Leuven we noticed a different quality in the greetings we received from the villagers, by whom we had been hailed with hysterical joy farther south.

I had been told by a Dutch-born resident of Brussels: "Wait until you reach my country. The Dutch will make the joy here seem like a mourners' bench."

But as we left the French-speaking region of Belgium and entered the lovely land of windmills and brightly painted wooden shoes near the Dutch border the atmosphere became less exuberant.

They Just Stared

After awhile we became uncertain whether to wave or not as we passed little groups of people along countryside roads and in the towns. Sometimes they would wave wildly in return—particularly the small children. Sometimes they would flap a feeble hand. And sometimes they would stare at us inscrutably.

Occasionally, but not often, they turned abruptly away.

I don't know yet what their true feelings are here within a few miles of the Dutch border—and likewise not far from the German frontier.

Yesterday I saw nearly threescore sullen-faced collaborationists with suitcases in hand being marched along the road by two young Belgian Patriots who had rounded them up in a single small village.

This afternoon I talked with Prince Bernhard of Holland, who had just visited his troops along the Albert Canal, and he told me the Dutch underground movement is perhaps the strongest of any in German-occupied countries.

Certainly here in this wayside cottage where I am billeted there is no question of their sympathy with the Allies. They brought out their best to welcome us—including lace-edged linens which I feel almost sure had never been used since they were deposited in the wedding chest many years ago.

PRINCE HOME IN JEEP

With Americans in the Magi not Line, Sept. 11 (Delayed) (A P.).—Crown Prince Jean of Luxembourg went back home with the Americans in a jeep driven by Capt. William (Jesse) James of Dallas, Tex. Capt. James zigzagged all over northern France and bumped across one railroad trestle because of a blown up bridge, to get his royal passenger safely into the capital city of the Grand Duchy.

Twenty-two-year-old Crown Prince Jean had been a refugee from the ninety-nine-square-mile country since May of 1940, when it was overrun by advancing Nazi troops. He left with his mother, the Grand Duchess Charlotte-Adelgonde, and father, Prince Consort Felix, and his five brothers and sisters. They escaped into northern France and then to the United States by way of Paris and Lisbon. Since that time the family has been living in America and Britain.

100 Buzz-Bomb Blast Scene Described

SEP 13 1944

By Roger D. Greene

On the British Front, Belgium, Sept. 12 (AP)—I have just seen an area in which more than 100 flying bombs were exploded in one spot by an air attack.

The nightmare scene is about a half-mile from the Ceschulen railway station near the Albert Canal southeast of Diest. At 12.30 P. M. on September 1 a squadron of rocket-firing Typhoons pounced on a German-manned train of 40 cars, each car bearing three flying bombs.

The Typhoons blew up the locomotive first, blasting it off the tracks, and then leisurely circled around and around picking off robot bombs and their terrific cargoes of explosives intended for England.

Parts Of A Jacket

"We found parts of a German officer's jacket but nothing else, not even teeth," said the station master, who witnessed the attack.

"It is not believable now that I am alive; the noise was so formidable," he said. "My house is three miles away. You understand, Monsieur, I was three miles away."

Holes were blown in the earth 50 to 60 feet deey, nearly twice as deep as the biggest craters made by Allied blockbuster bombs I have seen in France and Belgium.

Train wheels were flung 200 yards or more from the tracks and where railbed had been there was nothing but a series of yawning pits for a half mile.

Factory Flattened

A railside factory which produced coal gas for German army cars was flattened to the streets.

Curiously enough, six of the 40 cars remained on the rails in what apparently was the middle of the train. Their cargoes of flying bombs were charred, melted and twisted by the tremendous heat, but were—still recognizable.

With Lieut. Erich Beech, of London, headquarters staff officer, we examined the debris.

Quantities of wirebound metal balls about two feet in diameter, so heavy three of us could not lift one, had been hurled more than 100 yards from the rails. These apparently contained the jet propulsion fluid, Beech said.

Nazis Leave Prisoners To Perish In Flames

SEP 13 1944

Lyon, France, Sept. 9 (AP—Delayed)—Before the Allies captured this great French city, American airmen bombed Gestapo headquarters and set a fire in which the Germans left 51 French prisoners to perish, residents said today.

The dread structure was near one of the railway stations. All prisoners died, said Jean Chaumont, a banker who is the husband of the former Miss Jane Masters, of St. Louis.

"The Nazis kept the prisoners locked in their cells when they went to refuges below in the shelter," Chaumont said. "When the building was hit and caught fire, they fled leaving the French men and women to be burned alive. The Germans threatened to shoot firemen if they approached the scene, although the screams of the prisoners still could be heard."

FRANCE DEMANDS PARTICIPATION IN

EUROPEAN PEACE

SEP 13 1944

PARIS, Sept. 12—(AP) As President Roosevelt and Prime Minister Churchill met in Quebec and presumably considered Europe's immediate future, Gen. Charles de Gaulle told Paris and the world tonight that France wanted full participation in discussion and adoption of plans for conquered Germany and liberated Europe.

In an address to an assembly of the national council of resistance de Gaulle declared:

"We believe it is in the better interests of all mankind that the arrangements which tomorrow will govern the fate of conquered Germany should not be discussed and adopted without France, because there is no power more interested than France in what concerns the neighbor with which she had for more than 2,000 years to occupy herself more than with any other.

France Showed Merit

"If there were any persons anywhere who doubted what this oppressed nation wanted or its capacity to handle itself, I suppose they are now definitely enlightened," the General told cheering resistance leaders and followers who crowded the big auditorium of Chaillot Palace for his first major address since the liberation.

De Gaulle reiterated the intention of the provisional government as soon as war prisoners and deportees can be returned home to hold an election by universal suffrage of "all men and women of our country." French women have never had the right to vote.

De Gaulle declared that in future battles for Germany's defeat and in the occupation itself "we intend to participate in as large a measure as possible."

He reported the Germans still had a hold in 15 of France's 84 departments, and he said the better part of France's communications were still "paralyzed" from the ravages of war.

Recent rigors, he said, had highlighted her failings of the past—"Negligence, mediocrity and injustice which we have practiced or tolerated"—sufficiently to have made France resolve to "take a new road."

Sums Up Principles

"To sum up the principles which France intends to adopt as a basis for national activity we shall say that while assuring the maximum possible liberty to all and favoring in every way a spirit of enterprise, France wants things to be conducted so that special interests will always be forced to give way to common interests; so that the great sources of common-wealth will be exploited and directed not for the profit of the few but for the advantage of all; so that the specially privileged groups which have weighed so heavily on the conditions of men and even on national policy shall be abolished once and for all; and that finally each of France's sons and each of its daughters shall be able to live, work and bring up their children in security and dignity."

The living conditions of French workers must improve, de Gaulle said, along with growing production.

"Certainly it is within the state's province," he said, to requisition "certain great public services or certain enterprises" while the nation settles the way in which they shall be used.

"Certainly the state has the duty of turning back into the national purse the guilty riches of those who worked for the enemy."

De Gaulle, trim in a two-star general's uniform without decorations, was given a long ovation by the 4,000 people crowding the auditorium.

DE GAULLE URGES VOICE FOR FRANCE

Paris, Sept. 12 (A. P.).—Gen. Charles de Gaulle, in his first major address since the liberation of Paris, declared today the future of Germany should not be discussed without French participation.

"We believe that it is in the better interests of all mankind that the arrangements which tomorrow will govern the fate of conquered Germany should not be discussed and adopted without France, because there is no Power more interested than France in what concerns the neighbor with which she has had for more than 2,000 years to occupy herself more than with any other," Gen. De Gaulle said.

The head of the French Provisional Government spoke to an assembly of the National Council of Resistance. He did not mention the Quebec conference of President Roosevelt and Prime Minister Churchill, where, the Communist party organ Humanite complained editorially today, France is not formally represented.

20,000 NAZIS FACE DEATH, CAPTURE IN

30. 24— 18735

SOUTHERN FRANCE

FEDER

Trapped Germans Being Ground to Bits by Seventh, Third Armies.

YANKS DRIVE ON BELFORT

French Units Occupy Five Towns, Meet Slight Resistance.

SEP 13 1944

ROME, Sept. 12 — (AP) Twenty thousand trapped Germans, remnants of the 19th army, are being ground to bits and destroyed between the American Seventh and Third armies in pockets extending from the Belfort gap westward 125 miles, Lt. Gen. Alexander M. Patch's headquarters said tonight.

Official announcements showed the Seventh army was making rapid progress in crushing German forces west to Belfort. Americans driving northwest from Vesoul reached Port-Sur-Saone, about 33 miles west of Belfort. Between Vesoul and Gray, Americans advanced north of the Saone river in many places.

NIGHT

French Occupy Towns

French units moving north and northwest from Dijon occupied St. Seine L'Abbaye, Val-Suzon and Courtivron without resistance. Farther to the east, Orville and Champlitte were taken against only slight opposition.

The job of mopping up of enemy forces in southern France must be completed before Patch can wheel his whole force eastward alongside Lt. Gen. George S. Patton's Third army for a unified assault on Germany.

In cleaning up around Autun, 125 miles west of Belfort, 3,200 Nazis were captured. There are still substantial enemy forces west of Dijon, which is firmly in the Seventh army's hands. One of these isolated groups counter-attacked vainly near Mersault, 25 miles southwest of Dijon, and now faces annihilation.

Transfer of the Seventh army from Gen. Sir Henry Maitland Wilson's Mediterranean command to Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower's appeared imminent following the junction of the two forces and in view of the imminent unified assault on German soil.

When the Seventh landed in the Riviera 28 days ago Gen. Wilson proclaimed that the objective was "to drive out the Germans and join up with Allied armies advancing from Normandy.

Face Heavy Fighting

Both of these objectives have been attained, although Patch's American and French troops still have some stiff fighting ahead to smash the remaining enemy units on the north side of the Doubs valley and round up the scattered Nazi forces which have been trying to slip out of the trap.

Absorption of the Seventh army into the great Allied force under Gen. Eisenhower for the all-out offensive into the Reich probably will require some regrouping of Patch's units, especially the French.

The French division now are widely separated, with some battling for foothold in the Belfort gap while others are at the extreme left of the Seventh army front west of Dijon.

SEP 13 1944

Belfort Gap Line Bombed

An Advanced Air Base in Southern France, Sept. 12 (AP)—Nazi reinforcement arteries through Belfort Gap were under continuous attack from Allied planes today despite anti-aircraft concentrations rivaling the Anzio beachhead's "flak alley" and "eighty-eight avenue" north of Cassino.

Brig. Gen. Gordon P. Saville's Tactical Air Command—already mostly based on French fields and "riding its own supply horse"—hammered the German forces in front of both the United States Seventh and Third Armies.

NIGHT

DIXON

Allied Spies In Reich Baffle Nazis By Speed

Stockholm, Sept. 12 (AP)—Allied spies inside Germany are so efficient and speedy the Germans are having difficulty keeping their fuel dumps secret from the Allied air forces, a reliable source said here today.

NIGHT

Agents lately have put their fingers on the Nazi fuel stores with great frequency and Nazi counter-espionage operatives are baffled.

Belgian Parliamentary Leaders Hold Meeting

SEP 13 1944

New York, Sept. 12 (AP) — The Brussels radio reported tonight in a broadcast recorded by the FCC that leaders of the Belgian House of Representatives and Senate met in joint session this afternoon to plan resumption of parliamentary activities.

In another joint session, September 21, they will "take measures for the appointment of a regent" to act for King Leopold III, who is a prisoner in Germany.

Greek Patriots Hold Central Greek Plateau

New York, Sept. 12—The British radio today quoted its Cairo correspondent as reporting that "Greek Patriot forces now control the whole of the central Greek plateau" and that 40,000 well-armed Greeks were attacking the retreating Germans.

DAY

As recorded by the OWI, the London broadcast added that about 100,000 Greek reservists "are waiting to strike when the Germans reach their area."

"The Greeks are using some material captured from the Germans, but most of their arms and ammunition have been flown in by British aircraft," the broadcast said.

40,000 GreeksReported In Attack On Germans

New York, Sept. 12—The British radio today quoted its Cairo correspondent as reporting that "Greek patriot forces now control the whole of the central Greek plateau" and that 40,000 well-armed Greeks were attacking the retreating Germans.

SEP 13 1944

As reported by the OWI, the London broadcast added that about 100,000 Greek reservists "are waiting to strike when the Germans reach their area."

French Call In All Officers

London, Sept. 12 (AP)—The Paris radio said today that all French reserve officers and non-commissioned officers in liberated France had been ordered to report immediately to military authorities, presumably as part of the general program for mobilization of the nation's manpower.

Surrender Of 18,000 Nazis Is Reported

New York, Sept. 12—The French radio at Lyon said today that a German general and 18,00 men had surrendered to units of the French Forces of the Interior at Chateauneuf-sur-Cher, in central France, southwest of Bourges, the capital of the Cher department.

The broadcast, reported by the Federal Communications Commission, added that the FFI commander "immediately got in touch with the nearest American authorities."

The name of the German general was not given.

BAT... SHIPS RIP

PALAU DEFENSES IN MIGHTY BLOW

WORDEN

Attack Follows Pattern of Raids Against Guam Before Invasion.

NEAR PHILIPPINES

U. S. Thrust Comes 24 Hours After Heavy Bombing of Mindanao.

U. S. PACIFIC FLEET HEADQUARTERS, Pearl Harbor, Sept. 12.—(AP) Mighty battleships of the Pacific fleet, such as pulverized the defenses of Guam in the last few days before invasion yesterday joined in the daily blasting of Palau, Japanese base 600 miles east of the Philippines.

SEP 13 1944

Adm. Chester W. Nimitz announced today that the big battle wagons had added their heavy guns to the weight of the attack. Previously, on Sept. 6, cruisers and destroyers had shelled the islands.

Follows Mindanao Attack

NIGHT

The announcement came less than 24 hours after Nimitz reported that the Third fleet, under Adm. William F. Halsey, had struck its first blow against the enemy — a devastating attack on Mindanao, in the southern Philippines.

Reference to battleships in today's report recalled that three days before the invasion of Guam Nimitz first announced that the huge combat vessels were shelling that island in the southern Marianas. Carrier planes bombed Guam for 16 straight days prior to invasion and warships shelled it for ten days. Five days before the assault forces hit the beaches, the battle wagons began shelling the island.

The big ships went into action against Palau yesterday (West Longitude Time) as part of a new series of aerial and surface attacks. A two day lull for Palau on Sept. 7 and 8 was followed by a new three-day strike, the first of which occurred Saturday (West Longitude Time), and was announced yesterday.

Today's release by Adm. Chester W. Nimitz' headquarters said that carrier aircraft continued sorties on Saturday and Sunday, dropping 120 tons of bombs at Babelthuap on North Anguar island and at South Peleliu island.

More than 150 rockets were fired by the planes in the same attacks.

Coastal Defenses Hit

The shelling began the second day with battleships and previously mentioned cruisers in the operation. Targets of the bombers and the ships included buildings, gun emplacements and coastal defenses.

Aircraft found a small cargo ship near the islands on Sunday and sank it and damaged another.

The Navy did not specify but it is entirely possible that the same carrier planes involved in the new series of raids were used in the hard blow against Mindanao in which the Japanese lost or had damaged 89 surface ships and 68 aircraft. The Palau islands are only 592 miles from Mindanao and both targets would be in range of the bombers if the carriers did not move.

The Navy release also detailed a single plane raid on Iwo Jima, a rocket attack on Pagan, a 72-ton bomb raid by army planes on Truk, Marine neutralization strikes against Jaluit, Maloelap and Milk islands on Sunday.

In the Truk raid Seventh Air Force planes met five or six enemy interceptors, destroying one and damaged one. Three American planes were damaged.

The daring assault on Mindanao, made by carrier aircraft, was the first seaborne blow of the war on the Philippines. It carried the action front for such task forces nearly 1,300 miles westward of a line drawn straight south from Guam, farthest west American base.

Japanese surface craft losses in bays at either end of Mindanao and along the eastern coast probably exceeded 100, largely of small tonnage. In addition, 68 enemy planes were destroyed in the air and aground, five airfields were bombed and strafed and other installations damaged.

89 Vessels Listed

Nimitz definitely listed 89 vessels, including 32 coastal cargo boats, as definitely sunk or damaged. In addition, he referred to "many sampans" being sunk or probably sunk, which probably would raise the total to above 100.

The bulk of the shipping destruction was in Hinatuan bay, on the eastern side of Mindanao. A convoy of 32 loaded coastal ships and 20 sampans was spotted there. Carrier planes, cruisers and destroyers slashed into the massed shipping and every vessel was reported destroyed.

The remaining enemy ships were sunk or damaged in Sarangani bay and Davao gulf, at the end of the island, Cape Sarangani, on the northwest... Surigao, at the northern end.

Airfields at Del Monte, Valencia, Cagayan, Buayan and Davao were attacked. Eight airborne Japanese planes were shot down and approximately 60 destroyed on the ground.

Nimitz communique, covering actions from Friday through Sunday, also reported heavy raids on Japanese bases from the northern Kuriles to the central Pacific. An enemy convoy was bombed near Paramushiro in the Kuriles and five to seven enemy planes destroyed and a small tanker probably sunk in the Volcanos, 750 miles south of Japan.

Japs Report 2d Big Attack On Philippines

SEP 13 1944

New York, Sept. 12 (AP)—The Tokyo radio said today that about 130 carrier-based Allied planes attacked Japanese positions in the central Philippines on Sunday (Japanese time—Saturday, United States time)—the second such blow at the islands to be announced within 24 hours.

The broadcast gave no details, but declared the successive counterattacks by planes of the enemy task force require careful watching." Two planes were shot down, Tokyo added.

Today's Tokyo broadcast also reported that about 100 carrier-based planes yesterday attacked Yap Island in the western Carolines.

Romania Out Of War With Allied Powers

SEP 13 1944

Red Marshal Signs Terms Russian, American and British Envoys Drew Up

Bucharest Fighting

...gGermans

Soviets Close On Lomza, Open 'Supreme Drive' to Crack Polish Front

By The Associated Press

LONDON, Sept. 13 (Wednesday). — The Moscow radio announced today that an armistice with Romania has been concluded with Russia, Great Britain and the United States, acting on behalf of all the United Nations.

The broadcast said that American Ambassador W. Averell Harriman, British Ambassador Sir Archibald John Kerr Clark Kerr and Soviet Foreign Commissar Viacheslav M. Molotov participated in the negotiations, which ended yesterday.

The armistice was signed by Marshal Rodion Y. Malinovsky, whose army swept through Romania, on behalf of all three powers and the United Nations. General Damatcanu Striby signed for Romania.

Details of the terms were not made known immediately, but were expected to be announced later today.

Fighting Side by Side

The armistice announcement was made while Russian and Romanian troops were fighting side by side in the liberation of Transylvania, the province taken from Romania by the Germans and handed to Hungary.

Two days of negotiations preceded the signing of the agreement.

[Romania switched sides in the war a fortnight ago, declaring war on Germany and sending a peace mission to Moscow after young King Michael ousted the pro-Nazi dictator, Marshal Ion Antonescu.]

Nazis Report Big ... Red Drive ...

Opened on Prussian Border

HERLER

Russians Silent on Developments; Fall of Lomza Appears Near.

LONDON, Sept. 12—(AP) Fall of Lomza, guardian of the southern approaches to East Prussia, appeared imminent tonight as the Russians announced improvement of their positions south and southwest of that besieged Polish city, while the Germans declared fanatic Red armies had begun the supreme drive aimed at breaking through the north Polish front.

The Soviet communique, one of the shortest in months, told merely of taking some additional towns near Lomza, from which the Red army was only 2 1-2 miles distant Monday night, and told of a deeper penetration into Hungarian-held Transylvania in cooperation with the Romanian army. It was silent concerning such a great northern offensive as the Germans described.

Russians Silent

If such a new all-out push actually was in progress, Russian silence would not be unusual, Moscow usually delaying such announcements until it has solid and general gains to publish.

The German DNB agency said violent Russian attacks were launched east of Warsaw and northeast of Russian-captured Ostroleka in the direction of the German frontier, apparently meaning East Prussia, which the Russians announced early Tuesday had been penetrated by Red army patrols.

Other German broadcasts told of heavy fighting west of Lomza, strategic road junction guarding the southern approaches to East Prussia 20 miles away.

The Russians Monday announced capture of positions within 2 1-2 miles of Lomza, but tonight said only, "south and southwest of Lomza our troops fought engagements with the enemy in which they improved their positions and captured several populated places."

Another Red Army has been drawn up in a semicircle around Warsaw for 44 days. A Polish underground communique distributed in London said General Bor's Polish forces and the Germans were engaged in hard street fighting for every house in the center of Warsaw and that the Poles had received arms dropped by some British and Allied planes from Italy Sunday night.

Rainy Period Ends

Moscow dispatches said there were indications of resumed Soviet activity northeast and north of Warsaw which should develop into a principal battlefield shortly. Better weather, after a rainy, foggy period, enhanced the Red army's prospects and brought the Red air force out in strength to support the offensive.

The Germans said another Soviet offensive was in progress in the Polish foothills of the Carpathians towards the Czechoslovak frontier. The Germans in that area admitted Monday the loss of Krosno and said the Russians had achieved a small breach south of Sanok, with "overwhelming superiority."

A Romanian communique said Romanian and Russian troops fighting side by side reached within 30 miles of the Hungarian border beyond Timisoara. This strategically-situated city is about 30 miles from the junctures of the Romanian - Yugoslav - Hungarian borders and is on the railroad from Turnu - Severin to Budapest, 150 miles northwest.

The Russian war bulletin did not mention this development, but said Russian and Romanian troops had taken 150 towns in combined operations, including Mercurea - Ciuc-lui, 20 miles inside the Hungarian-Romanian border which Hitler established in 1940, and 19 to 20 miles beyond last reported Russian positions in Transylvania.

The Russians also announced the capture of Deva, 46 miles southwest of Alba Julia and 85 miles from the pre-war Hungarian border; Biaj, 13 miles northeast of Alba Julia, and Aiud, 18 miles north.

Bulgar Troops Battle

A Bulgarian communique said there was fighting between Bulgar troops withdrawing from Greece and German troops who still were stationed there. The Bulgars claimed they were fighting in full agreement with Yugoslav partisan Marshal Tito and in collaboration with the Soviet Union, Britain and the United States.

There still was no Soviet announcement or intimation that the Red army had joined with Tito's men along the Danube iron gate region or in the Bulgarian-Yugoslav frontier area, but Moscow dispatches said the Russians probably were moving cautiously westward in a countryside where there still were numerous isolated and wandering bands of Germans.

All available reports indicated the Germans still were disengaging generally throughout the southern Balkans.

Meanwhile the Czechoslovak press bureau in London announced Slovak partisans and regular Czech forces had destroyed the only two rail bridges east of Zilina, important Slovak junction 80 miles southwest of Krakow, Poland, before Praga, Warsaw's suburb on the east bank of the Vistula. Soviet troops last were reported ten miles from Praga.

[Moscow did not confirm a German report of a fresh Soviet offensive that toppled Krosno, a highway and rail town in southern Poland, seventeen miles from Slovakia, which, at this point, is only a forty-eight-mile strip separating Poland from north Hungary.]

Fighting in Danube Area.

In the south, the combined Russian-Romanian offensive through the Transylvania hills surged down within forty miles of the Danubian plains. Marshal Rodion Y. Malinovsky's troops captured 200 localities yesterday, most of them in the Hungarian-annexed section of Transylvania claimed by Romania.

In Romania Russian columns climbed from the Danube Valley through the 8,000-foot Transylvania Alps by way of Vulcan Pass and captured Petrosani, 124 miles from pre-war Hungary's frontier and sixty-five miles northeast of Turnu-Severin, Danube city on the Yugoslav border which was taken last Wednesday by the Red Army. Word of a Russian junction with the Yugoslav Partisans of Marshal Tito was expected hourly.

The Soviet communique said two German lieutenant-generals had fallen prisoner in Bulgaria, raising to forty-three the Nazi generals bagged since June 23.

Full-scale Soviet Offensive Against East Prussia Is Believed Shaping Up.

Moscow, Sept. 12 (A. P.).—Back in their own lines after a second patrol expedition into East Prussia within three weeks, Red Army units gave the Soviet Command "important information" today for a full-scale thrust into German territory expected to begin at any moment.

This second penetration of the enemy's own land was made across the Sesupe River, which forms the boundary between the Soviet Lithuanian Republic and the area of East Prussia northeast of Insterburg. Red Army artillery has been pounding this sector for days.

The new patrol thrust was announced in the Russian midnight communique, which said: "The scouts fired on a German detachment with sub-machine guns and killed sixteen Hitlerites. Having obtained valuable information, our men returned safely to their unit."

Reds in Outskirts of Lomza.

Meanwhile, a powerfully sustained Red Army drive plunged into the outskirts of the northern Polish rail center of Lomza, gateway city to lower East Prussia, after overrunning thirty or more settlements in one of the most stubbornly defended sectors of the eastern front.

Outflanked from the west and battered by the attacking forces closing in from the south, the Narew River stronghold twenty miles from the East Prussia border on the south appeared about to fall.

[By German radio account, the Russians also were again strongly on the move before Warsaw and toward northern Hungary. Berlin reported the opening of a long awaited concentrated assault on Warsaw's eastern suburbs. The broadcasts acknowledged Russian penetration of German lines

State Of Siege Reported

London, *Wednesday*, Sept. 13 (AP). The Moscow radio said early today that the German Ministerial Council for Defense of the Reich had proclaimed a state of siege in German frontier areas and had extended to them the universal mobilization which has been in effect in East Prussia for some weeks.

Red Army Paper Notes Slowing Of Allied Drive

Moscow, Sept. 12 (AP)—The military reviewer of the Soviet army newspaper *Red Star* said today that "it is not difficult to notice some slowing down of the offensive of the Allies."

He said the Allies' long lines of communication and the fact that all occupied territory was not yet cleared of the enemy probably were responsible for the "delay in tempo."

It is not a case of exhaustion, he said, because the Allies have not yet met reverses or suffered great losses, nor has the German line been stabilized.

Soviet General Promoted

LONDON, Sept. 12 (AP).—General Feodor I. Tolbukhin, commanding the 3d Ukrainian Army, has been promoted to marshal, the Moscow radio announced tonight. General Rodion Y. Malinovsky, of the 2d Ukrainian Army, was promoted to marshal Sunday. Together these two knocked Romania and Bulgaria out of the war.

Peter Calls For Unity To Aid Tito's Forces

London, Sept. 12 (AP)—King Peter of Yugoslavia called on all Serbs, Croats and Slovenes tonight to unite and join the National Liberation army under Marshal Tito.

In an address to Serbo-Croat prepared for a broadcast, the young King said that "with the gathering of Allied armies on the Yugoslav frontiers the day of our liberation is at last dawning," and that the time had arrived to unite in the struggle.

"My Government, under its Prime Minister, Dr. Ivan Subasic, has with my full knowledge and approval concluded substantial and advantageous agreements with this, our national army," Peter said.

105 More Nazi Planes Destroyed In Fierce Battles Over Germany

AGNEW

LONDON, Sept. 12. — (AP) The embattled Luftwaffe rose up again today for another fierce battle with almost 1,000 strongly escorted U.S. heavy bombers, striking at oil and industrial targets in the Reich for the fifth straight day, and again the American fliers inflicted a heavy toll on the Nazis' dwindling air force.

A communique late tonight announced 105 enemy planes were destroyed—79 in the air and 26 on the ground—giving the Nazis a loss of 280 planes in the last two days during which the German force has chosen to risk its carefully hoarded fighters for an all-out defense of the Fatherland.

43 U. S. Bombers Lost

The Americans also suffered losses—43 heavy bombers and 17 fighters bringing the two day cost of battle to the U. S. air force to 91 Fortresses and Liberators and 46 fighters.

Pilots said the German planes were not as numerous as yesterday, and some of the American attackers encountered none at all. But where the Germans chose to make a stand they appeared in larger formations than usual.

One fleet of bombers was set upon by 200 German fighters at one time. The American heavies, however, were accompanied by more than 700 fighters and given close protection.

One group of Mustangs led by Col. George Bickell of Nutley, N. J., shot down more than 30 FW109s for a loss of two Mustangs in a spectacular dogfight near Strasbourg. This fierce combat ranged from an altitude of 12,000 feet down to the ground in a series of deadly chases. It lasted just 15 minutes.

The targets of the U. S. bombers were oil plants at Ruhland, Bohlen, Magdeburg, Brux, Hemmingstadt and Misburg, an ordnance depot at Friedrichstadt and an airplane engine plant near Kiel. The Germans lit huge smudge pots which hid some of the oil targets under dense smoke, but headquarters said most bombing was done visually.

The bombers hitting Kieland Misburg met no enemy fighters, but the formations striking Magdeburg and Ruhland not only were harassed by German aircraft but also encountered extremely heavy flak, the communique said.

Oil Plants Hit

Before the American heavies had returned to their bases between 500 and 750 RAF Halifaxes, escorted by fighters, attacked synthetic oil plants at Scholven-Buer, Dortmund and Wanner-Eickel, and early tonight fresh formations of British heavy bombers blasted Munster—a city about 35 miles from the German frontier and of great importance to the Nazis as a garrison and railway center.

Nine British bombers were missing.

With today's raids Allied bombers have attacked all ten synthetic oil plants in the F valley, several of them more than once, and six in the last 24 hours. Germany's finished oil output has been cut 61 per cent in the last four months by the aerial assault, Supreme headquarters announced, and the shortage in Germany must now be acute.

Tonight German radios warned that other "enemy" formations were over the Reich, apparently indicating that British night-raiders were keeping the aerial blows going non-stop.

The RAF daylight attack was described as "in great weight," with excellent results.

While American and RAF Britain-based planes were blasting the Reich, 500 Italy-based heavy bombers of the U. S. 15th Air Force attacked the Wasserberg factory at Ulm where the Nazis are building their new jet-propelled planes, and an airdrome at Lechfeld where many of these planes have been seen. Other Mediterranean-based bombers struck the Allach engine factory near Vienna.

In direct support of Allied ground troops fighting their way into Germany, 150 Britain and France-based Marauders and Havocs dropped more than 200 tons of bombs on anti-tank traps and troop shelters at Scheld, 32 miles south of Aachen.

Smash Freight Yards

Other Havocs smashed freight yards at Saint Wendel, north of Saarbrucken, and another force of mediums dropped 1,000-pounders on concrete pillboxes in the loop of the Our river on the Luxembourg-German border. American Thunderbolts based in southern France pounded Germans massed in the Belfort Gap.

Pilots said German roads near the battlelines were jammed with traffic moving eastward. Marauders and Havocs swept over the vaunted Siegfried Line without encountering a single burst of flak nor any enemy fighters.

Fortress and Liberator pilots said the Germans put up the stiffest fight as the big bombers and their escorts of Thunderbolts, Mustangs and Lightning approached the Berlin area. The Nazis swept up in waves of 65 to 70.

A unit which bombed Misburg encountered no fighters, but a group sent over Magdeburg, Brux and Ruhland had to battle all the way to the targets.

The enemy hid some of the targets with some screens forcing some blind bombing, but the pilots generally said results were good. Some jet-propelled planes were seen—probably half a dozen or less.

(Continued on Page Eight)

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U. S. Bombers Smash at Reich

COWAN

70 Nazi Fighters Destroyed in Two-way Attack by 2250 American Aircraft.

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London, Sept. 12 (A. P.).—More than 1,000 heavy bombers of the British-based Eighth United States Air Force attacked half a dozen oil plants deep in central and eastern Germany today and, with their escorts, destroyed seventy more Nazi fighters, and while this attack was in progress, Supreme Headquarters announced that heavy bombings had cut German oil production by 61 per cent since May 1.

The America armadas cut into Germany while many hundreds of other planes pummeled the foe close to the western battle fronts. They destroyed forty-five planes in aerial combat and another twenty-five on the ground. Their losses were not immediately announced. At the same time another force of 500 or so heavy bombers of the Italian-based Fifteenth United States Air Force attacked the Wasserberg factory at Ulm, where the Nazis were building their new and secret jet-propelled Messerschmitt 262 planes. They also bombed an airfield at Lechfeld where many of these aircraft have been seen.

While the heavy squadrons were thus employed, American medium and dive bombers operating from both Britain and France hit into Germany, bombing in and behind the Siegfried Line in advance of Lieut.-Gen. Courtney Hodges's spearheads. The pilots reported the roads west of the line crowded with German military traffic in retreat.

DAY

Yanks Take Heavy Toll.

In three days, it was revealed, American planes alone—and only those striking from the west—have destroyed 398 German planes. Yesterday alone fighter bombers of the Ninth United States Air Force knocked out twenty-eight, including nine in combat, while 175 were destroyed by the Tighth Air Force.

In all, 203 German planes were destroyed in the west yesterday. Four more were destroyed in the Mediterranean theater and seven in Russia, making total German losses of 214 in one day.

On the other hand, forty-eight American heavy bombers and twenty-nine fighters failed to return yesterday.

Over Reich by Day.

Today's fleet of 1,000 or more British-based Liberators and Flying Fortresses were convoyed by probably 750 fighters as they raided Germany for the fifth consecutive day, concentrating on the enemy's fast diminishing oil stores.

In clear weather, the bombers struck visually at synthetic oil plants at Ruhland, northeast of Dresden; Baolen, near Leipzig; Magdeburg and at Brux on the Czech border. They likewise attacked refineries at Hemmingstedt, near Heide; and Misburg, near Hanover. And they blasted an engine plant near Kiel and an ordnance depot at Friedrichstadt, near Magdeburg.

The enemy, in desperation, lighted smudge pots around some of the refineries to conceal them in smoke palls. Some of the targets were even deeper in Germany than those attacked yesterday.

German fighters in packs of thirty - five to fifty attacked as the Americans flew near Berlin. Planes striking at Misburg and Hemmingstedt were not molested and encountered little flak. Those attacking Magdeburg saw seventy interceptors, most of which showed little appetite for a fight, however.

R. A. F. Attacks by Night.

Moscow reported that scores of Eighth Air Force bombers landed on Russian bases yesterday after bombing Chemnitz, fifty miles southeast of Leipzig.

Before dawn, Mosquitoes dropped many two-ton bombs into Berlin and R. A. F. Lancasters pounded Darmstadt in the upper Rhineland in force.

The R. A. F. lighted great fires in Darmstadt, a chemical industrial center of 100,000 population. Darmstadt is about fifteen miles south of Frankfort and eighty-five miles east of Trier, near which, it was disclosed yesterday, American troops now are battling the Nazis on German soil. An important railway feeding German forces along the Rhine passes through the city.

The Mosquitoes dropped many two-ton bombs on Berlin, where a few enemy fighters were put up in a vain attempt to drive off the attackers.

German night fighters put up strong opposition to the Darmstadt attack, said the Air Ministry, in acknowledging the loss of sixteen aircraft in all night operations—which also included extensive minelaying in enemy waters. Seven German fighters were shot down.

Five Days Of Good Weather

The remarkable run of good weather—five straight days of skies clear enough for visual bombing—was giving the United States air forces a timely opportunity to fulfill Lieut. Gen. Carl A. Spaatz's promise to destroy the remainder of the German air force.

With one Allied army fighting inside Germany and four others arrayed opposite her western borders heavy bombers, though they remain based on Britain, no longer have to run the long flak gantlet over France and the Low Countries. The fighters, light bombers and medium bombers are based on the continent a few miles behind the fighting front.

16 RAF Planes Lost

The British Air Ministry acknowledged the loss of 16 aircraft in all night operations—which also included extensive minelaying in enemy waters.

Meanwhile, a front dispatch disclosed that three Canadian fighter squadrons now are flying from mobile bases in Belgium.

Hit Nazi Defense Line

It was also revealed that British-based United States Marauders and Havoes had made a second attack on German positions in front of the American Third Army along the Moselle river in northeastern France.

Swiss Intern Three U. S. Crews

New York, Sept. 12 (AP)—The Swiss radio said tonight in a broadcast reported by the Federal Communications Commission that Swiss defense squadrons forced down three United States bombers today after they had crossed the Swiss frontier. The crews, totaling 31 men, were uninjured and were interned.

Yanks Amazed At ... Of German 'Jet' Pl...

London, Sept. 12 (AP)—Flying Fortress and Liberator crewmen and pilots mentioned tonight the speed of jet-propelled planes the Germans sent up against their great armadas over Germany today. They said the Nazis attacked fiercely and the flak was intense.

"As we closed in on the target the Jerries sent up heavy flak and as it stopped, FWs and MEs came roaring in," said Sergt. Robert R. Daly, Wheatland, Wyo. "Our Mustangs headed them off and for a few minutes the sky was full of dogfights."

"The only enemy fighter I saw in the air today was something I had never seen before—a jet-propelled plane," said Sergt. Darrel Daley, Des Moines (Iowa) tail gunner. "That thing was faster than greased lightning and the only way I could follow it was by the thick white vapor trail it left."

RED POLES BEGIN SEIZURE OF LAND

SEP 13 1944

London, Sept. 12 (A. P.).—The Moscow-sponsored Polish Committee of National Liberation is beginning the redistribution of Polish land without awaiting either the end of the war or a compromise agreement on a new Government for Poland, the Moscow radio declared last night. The broadcast reported that a Lublin decree approved by the Polish National Council provided for the expropriation of land, without payment, from "Germans, Polish traitors and landlords owning more than 120 acres of planted land."

The land is to be redistributed to poor peasants and farm laborers and each is to receive ten acres if sufficient land is available, Moscow said. The new owners are to pay the value of one year's average harvest, and the payments are to be spread over periods of ten or twenty years, and are to be installed on the land by October 20, the broadcast said.

Churchill Government Sticking Until Victory

London, Sept. 12 (AP) — Home Secretary Herbert Morrison said today the Churchill Government intends to remain in power until the defeat of both Germany and Japan.

Morrison told a Dominion labor conference "there is no basic distinction between the war with Germany and the war with Japan. And we cannot break up the Government until victory is achieved."

"Whether the national Government is to be continued after that is a matter for debate and being debated," he said, "and due course it will be settled."

After the defeat of Germany, Morrison said, "the war in the Far East will be prosecuted with vigor, energy and determination."

Help Shortage to Keep British Newspapers Slim

Publishers Expect Problem to Remain for a Year

LONDON, Sept. 12 (AP).—British newspapers are expected to remain slim for months after the European war ends because of manpower shortages and despite any increased supplies of paper which may become available, Bernard Alton, secretary of the Newspaper Proprietors' Association, said today.

"Obviously as soon as it can absorb it," Alton said, "Britain is going to get all the newsprint it can. But even if the full pre-war supply were available, it is doubtful if newspapers could consume it for months or perhaps a year or so because of staff shortages."

Most London "big" papers now publish four pages on weekdays and only eight or ten pages in Sunday editions. The whole British press manages on about 200,000 tons of paper a year, compared with around 1,320,000 tons annually before the war.

Norway, Finland and Sweden furnished about three-fourths of Britain's newsprint before the war, the remaining tonnage coming from Canada, which is the major supply source for American newspapers.

Swiss See Peace in 8 Weeks

Report Nazi Industrialists Have Warned Hitler of Collapse

LONDON, Sept. 12 (AP).—The Swiss "Journal de Geneve" said today that German industrialists have warned Hitler through the general staff that the army will be unable to continue fighting more than eight weeks longer.

Quoting reports from inside Germany, the newspaper said Field Marshal Walther von Model, Nazi commander of the western front, and Colonel General Heinz Guderian, chief of staff, in delivering the industrialists' estimate, told Hitler the worst must be feared.

The paper added that the Rhine-

...id population, and especially ...uth German Catholics, are ...onging for the arrival of the Allies."

Leading Nazi Pilot Killed

LONDON, Sept. 12 (AP).—The Berlin radio announced today that Commodore Count Clemens von Schoenborn, one of Germany's most successful fighter pilots, has been killed in action.

Auditing Of Lend-Lease Books When Reich Falls Is Demanded

SEP 13 1944

SINGLE

London, Sept. 12 (AP)—A demand for auditing of lend-lease accounts immediately after victory in Europe was voiced today by Representatives Karl E. Mundt (R., S. D.) and James P. Richards (D., S. C.), who are here on an inquiry for the House Foreign Affairs Committee

"We should take stock then," said Richards.

"We should add up the columns," agreed Mundt.

"With a complete breakdown of lend-lease costs and contributions, those of direct lend-lease and lend-lease in reverse," added Richards.

Both suggested in an interview that the study should be carried out by Congress, presumably a joint inquiry by the Foreign Affairs Committees of the House and Senate which handled the original bill.

They maintained post-European war lend-lease should be held to direct military articles "on a basis of actual needs."

DAY

Hardware And Hospitality

Mundt said he had seen in hardware stores of small English towns much better displays of goods such as hammers, pliers and jackknives than in many American communities.

He expressed belief that there should be a definite date for closing lend-lease and for settling "once and for all anything we may get, such as bases or rights to airways, in order to prevent interminable delays."

Both representatives said they were impressed by British hospitality and that the close cooperation of wartime should continue in the days of peace.

Impressed By Statue

"Everywhere we have been," said Richards, "there is evidence of great friendship for America, and the hospitality of the people couldn't be excelled.

"We were impressed by the statue of George Washington in Trafalgar Square," said Mundt. "It would seem that people who would erect a monument to the founder of independence in America would be one with whom we could work out permanent, friendly and mutually profitable relations in the post-war era."

Five more Representatives in Congress arrived from the United States, bringing the total here to ten.

The five new arrivals were Edith Nourse Rogers (R., Mass.), Harris Ellsworth (R., Ore.), John Phillips (R., Cal.), W. R. Page (D., Tex.), and O. C. Fisher (D., Tex.)

Already in England in addition to Richards and Mundt were Brooks Hays (D., Ark.), Frances P. Bolton (R., Ohio), and Walter H. Judd (R., Minn.).

British Towns Shelled In Dover Straits Area

Folkstone, England, Sept. 12 (AP). Towns in the Dover Straits area underwent a six-hour intermittent bombardment from German guns in France tonight.

The mutter of artillery in the ground fighting could be heard between the salvos of the cross-Channel shells, and there were loud explosions which listeners took to be German demolitions.

Infant King Of Bulgaria Flees To Syria, Budapest Radio Says

WEEKLY

Council of Regents had

London, Wednesday, Sept. 13 (AP). The Budapest radio—in what may have been an Axis-inspired broadcast seeking information—said early today that the infant King Simeon of Bulgaria and the Queen mother has fled to Syria.

There has been no word of the King's whereabouts since the crisis developed in that little Balkan country and its government asked the Allies for peace terms and declared war on Germany.

The credulity of the Budapest radio announcement was suspect in that it credited the source to "Ankara reports."

Bulgars Clean House

Repentant Bulgaria's new pro-Allied Government was energetically cleaning house today as Sofia prepared to welcome the Red army—last reported only 25 miles from the capital.

A Moscow radio broadcast reported by the Soviet monitor quoted Premier Kimon Georgiev as announcing in Sofia that in 48 hours the Council of Regents had been abolished and all members of former governments in power since 1941 had been jailed.

A majority of the members of Parliament were reported arrested. Many newspapers have been suppressed, 15 diplomats have been recalled from foreign posts and "a purge of state administrative apparatus" has been launched, it was added.

Chauffeurs Needed

The Sofia radio's home service, heard by the Ministry of Information, carried appeals of labor unions and the "provisional central administration" to chauffeurs to place themselves and their cars and trucks at the disposal of the new Government.

There were also appeals to "comrades of the postal and telegraph offices" to form committees to take over all archives and seize control of posts and telegraphs from the old administration.

Free Press Hailed

A newly formed committee of journalists announced a democratic press was to be established, with "disruptive elements to be removed and punished," and "liaison with our colleagues of the Soviet press to be established."

The Ankara radio said Sofia was decorated with red flags and reported "civilians and Communists who have come down from the mountains are all armed" and singing Communist songs.

LIGHTS TURNED UP IN MANCHESTER

Britons Stroll And Sing After Five Years Of Darkness

Manchester, England, Sept. 12 (AP)—The lights came on in this industrial center of 800,000 population tonight after five years of darkness—the first big city in Britain to have its blackout lifted.

The switch was turned at 9 P. M. Pubs emptied. Some people just stood and gazed down the main thoroughfares, smiling. Others strolled along waving to passers-by. It was the first time they could see more than a few feet at night.

Someone started singing "When the Lights Go On Again," and the crowds joined in.

"Just Like Technicolor"

"It's just like technicolor," excitedly cried a young girl. It was the first time she really had seen street lights to appreciate them. She was too young to have been out much after dark when the lights were last on.

Two American military policemen, in their white hats and gaiters, looked at one another and almost simultaneously said. "We don't need this fancy dress anymore."

George Dunn, the only full-time lamplighter left in the city, switched on the lights.

The sudden light was a surprise to many of the people, crowds coming out of motion-picture houses just gaped, some ran from lamppost to lamppost—even kissing them.

St. Peter's Square Bright

St. Peter's Square, where five lights are concentrated, was the brightest spot in town.

When Constable George Cherington came on duty at 9 P. M. he stood right in the middle of the square.

His flashlight was still hung on his belt.

As Lamplighter Dunn walked by, Cherington said:

"Hello. Nice to see you again."

It was the first time they had met since the lights went out September 3, 1939.

Contact Of Trott, Allies Reported

Stockholm, Sept. 12 (AP)—Adam von Trott zu Solz, one of seven Germans who, Berlin announced yesterday, have been condemned to death for complicity in the July 20 plot to kill Adolf Hitler, was reported today to have visited Stockholm in June to inform the Allies about the anti-Nazi underground movement in Germany and obtain their reaction.

An informant who can be regarded as trustworthy said he saw Trott here twice, talking with him once for two hours and on another occasion for six hours concerning conditions in Germany.

No Contact With Russia

Trott saw a number of Allied representatives, but made no contact with the Russians, the informant declared.

The Berlin radio asserted yesterday that Trott, a former secretary in the German Foreign Office, had used business trips to Stockholm to "contact enemy powers."

The informant said he thought perhaps the impressions which Trott obtained here might have resulted in an "overhasty move" on the part of the anti-Hitler plotters.

He added that organized opposition to the Nazis had been hard hit by the purge which followed, but said there "still are centers of opposition which may be important when collapse and occupation comes."

While here, Trott was said to have expressed the view that the opposition movement in Germany should have some assurances that the Germans would be granted "minimum possibilities of living after the war."

"The formula of unconditional surrender, Trott said, is sterile and in its effect harmful on the opposition movement," the informant declared.

Swiss Eliminate Blackout

Bern, Switzerland, Sept. 12 (AP)—Switzerland tonight eliminated its blackout in a move to protect frontier areas which several times recently have been mistakenly attacked by belligerent planes.

YANKS PENETRATE GOTHIC OUTPOSTS

Fifth Army Patrols Smash Into Defenses North of Florence

ROME, Sept. 12. — (AP) U. S. Fifth army patrols have pushed into several outposts of the Gothic Line north of Florence against only moderate opposition, raising a question as to whether the Germans plan a death stand in its fortifications after all.

But on the Adriatic sector of the Italian battle front the British Eighth army still was stalled south of Rimini by fierce enemy resistance.

Allied headquarters announced today that American patrols reached Barberino in the northern Apennines 16 miles north of Florence, and Scarperia, five miles east of Barberino. These advanced elements encountered only perfunctory rearguard actions as they pushed into the mountains.

It still is too early to estimate the full significance of the German withdrawal in front of the Fifth army, but Field Marshal Gen. Albert Kesseleing is confronted with two possible courses of action.

In one he can stake his entire remaining armies in defense of the Gothic Line, which stretches 125 miles across the peninsula and is based on the towering Apennines towering to 6,000 feet with easily defended passes, gambling on the hope of getting enough food and ammunition to his troops along supply lines already virtually destroyed by Allied planes.

The alternative is to sacrifice substantial rearguards in delaying actions and disengagement efforts while getting the main forces back across the Po river and then sprinting for the Reich. Such a flight certainly would be costly.

The fierce stand near Rimini, which has held the British to only minor gains for a week, while other German forces are withdrawing north of Florence toward Bologna, 35 miles away, supports the belief that Kesselring may be unwilling to commit his whole army to a battle in the Gothic Line when a British breakthrough at Rimini would permit Eighth army armor to flood into the Po valley and envelop the whole line from the rear.

In fighting on other sectors of the front American units fanned out on both sides of Pistoia while large units streamed across newly established bridgeheads over the Serchio river between Lucca and the sea.

Allied war planes hammered at enemy bridges, rail communications, gun positions, supply dumps and other battle objectives in Northern Italy and on both sides of the peninsula Allied warships were busy. British vessels fired 300 rounds into the Rimini area and American and British light craft attacked a small convoy in the gulf of Genoa, sinking one or two barges and a light ship.

Allies Jam Against Gothic Line

Rome, Sept. 12 (AP)—The American Fifth and British Eighth Armies jammed against the main Gothic Line positions across Italy today "in many places along the entire front" after two to three mile advances through high mountain positions in the sector above Florence, headquarters announced.

Heavy fighting continued on the Adriatic where Poles, British and Canadians have been slugging within sight of Rimini for a week or more.

Passes Easily Defended

The Gothic Line, the strongest and last German position south of the Po Valley, stretches 125 miles across the peninsula and is based on towering Apennine Mountains which rise to 6,000 feet and canalize north-south traffic through narrow, easily defended passes.

Near the Adriatic in the Rimini sector, however, the mountains thin out and the terrain is simpler. A breakthrough here would put the Allies onto the level Emelian and Lombard plains to the Po, affording opportunities to cut German communications and entrap German troops in the main Gothic Line positions.

Gun Positions Bombed

As General Sir Harold Alexander's troops moved forward, medium and light bombers attacked rail and road bridges, gun positions and other battle objectives in northern Italy. Supply dumps and command posts were struck. Foul weather grounded heavy bombers.

The headquarters communique said the chief advances were "into the high ground north of the upper siege" north of Florence.

The Fifth Army spearhead was within 35 miles of Bologna in the Po Valley. Other troops of Lieut. Gen. Mark W. Clark's command cleared out the provincial capital of Pistoia and Prato and advanced northeast.

The Germans said the "detaching movements to the Apennine (Gothic) Line were concluded according to plan," indicating that a decisive battle for north Italy was at hand.

Reach Barberino

No strong enemy resistance was encountered in the overnight advances. Headquarters said patrols reached Barberino, in the northern Apennines 16 miles north of Florence, and Scaparia, five miles east of Barberino.

German and Allied losses in men and material mounted steadily in the day and night battle before Rimini. The Eighth Army made minor gains despite sharp German counterattacks.

The withdrawal of the main German forces north of Florence toward Bologna supported the belief that Field Marshal General Albert Kesselring may be unwilling to risk committing his whole army to a battle in the Gothic Line.

Patrols Fan Out

American patrols fanned out on all sides of Pistoia while large units streamed across new bridgeheads over the Serchio river between Lucca and the sea. Near the west coast, the Germans demolished bridges before withdrawing and covered the retreat with small-arms fire. Indians bridged the Sieve river near Vicchio, 15 miles northeast of Florence.

Allied warships were busy on both sides of the peninsula. British ships fired 300 rounds into the Rimini area, silencing a battery. American and British light craft attacked a small convoy in the Gulf of Genoa and sank one or two barges and a light ship.

8 Provinces Turned Back To Italian Rule

Rome, Sept. 12 (AP)—The Allied Control Commission announced that the province of Rome, including the Eternal City, and the provinces of Frosinone and Littoria would be handed over to the Italian Government August 15 and that five other provinces already have been transferred to the Italians.

Those already handed over were Foggia, Campobasso, Benevento, Avellino and all of Naples except the commune of Naples, where the big port remains a military zone because of its importance in supplying the Allies.

Photo Reconnaissance Group Chief Decorated

Rome, Sept. 12 (AP)—The Legion of Merit was conferred today on Col. Karl L. Polifka, of Watsonville, Cal., ace reconnaissance pilot and commander of the United States Army Air Force photo reconnaissance wing in Italy.

The award was for outstanding work, particularly in the development of mobile aerial photo processing laboratories to accompany amphibious assault forces.

Gandhi-Jinnah Talks Continue

BOMBAY, Sept. 12 (AP).—Mohandas K. Gandhi and Mohamed Ali Jinnah, leader of India's Moslems, concluded their conversations today with announcement that they would discuss again tomorrow a formula for dividing India so that Moslems and Hindus could unite in a demand for self-government.

JAPS DRIVEN BACK IN LOWER BURMA

SOUTHEAST ASIA COMMAND HEADQUARTERS, KANDY, Ceylon, Sept. 12—(AP) Japanese troops have been driven from strategic ridge positions in the Mayu range southwest of Buthedaung in lower Burma four days of hard fighting by a Gurkha regiment, Headquarters announced today.

Counter-attacks by the Japanese were beaten off by the Gurkhas who were aided by fighters and fighter bombers recently moved into Arakan area.

As the ground war was stepped up in lower Burma, Headquarters announced that rocket-firing R.A.F. Beaufighters, after a 23-hour battle, had scattered a 15-ship Japanese convoy which was crossing the Andaman sea south of Rangoon apparently Burma-bound.

The Beaufighters made 21 separate attacks on the convoy, which was first sighted Sept. 9, the announcement said, and achieved "the greatest single air and sea victory in this theater."

None of the R.A.F. planes was lost.

Headquarters said recent Allied air attacks on the Thailand-Burma railroad apparently had forced the Japanese to use the semi-exposed Andaman sea route in an effort to reinforce troops in Burma, where the British opened a new offensive last week.

The British drive in the Buthedaung area apparently is aimed at the port of Akyab, 60 miles to the south on the bay of Bengal.

To the north of Buthedaung other Allied troops continued to drive down the Tiddim road and have occupied the village of Mualkwai, Headquarters said.

Japs' Burma-Bound Convoy Hammered

Southeast Asia Command Headquarters, Kandy, Ceylon, Sept. 12 (AP)—Pouncing on a convoy of escorted Japanese merchant ships apparently Burma-bound across the Andaman Sea, rocket-firing British Beaufighters scattered the ships over hundreds of square miles of ocean in a 23-hour fight, Allied headquarters announced today.

The Beaufighters made 21 separate attacks after first sighting the convoy on September 9, the announcement said, and achieved "the greatest single air and sea victory in this theater."

"The total force of the enemy was believed to have been at least 15 strong, thus representing the strongest enemy sea force yet subjected to air attack in this area," it added.

No Planes Lost

None of the Beaufighters was lost in the attack, which raged off the Tenasserim coast far south of Rangoon and at extreme range for the attacking planes.

The convoy, headquarters said, apparently was sent out in a desperate attempt to reinforce Burma through the semi-exposed Andaman Sea route leading to Rangoon, whose renewed use reflects the success of the recent Allied long-range air attacks on the Thailand-Burma railway.

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Gurkhas Drive Japs From Ridge In Burma

Southeast Asia Command Headquarters, Kandy, Ceylon, Sept. 12 (AP)—After four days of hard fighting, a Gurkha regiment has driven the Japanese from strategic ridge positions in the Mayu range southwest of Buthidaung, in lower Burma, and has repulsed all enemy attempts to regain the lost ground, headquarters announced today.

Buthidaung is about 60 miles north of the port of Akyab, on the Bay of Bengal, which would be a logical objective of the newly launched British drive in this long-dormant sector of the Burma front.

Allies Occupy Village

The Gurkha assault was strongly supported by fighters and fighter-bombers only recently arrived in the Arakan area. Other Indian regiments helped consolidate the freshly won positions.

To the north, Allied troops pursuing the retreating Japanese down the Tiddim road occupied the village of Mualkawi unopposed after a preliminary shelling.

In central Burma, United States Liberators carried out a daylight attack on the important Maymo railway center, setting fire to rolling stock and touching off a large explosion.

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JAPS CAPTURE WENCHOW PORT

MOSSA

Important Chekiang Province Sea Town Is Taken

Chungking, Sept. 12 (AP)—The Japanese in their offensive-defensive drive to guard the China coast against expected American landings, have captured the important Chekiang provincial seaport of Wenchow and now hold about two-thirds of the province, the Chinese acknowledged tonight.

Wenchow, 126 miles south of Shanghai, fell to the enemy on September 7, a Chinese communique said, adding that fighting still is in progress in the suburbs.

Japs Press On Kweilin

In the interior of China the Japanese continued to press southwestward toward the defensive center of Kweilin in Kwangsi province and westward toward Paoching in Hunan province. The Chinese said that some of the seven Japanese columns aiming at Paoching had reached points 12 miles from the city, which is 63 miles west of Japanese-conquered Hengyang.

The Chinese command placed the Japanese drive on Kweilin as still outside Kwangsi province 18 miles northeast of Chuanhsien, but the United States 14th Air Force announced bombing the latter city, 67 miles from Kweilin, and reported several attacks on Japanese positions in the vicinity along the Hunan-Kwangsi railway.

Landing Barges Hit

American and Chinese planes also struck Japanese positions in Kwangtung province north of Canton and bombed landing barges in the Wenchow area, where many Japanese were reported killed.

The Chinese said Chinese planes on September 8 sank two "medium-sized enemy warships" off Chekiang province and probably damaged two others.

Japanese Capture Key China Port

Chungking, Sept. 12 (AP)—The Chinese high command acknowledged tonight that the important port of Wenchow, in Chekiang province 225 miles south of Shanghai, was captured by the Japanese September 7, after reporting yesterday that enemy nits had entered the port.

Meanwhile, Gen. Joseph W. Stilwell's headquarters announced that United States 14th Air Force warplanes had attacked Japanese positions in the vicinity of Chuanhsien for the second day in a row, suggesting that enemy units had crossed the Kwangsi border from Hunan in force.

Seven Miles From Border

Chuanhsien is seven miles inside Kwangsi, on the Hunan-Kwangsi railroad, and 67 miles from Kweilin, center of the South China defense system.

Planes of Maj. Gen. Claire L. Chenault's command also struck Japanese positions north of Canton, shot up enemy trucks on the Japanese-held section of the Burma Road in Yunnan province and attacked landing barges in the Wenchow area, killing many Japanese troops, it was announced.

NIGHT

202-TON RAID HITS JAP-HELD CELEBES

MCDANIEL

Installations On Halmahera Also Are Bombed

Southwest Pacific Headquarters, Wednesday, Sept. 13 (AP)—Dutch Celebes was hit Sunday with a record 202-ton bombing raid and Halmahera's airdromes and supply dumps were attacked in another of the steady attacks which are easing the way for a return to the Philippines.

Gen. Douglas MacArthur's communique also disclosed that Far Eastern Air Force planes had struck elsewhere from Palau, east of the Philippines, deep into the Moluccas. They sank one medium-sized freighter, forced another ashore and destroyed or damaged four other enemy vessels.

Dutch Celebes is a big island west of New Guinea and south of Mindanao, southern Philippines, and like Halmahera has been a bastion of Japan in the Dutch East Indies-Philippines area. Heavy bombers raided the island in the Manado area, cratering airdrome runways and setting fire to barracks.

NIGHT

No Interception

Water-front installations were hard hit, too. There was no interception. Ack-ack was evident only over Manado town.

Night patrols raiding shore installations there kindled fires and sank a 2,000-ton freighter. Another ship, of 4,000 tons, was forced to the beach by a direct hit.

Three airdromes on Halmahera were hit, further contributing to the helplessness of the Japanese on the island. Halmahera stands between MacArthur's forces in the New Guinea area and the Philippines.

Ceram, south of Celebes, was hit with 126 tons of bombs during a heavy attack on airdromes, oil installations and coastal defenses. Heavy explosions and large fuel fires were seen. Three parked aircraft were destroyed.

Here again, there was no interception, but anti-aircraft fire cost three Allied planes.

Night patrols sank or damaged a 3,000-ton vessel, two small freighters and one large barge.

Night-patrol planes also attacked a Palau airdrome.

A single enemy plane, coming in at night, dropped a few small bombs harmlessly near Sansapor, MacArthur's advanced Dutch New Guinea base, the communique reported.

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Pearl Harbor Tip Denied

Canberra, Australia, Sept. 12 (AP). Prime Minister John Curtin today flatly denied that the Australian Government knew a Japanese fleet was sailing toward Pearl Harbor before the December 7, 1941, attack.

Commenting on a statement in the United States Congress that Australians had spotted the fleet and warned Washington, Curtin said, "this is pure invention. Our cables had no data regarding the Japanese fleet."

(Representative Harness, Indiana Republican, told the House yesterday that "there appears to be an abundance of evidence" such information was relayed to Washington by Australia 72 hours before Pearl Harbor was bombed.)

Australia Welcomes Americans As Citizens

Canberra, Sept. 12 (AP)—Senator John Silver Collings, Australian Minister for the Interior, today announced all restrictive formalities would be waived to welcome American servicemen already here who wish to make permanent homes Down Under.

Collings said many inquiries had been received from American servicemen about possibilities of settling on Australian land.

Legion Of Merit Given To Brig. Gen. Campbell

An Advanced Pacific Base, Aug. 30 (AP — Delayed) — Marine Brigadier General Harold D. Campbell was awarded the Legion of Merit today by Marine Major General James T. Moore for outstanding work as an aviation officer on the staff of Lord Louis Mountbatten, British chief of combined operations in southeast Asia.

Brigadier General Campbell, then a colonel, served on Lord Mountbatten's staff from June 16, 1942, to April 25, 1943. During that time the now famous Dieppe raid was planned and executed.

French Cable Service Opened

Buenos Aires, Sept. 12 (AP)—Direct cable service between Argentina and Paris was resumed today, the Western Telegraph Company announced. It was the first wire communication established with France since the country was overrun by the Germans in 1940.

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ALLIED LEADERS PLOT JAP DEFEAT

CORNELL

FDR, Churchill Get Down to 'Real Business' at Quebec Parley.

QUEBEC, Sept. 12 — (AP) President Roosevelt and Prime Minis-

ter Churchill, in conference with the highest military experts of their nations, got down today to the "real business" on the Quebec war council—plotting the utter destruction of Japan's dwindling power.

NIGHT

For the second successive day all possible official stress was laid on the idea that the deliberations here are predominantly military and directed chiefly at crushing Japan.

But Mr. Roosevelt's map room in the governor-general's residence mirrored the march of Allied armies everywhere and was not confined to the Pacific theater.

Leaders Talk Privately

The President and Prime Minister talked privately during the morning. They posed for pictures and Churchill watched Mrs. Roosevelt put Fala, the White House Scottie, through some typical dog tricks. Then they called in their Army, Navy and Air commanders for an afternoon session with maps and papers behind the thick, stone walls of Quebec's old citadel. Afterward the chiefs of staff returned to their Chateau Frontenac headquarters to prepare specific recommendations for action.

The strategy of the central Pacific apparently was perfected long ago. Evidence that it is in operation may be seen in the increased tempo of softening-up acrial assaults on the Philippines.

With Formosa and the eastern bulge of China perhaps the next objectives, there was reason to suspect that the conference here was devoted largely to working out arrangements for two things:

Closing the gap between Allied forces in the Netherlands East Indies and those in Ceylon, India and Burma.

Stepping up British participation in the Asiatic fighting, in fulfillment of commitments Churchill has made publicly, once Germany is hammered to her knees.

The presence here of Lord Leathers, British war transport minister, gave support to the possibility that consideration was being given to the problem of massing sufficient British shipping for ultimate transfer of large segments of Britain's fighting forces to the Far East.

But secrecy prevailed on the detiled subjects.

Presidential Secretary Stephen Early told reporters that thus far the discussions have been of a "preliminary sort." But at this afternoon's meeting, he said, they shifted into "the real business of the conference." Mr. Roosevelt, Early reported, was pleased that the press had emphasized the military complexion of the talks and the Pacific war angles.

Meets Chiefs of Staff

Early said today's schedule — a private talk in the morning and a meeting with the chiefs of staff in the afternoon—probably would prevail for the remainder of the conference.

A reporter started to ask: "would it be accurate to imply that, meeting alone, they are talking of some of the broader political aspects?"

"You are using a word I don't understand," Early interrupted, smiling.

"I don't mean Mr. Dewey (the Republican presidential nominee)", the questioner went on. "I mean the broader international political aspects."

"I think," the President Secretary said, "you had better say military."

Answering questions, Early said he did not know whether Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek of China had been invited to the conference but that:

"You can be certain the business of the conference will be given China in the fullest possible manner."

"He indicated that Australia and other United Nations would be advised of the decisions made here, explaining that had been the practice in the past."

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STAFFS CALLED BY ROOSEVELT AND CHURCHILL

BEALE

Military Experts Are Heard at Quebec Conference on Pacific War Plans.

PRIME MINISTER CELEBRATES

It's 36th Wedding Anniversary and He Greets Wife With Bouquet of Roses.

Quebec, Sept. 12 (A. P.).—President Roosevelt and Prime Minister Churchill conferred today, summoned their military staffs for an afternoon session and again officially emphasized that their meeting was primarily military and concerned with the Pacific war against Japan.

Stephen Early, Mr. Roosevelt's press secretary, and Robert Cruikshank of the British Information Services, brought to a pre-noon press conference word of the day's schedule. Mr. Early opened his remarks by saying that the President "is most pleased with the press of yesterday, on the basis of the papers he has seen and a resume from Washington, that have emphasized the military sense of the conference and the Pacific theater."

This afternoon's session with the military commanders, he added, "was getting down to the real business of the conference."

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At the same time Mr. Early and Mr. Cruikshank both stressed the informality of the personal talks between the President and the Prime Minister, and how each was available to the other at any time.

Churchill Anniversary.

"Would it be accurate to imply that, meeting alone, they are talking over some of the broader political aspects. . . . ?" A reporter started to ask.

"You are using a word I don't understand," Mr. Early grinned.

"I don't mean Mr. Dewey," the reporter continued. " I mean the broader international political aspects."

"I'd think you'd better say military," Mr. Early replied after a pause.

Mr. Cruikshank switched the news away from urgent war problems by saying that today was the thirty-sixth wedding anniversary of the Prime Minister and Mrs. Churchill. "He brought her a large bouquet of magnificent Quebec roses this morning," Mr. Cruikshank said. "It is interesting to recall that thirty-six years ago when they were married Mr. Churchill first attained Cabinet rank. He was President of the Board of Trade (Minister of Commerce) in 1908."

Mr. Early brought out that the President was occupying rooms on the second floor of the summer home of Canada's Governor-General in the Citadel Fortress. Mr. Churchill is on the first floor, but also has offices on the second. In a large room on the second floor, referred to by Canadians

as the Terrace Room, the two leaders meet with their military chiefs of staff.

Prime Minister W. L. MacKenzie King of Canada also has quarters on the first floor.

"The President's room on the second floor is within fifteen feet of his map room," Mr. Early told reporters. "Through the map room he has immediate telegraphic and other communication with Washington and the world.

"Nothing is set hard and fast. The President has an open, flexible schedule which permits any appointments."

"Was the Generalissimo (Chiang Kai-shek) invited to the conference?" Mr. Early was asked.

Multicolored Roses.

"I really don't know," he replied, but in response to other questions he said that China would be given the fullest possible consideration in the business of the conference. In reply to another question, he said he assumed that the same was true of Australia.

Mr. Early and Mr. Cruikshank were asked whether the invitation extended to Marshal Stalin —which the Soviet Premier declined on grounds of inability to leave direction of Russia's armies —was available for publication.

"I don't know," Mr. Early replied. "I don't know whether it was a written invitation or an oral invitation extended through representatives. I'll ask."

Mr. Cruikshank said that after the official dinner given last night by the Governor General, the Earl of Athlone, Mr. Churchill worked briefly and retired early. He was up again, early today with Mrs. Churchill's roses.

"What color were they?" a woman reporter wanted to know.

"I would say multicolored," Mr. Cruikshank replied.

Tremendous American strides in the Pacific, including last Friday's first naval-air attack on the Philippines, have made necessary an adjustment in the blueprints evolved when the President and Prime Minister met here 13 months ago.

Two Conferences In Session

Then, as now, the Pacific war dominated the military phases of the conference. And then, as now, Premier Marshal Stalin was absent.

In a sense, two conferences are in progress here. One is between Roosevelt and Churchill, who last were on a face-to-face basis at Cairo in December.

The other conference is between the top military commanders and official aides of the two powers.

Doing The Spade Work

They, it is understood, are discussing such questions as whether a powerful thrust should be made across Japan's water lifeline to the Netherlands East Indies, isolating those islands for British-Dutch reconquest, and marking the Japanese homeland and its nearer defenses for American assault.

The chiefs of staff and their advisers must do the spade work, provide the plans and show the reasons for them.

Roosevelt and Churchill will make the final decisions from the detailed plans.

Hongkong Situation

The future of Britain's former holdings at Hongkong under an independent China is said to be one of the minor matters for decision.

Stalin's message that he would be unable to attend stirred speculation over the part Russia may play in future assaults on Japan.

While Russia and Japan are at peace, a feeling prevailed that Stalin did not close the door to future participation in the Pacific. A conference spokesman said the President and the Prime Minister "thoroughly understood" the Premier's message.

Fala Does Tricks For Churchills

Quebec, Sept. 12 (A. P.).—Fala, the presidential Scottie, went through all his tricks today for Prime Minister and Mrs. Churchill.

Mrs. Roosevelt put him through his paces after a formal picture taking at the Citadel. The Scottie sat up and begged for food, rolled over on command and, when Mrs. Roosevelt bent and extended an arm, quickly jumped over it.

Nazi Radio Prediction

London, Sept. 12 (AP)—The Nazi radio predicted tonight that President Roosevelt and Prime Minister Churchill "will address a capitulation demand to the German people from Quebec" which would fail.

"It already can be said that the Allies with their demand for unconditional surrender have robbed themselves of the chances which Wilson had in 1918," said a broadcast by the Transocean News Agency.

"In the next few days the German press will be busy reminding its readers of the discrepancy between Wilson's original 14 points and the ultimate Versailles treaty.

"Berlin political circles consider that a call to surrender has as little chance today as it had at the time of the Teheran conference."

Macedonia Free, Report

New York, Sept. 12 (AP)—The greater part of Yugoslavian Macedonia has been liberated by Yugoslav Partisan troops which have been strengthened by "thousands of new fighters," said a communique from Marshal Tito's headquarters broadcast tonight by the free Yugoslav radio and recorded by the FCC.

REDS RECOGNIZE IRAQ

NEW YORK, Sept. 12 — (AP) The government of Iraq has been recognized by the Soviet Russian government, the Moscow radio said tonight.

Million Tokyo Civilians Leave, Broadcast Says

New York, Sept. 12 (AP)—Tokyo radio said tonight that Home Minister Shigeo Adachi told the Japanese Diet today that about a million of greater Tokyo's 7,000,000 population had been removed from the city under an air-raid decentralization program which was "temporarily over."

U. S. Submarine Lost With 65 On Board

Washington, Sept. 12 (AP)—The submarine Gudgeon with her crew of approximately 65 officers and men is overdue and presumed lost, the navy announced today.

Loss of the Gudgeon raises to 29 the number of American submarines lost since the war started. Of that total four were lost in non-operational missions.

No information was given by the navy on where the Gudgeon operated on her last war patrol, but presumably she was engaged in operations against the Japanese.

Skipper Decorated

Her 31-year-old skipper, Lieut. Com. Robert A. Bonin, listed as missing in action, holds a Silver Star medal for his part in the sinking of five Japanese vessels and the damaging of four others while he served aboard the submarine Grayling—reported lost in December, 1943. Bonin's wife, Mrs. Regis Barbara Bonin, and his father, Michael J. Bonin, live in Milwaukee.

The Gudgeon, a 1,475-ton craft, was built at the Mare Island (Cal.) navy yard and was commissioned in April, 1941.

The next of Navy Communique No. 542:

"1. The submarine USS Gudgeon is overdue from patrol and presumed lost.

"2. Next of kin of casualties have bee ninformed."

Fleet Tanker Losses Held Big Blow To Japs

Washington, Sept. 12 (AP)—United States commuiques reporting further inroads on Japan's naval and cargo tonnage emphasized today the dilemma into which American strategy is forcing the Tokyo Admiralty.

A navy announcement reports that the latest bag of its submersibles operating in the distant Pacific is nine more vessels, including a destroyer and destroyer escort, two small tankers and five cargo boats. This brings the total score for American submarines, Japan (not including sinkings by naval and army aircraft and surface ships) to 732 ships, 61 of them combatant.

Lack "Screen" Craft

Surveying the categories of lost Japanese ships, naval students relate it to the Pacific strategy in this manner:

There seems to be increasing reason to believe, despite Tokyo assertions, that the Japanese fleet will not come out to fight, but must be forced out.

The reason for this, they say, is twofold—loss of destroyers and cruisers needed to serve as a screen for battleships and aircraft carriers, and loss of fleet tankers.

Unable To Maneuver

Lacking both the screen and the supporting train, the Japanese would be disposed to keep their fleets within the protection of the bases. This, however, would mean that the capital ships, carriers and other elements would be fixed targets, unable to maneuver, when American naval forces with carrier-borne planes and heavy surface ship fire power close in.

In studying the possibilities of the Pacific war, naval circles speculate on the possibility that the final knockout blow might be launched at Japan from the west, rather than from the east and south.

China Base Held Possible

This idea was predicated on the possibility that with the enemy in the Philippines driven out or neutralized, the way would be open to establish a major military-naval base or bases on the coast of China from which the reduction of the Japanese home islands would be directed.

There is a belief in some quarters that Japan, with much of its industry and economics transferred to conquered Manchuria, might continue to fight there even after the home islands have fallen. Such a bitter-end resistance, however, presumably would be without the assistance of the Japanese fleet, which, even, if it survived an initial engagement with the American force, would be without an adequate base.

State Department Favors Strong England After War

WASHINGTON, Sept. 12.—(AP) The State department was revealed today as seeking the restoration of England to a strong economic position as quickly after the victory in Europe as possible.

It was also stated that other countries such as France, China and Russia must be restored to sound economic conditions as rapidly as war developments will permit.

Along this program of rebuilding, it was disclosed, the United States intends to use its own enormous economic power to bring about a worldwide "liberal and non-discriminating foreign trade policy." This policy, it was said, would include relaxation of trade barriers, especially those which have been set up by countries like England, France and others seeking to strengthen their empire economies.

Discuss Economic Policy

These main elements of postwar economic policy were discussed by Charles P. Taft, director of the Office of Wartime Economic Affairs, State department, in a midday speech at Akron, Ohio. The speech was released here and in Akron.

With Allied armies pressing toward a final European victory and with President Roosevelt in a conference with Prime Minister Churchill at Quebec, the Taft statement of policy was regarded here as of unusual importance.

It reflected several points that officials have been discussing privately for several months. One of these is that the reconstruction of Britain is regarded here not only as commercially desirable but as strategically necessary because of the physical relationship of the British Isles to Europe. These officials declare, therefore, that in its own interests the United States must back a swift and effective reconstruction of British economy with whatever financial assistance is necessary.

American officials in informal negotiations are known to have assured British leaders that this country will not use its superior economic strength at the war's end to drive Britain or any other exhausted Allied country out of world markets.

British airlines, for example, have been promised opportunity to buy long range transport planes in this country on equal terms with competing American lines in international trade. It is expected that this rule will be applied to other fields.

Breakdown Controls

On the other hand, the United States has already started breaking down British trade controls in the Middle East with the idea that after the war American sellers will be able to compete in Middle Eastern markets alongside British firms which once had exclusive rights there. The United States also plans to seek an end to certain empire preference arrangements such as the British system of communications rates which makes it cheaper to send a dispatch from one part of the empire to another than from the same originating point to a comparable destination in this country.

Another attack by the United States on British trade practices was involved in President Roosevelt's letter last week to Secretary of State Hull asking Hull to keep an eye on cartel practices and do what he could to end them in the interest of a free world trade.

Taft declared in his speech that the United States must "take the leadership in attempting to secure adherence to a liberal and non-discriminating foreign trade policy."

He then spoke of the necessity for reconstruction, physically and economically of the other United Nations and said that "if we want stable economy around the world, we have to concern ourselves with the financial position of these major trading countries beginning with England."

"It is essential for our national interest to have a strong England, strongly reconstructed, and exporting enough goods to pay for the goods she must import, including what she buys from us. England was and must continue our best customer."

Allied Troops in Belgium Using Belgian Currency

Funds Given to Eisenhower by Regime in London

WASHINGTON, Sept. 1 (AP).—Belgian currency and coin has been made available to General Dwight D. Eisenhower, Supreme Commander of Allied Expeditionary Forces, for the use of the Allied liberation forces in Belgium, the War and Treasury departments announced today.

The currency, notes of the Banque Nationale de Belgique, consists partly of currency taken to London from Belgium in 1940, and partly of currency recently

printed by the Belgium government in London.

Pre-war Belgian coins and a new series of two franc coins minted for the Belgian government by the United States also were made available to General Eisenhower by the Belgian government.

The joint announcement said the rates of exchange for Belgium, as fixed by the Belgian government in London, were 43.773 Belgian francs to the dollar and 176.625 Belgian francs to the British pound, reflecting the existing rate of $4.035 to the pound.

In previous European operations in France and Italy, special "invasion money" printed in the United States has been employed by the armed forces.

Armed Forces Set At 11,800,000

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Washington, Sept. 12 (AP)—America's armed forces now total 11,880,000 men and women, Col. Francis V. Keesling told a House Military subcommittee today.

The army has about 8,100,000 and the navy, Marine Corps and Coast Guard, 3,717,000.

The army wants to keep its strength at 7,700,000 "effectives," the selective service aide testified. The navy proposes to increase its over-all figure to 4,030,000 by next June as the Pacific war expands.

Draft inductions will average from 81,000 to 100,000 monthly, Keesling added.

Army Honors Radar Expert

WASHINGTON, Sept. 12 (AP).—Colonel Rex Van Den Corput, Supply Corps, of 210 Branch Avenue, Red Bank, N. J., has received the Legion of Merit, the War Department announced today, for his services from January, 1942, to April, 1944, in developing radar equipment for the Army.

Bradley Is Cited For Permanent Major General

Roosevelt Asks Promotion as Recognition of Service in North France Battles

WASHINGTON, Sept. 12 (AP).—President Roosevelt today nominated Lieutenant General Omar Bradley for promotion to the permanent rank of major general in recognition of his accomplishments on the battlefields of northern France.

The nomination was sent to the Senate along with a long list of other military promotions recommended by the President. General Bradley now is commanding general of the United States 12th Army Group.

His promotion was recommended by Secretary of War Henry L. Stimson who wrote to the President urging that General Bradley be advanced to the permanent grade of major general of the line "in recognition of his outstanding accomplishments on the battlefields of northern France." General Bradley commanded American ground forces at the time of the invasion.

The President also asked the Senate today to make Admiral Chester W. Nimitz's present temporary rank as a full admiral effective as of Dec. 31, 1941. The nomination would not change the war-time rank of the admiral, now commander in chief of the Pacific Fleet, but would date his commission back to the start of 1942.

The President also asked the Senate to make Admiral Royal E. Ingersoll's rank effective from July 1, 1942. Admiral Ingersoll, from La Porte, Ind., is commander in chief of the Atlantic Fleet.

In addition the President nominated these officers to be advanced to the temporary rank of lieutenant general:

Major General Thomas T. Handy, who has been chief of operations in all theaters since General Dwight D. Eisenhower went to England to take command of Allied forces; Major General Lucian K. Truscott jr., commander of the 6th Corps in southern France; Major General Daniel I. Sultan, deputy commander in the China-Burma-India theater.

These brigadier generals were nominated for advancement from brigadier general to the temporary rank of major general:

Edwin D. Patrick, Norman D. Cota, Frank D. Merrill, Eugene W. Fales, Robert W. Douglass, Joseph W. Byron, Francis B. Mallon, Gilbert X. Cheves, Cyrus R. Smith and Maurice Rose. Thirty-six colonels were nominated for promotion to brigadier general. They include Henry J. D. Meyer, Brooklyn; Franklin Babcock, born in Rochester; John S. Allard, Bronxville, N. Y., and Burton M. Yovey jr., White Plains, N. Y.

FREEDOM OF NEWS SEEN AS MEANS OF PREVENTING WARS

WASHINGTON, Sept. 12—(AP) A movement to foster world-wide freedom of news as one means of preventing future wars gained impetus here today with introduction of a Senate resolution calling for a Congressional declaration.

The resolution, by Senator Taft (R-Ohio) would place congress on record in favor of international agreements establishing freedom of exchange of news. It is similar to a resolution introduced in the House last week by Representative Fulbright (D-Ark).

Both resolutions are consonant with a proposal reported to have been worked out by the State department. The latter proposal, which may be submitted soon to the other United Nations, was spurred in part at least by new evidence from Europe of ways in which the Nazi government was able to mislead peoples by "lying propaganda and half-truths."

Would Stop Censorship

Taft's resolution stated, briefly, that absence of censorship and removal of any discrimination anywhere in the use of communication facilities would help maintain peace by nullifying effects of false propaganda and removing causes of misunderstanding among nations.

Chairman Connally (D-Tex) of the Senate Foreign Relations commitee, told reporters he intended to call committee hearings on the free press question at the first opportunity. He said he was considering offering a resolution of his own.

Chairman Bloom (D-NY) of the House Affairs committee, commenting on the Taft resolution said he agreed wholeheartedly that such agreements should be exchanged. He was unable to indicate when his committee will begin consideration of the Fulbright resolution, but expressed hope that the Senate and House could agree on the appropriate wording to achieve the objectives of the resolutions.

Taft said his resolution had the same purpose as Fulbright's, but said he "sought to spell out the objectives in more detail." He recalled to the Senate that platforms of the Republican and Democratic parties contained declarations on desirability of obtaining complete freedom of the press and radio throughout the world.

Resolution Reads

Taft's resolution reads:

"Whereas the opening of all channels of news throughout the world, the complete absence of censorship and the removal of discrimination in the use of facilities of communication will contribute to the knowledge of all peoples, nullify the effect of false propaganda and remove causes of misunderstanding among nations, thereby contributing to the prevention of war in the future;

"Be it resolved by the Senate of the United States (the House of Representatives concurring), that the President of the United States be requested to propose to all other nations that there be included in the treaties of peace, or in the treaty providing for an international organization of sovereign nations as proposed in the Connally resolution adopted by the Senate on Nov. 5, 1943, or in separate treaties, specific covenants between the United States and all nations willing to agree thereto providing that each nation shall give to all responsible press and radio representatives of the other nation the same access to information at the source, the same right to transmit without censorship such news out of the country for publication, the same access to all facilities for communication, and the same rates of charge for communication over national and international facilities as is given to any press or radio representative of the nation making the agreement or any other nation."

Favored by Senate

The Connally resolution mentioned by Taft put the Senate on record as favoring cooperation by the United States with other nations in maintaining future peace.

Fulbright's resolution read:

"Resolved by the House of Representatives (the Senate concurring) that the Congress of the United States, believing that the unhindered interchange of independent news would promote a better understanding among nations and thus help prevent future wars, expresses itself as favoring international agreements which shall guarantee worldwide the right of all accredited press and radio representatives to 1. Write, transmit and publish the news without private or governmental interference and 2. At uniform communication rates."

The American policy statement reported prepared by the State department is understood to deal with these major points: 1, that newsmen should have the right to gather news wherever it develops or exists and have the right to write and transmit it ... country without hindrance ... each country should allow ... ered receipt of news from any other point in the world.

Major General Hodges Gets Intelligence Post

Washington, Sept. 12 (AP)—The army announced today the assignment of Maj. Gen. James Pratt Hodges, until last month commanding general of a bombardment division in the 8th Air Force, as assistant chief of air staff for intelligence.

Brig. Gen. Frederic H. Smith, Jr., formerly chief of operations of the Allied Expeditionary Air Force in Europe, was assigned as deputy chief of air staff.

Hodges succeeds Brig. Gen. Thomas D. White, who goes to an undisclosed overseas assignment, and Smith replaces Brig. Gen. Donald Wilson, also assigned overseas.

3-Power Security Talks Near Finish

Washington, Sept. 12 (AP)—With agreement on all major issues of world security organization assured, Russian, British and American conferees at Dumbarton Oaks today drew near the conclusion of their exploratory talks. The Anglo-American delegations prepared to start similar negotiations with the Chinese.

The Chinese phase of the talks will last about a week. The initial Russian phase had been scheduled originally to end last Saturday, but delays due to the need for frequent and long communications between the British and Russian groups and their home governments were blamed for prolonging the meeting.

One Issue Undecided

The only major point on which there seem likely to be indecisive results concerned the Russian proposals for creation of an international air corps. The Chinese are understood to be ready to propose a full international police force. This has posed a special problem for the American delegation, whose military members are strongly opposed to the international force idea.

It was indicated, therefore, that the plan to back the proposed world security organization with military force would provide for forces organized along national lines, under an international high command, but with the way left open for further consideration of the international police force suggestion, at least so far as an air corps is concerned.

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Pope Praises Conduct Of Allies In Rome

Washington, Sept. 12 (AP)—Pope Pius XII has expressed his appreciation for "the fine example, bearing and conduct of Allied troops in Rome," the White House disclosed today in making public a letter to President Roosevelt from his personal representative to the Vatican, Myron C. Taylor.

"It may be interesting for you to learn," Taylor wrote, "that the Pope has seen fit to express himself in regard to the Allied troops in Rome and I quote his message. The commanding general of the Rome area (Brig. Gen. T. K. Brown) has been informed 'His Holiness the Pope has expressed his appreciation of the fine example, bearing and conduct of Allied troops in Rome.' This statement should be very pleasing to the Allied officers and to the troops themselves."

CONGRESS DEBATES POSTWAR ISSUES

WASHINGTON, Sept. 12.—(AP) A House-Senate effort to compose differences on demobilization and reconversion legislation collapsed today, but on another postwar front the two bodies came to almost complete agreement on legislation for disposal of $100,000,000,000 of surplus war property.

The breakdown of the reconversion conference committee negotiations came when the House conferees refused to budge in opposition to Senate provisions for unemployment compensation for 3,500,000 federal workers and back-home travel pay, up to $200, for war workers.

However, hope was not abandoned on this legislation. It was agreed to ask the House on Monday for direct votes on new instructions for its conferees on these issues.

Chairman Doughton (D-N.C.) of the Ways and Means committee is expected then to offer a motion for the House to sustain its members of the conference committee in steadfastly opposing such unemployment compensation and travel pay.

The House-Senate conference committee on surplus war property disposal, after weeks of discussion, voted tentative agreement on a compromise plan smoothing out their disagreement on whether Congress should leave to the Army and Navy Munitions board the control of critical and strategic materials and metals stockpiling.

Under the agreement, the Army and Navy Munitions board must report to Congress within three months the materials it believes should be included in the Treasury procurement division's stockpile.

If the board recommends against stockpiling an item, it is frozen in its owning agency for a year, during which Congress may act on whether to set aside the decision.

The bill as now revised sets up a four-member policy board plus an administrator with full executive authority to carry out its policies, but makes both board and administrator subject to a director of war mobilization and reconversion.

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Mrs. Luce Delivers 6-Word House Speech

WASHINGTON, Sept. 12 (AP).—Representative Clare Boothe Luce, Republican, of Connecticut, made today what may be the shortest speech on record in the House and easily the shortest of the current rash of political addresses that has broken out in Congress. She asked unanimous consent to speak for ten seconds, then said:

"Mr. Speaker, clear everything with Sidney."

The reference obviously was to a Republican charge that President Roosevelt told associates at the Chicago nominating convention to "clear everything" with Sidney Hillman, Congress of Industrial Organizations Political Action Committee chairman, a charge that has been vigorously denied by Robert E. Hannegan, Democratic National Chairman.

House Probers Inspect PAC Books

Washington, Sept. 12 (AP)—House campaign expense investigators took the unusual course of visiting New York today to examine the books of the CIO Political Action Committee.

The committee, headed by Repre-

sentative Anderson (D., N. M.) determined on the special trip after questioning CIO-PAC Counsel J. J. Abt and C. B. Baldwin, deputy to PAC Leader Sidney Hillman, in a secret session.

Satisfactory Picture Lacking

Anderson said the group was unable to obtain a "satisfactory" picture from Baldwin and Abt about the $1 contributions the PAC is seeking from CIO members in behalf of the Roosevelt-Truman ticket this fall.

Representative Brown (R., Ohio) told Baldwin and Abt at the meeting, it was learned, that "you're just lucky that the Attorney General is on your side now."

Attorney General Biddle has ruled that there was no violation of the law in Hillman's amalgamated Garment Workers contributing $100,000 to the PAC last October, nor in subsequent PAC activities.

Nye Charges $110,000 Scheme to Defeat Him

Says Veteran Got Offer; Langer Denies Story

WASHINGTON, Sept. 12 (AP).—A charge in the Senate today by Senator Gerald P. Nye, Republican, of North Dakota, that an offer of $110,000 was made "by one very close to the White House" to induce a world-war veteran to run against him in this year's primary brought a heated denial from William Langer, the junior Republican Senator from North Dakota.

Senator Nye asserted that Joseph B. Keenan, former Assistant United States Attorney General, made the offer a year ago to Fay C. Dewitt, of Minot, N. D., who declined it. Nye said that the offer was made at a conference in the Hamilton Hotel here, and that Senator Langer had brought Mr. Keenan to the conference.

Langer jumped to his feet at the conclusion of Nye's speech and angrily declared:

"I want to denounce as entirely false the statement that Mr. Joseph Keenan ever offered anybody a single dollar to become a candidate against the senior Senator from North Dakota."

Nye won the June Republican primary and was trailed, in order, by Lynn U. Stambaugh, former national commander of the American Legion, and Representative Usher L. Burdick, the latter carrying the indorsement of the Non-Partisan League, of which Langer is one of the leaders.

"I resent," Langer said, "the implication that is cast here against the candidacy of Lynn Stambaugh. I did not support Stambaugh in the primary, but did support Usher L. Burdick."

SEIZURE ORDERED OF 12 MORE MINES

WASHINGTON, Sept. 12.—(AP) President Roosevelt tonight directed Interior Secretary Ickes to take over and operate 12 additional mines affected by strikes of supervisory employes demanding recognition of their union.

The seizure order, one of a series directed against strike-bound pits, applies to the following properties in West Virginia:

Consolidation Coal company: Arkwright Mona mine in Morgantown, and the company's No. 25 mine in Fairmont.

Cannellton Coal company: No. 3 mine No. 5 mine and No. 6 mine in Cannellton.

The Christopher Mining corporation: No. 2 mine in Maidsville.

Brock Incorporated: No. 4 mine in Cassville.

Christopher Coal company: No. 3 mine in Osage.

Davis Wilson Coal company: Bunker mine in Morgantown.

Eastern Gas and Fuel Association: Koppers Coal Division Federal Mine No. 1, Granttown.

Jamison Coal and Coke company; No. 8 mine at Farmington.

The Pursglove Coal company: No. 2 mine at Pursglove.

This brought to 45 the total number of mines seized by the government in the supervisory employees' strikes.

Ickes announced that the 12 mines will be open for work on Thursday morning. The mines, Ickes reported, employ more than 3,300 workers and normally produce about 25,200 tons of soft coal daily.

HIGHWAY PROGRAM WINS INITIAL TEST

WASHINGTON, Sept. 12.—(AP) Proponents of a bill authorizing more than $2,000,000,000 in Federal spending on a three-year $3,375,250,000 postwar highway program scored an initial 2 to 1 victory in the Senate today when they beat back a bi-partisan move to postpone action until November.

Senator Russell (D., Ga.), one of the six Democrats on the losing end of the 35 to 18 vote by which the Senate made the measure its order of business, declared it involves "entirely too much money."

But Senators Hayden (D., Ariz.) and Reed (R., Kans.), argued that the proposed Federal outlays in line with Federal revenues on gasoline, oil and other taxes by highway users.

"I do not believe we could possibly justify borrowing $2,000,000,000 to pyramid on top of the present public debt, for the purposes of this bill, unless the program were in some way related to the condition of unemployment," Russell declared.

"I have been a spender," the Georgian declared, but added that he feared the effects of a national debt approaching $300,000,000,000.

"If we are to spend the money in a period of unemployment, that is one thing, but it is another to spend it during a period of high employment."

Senator Taft (R., Ohio) argued that the bill ought to go over until after the November election to allow consideration of the road program along with other public works spending.

The bill proposes that the government contribute $650,000,000 annually for three post-war years toward construction of Federal-aid, urban and farm-to-market roads on the basis of a 60 per cent Federal, 40-per cent state payment.

It drew sharp criticism also from Senator Maloney (R., Conn.) who said the percentages should be reversed. He said he could not support such a bill "at a time when the Federal Treasury is empty and a majority of the states are exceedingly well off financially."

Political Radio Talks Due Gls

New York, Sept. 12 (AP)—Three major parties have announced plans for broadcasts of political speeches to servicemen overseas.

J. Leonard Reinsch, Democratic National Committee radio director, said last night that a speech by Quentin Reynolds, foreign correspondent, before the party's national convention at Chicago, would be the first in a series, scheduled for September 18.

A talk last night by Eric Hass, Socialist Labor party candidate for the United States Senate from New York, urging the "unconditional abolition of capitalism," was recorded for rebroadcast on September 22.

Earlier, the Republicans had announced that they would head a series with the opening campaign address last Thursday in Philadelphia by their Presidential nominee, Gov. Thomas E. Dewey.

The Army Forces Radio Service has ruled that each major party may give two half-hour and three 15-minute programs for overseas broadcasts.

350,000 Greeks Get Clothing

New York, Sept. 12 (AP)—Spyros P. Skouras, national president of the Greek War Relief Association, announced today that more than 300,000 Greek children and 50,000 Greek adults have been provided with clothing valued at $5,000,000 during the past year.

Peacetime Military Training Urged

New York, Sept. 12 (AP)—Secretary of the Navy James Forrestal, addressing the Navy Industrial Association last night, urged a year of compulsory military training for all youths over 18 years of age in peacetime and proposed the creation of a Federal agency for continuous research in military techniques.

"The basis of any international structure of peace will have to be for a long time to come the armed power of the United States," Forrestal declared.

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Mme. Chiang's Case Being Studied In N. Y.

New York, Sept. 12 (AP)—Mme. Chiang Kai-shek, wife of the Generalissimo of China, was undergoing "diagnostic study" today at the Columbia Presbyterian Medical Center, where she was a patient more than a year ago.

She arrived here yesterday by special plane from Brazil, accompanied by her sister, Mrs. H. H. Kung, wife of China's Minister of Finance, and the latter's daughter.

26 Years Ago

Patton's Tanks Were Rolling At St. Mihiel

Johnstown, N. Y., Sept. 12 (AP)—Twenty-six years ago today the tanks of Lieut. Gen. George S. Patton, Jr., (then a colonel) went into action in the capture of the St. Mihiel salient.

Today the Patton tank combination is reasserting itself in Europe.

Today it moves faster. But even in 1918 it wasn't a snail's pace. In 1918 the Americans, with Patton heading the tank corps, took the salient in 24 hours—a record for offensives on the Western Front, Allied or German.

Used French-Made Tanks

It was Patton who organized and directed the American tank center at Langres and then organized the 304th Tank Brigade with French machines. American-made tanks did not begin to reach Langres until the time of the armistice.

The peculiar similarity of the 1918 and 1944 drives, employing the same lightning-like Patton and his tanks, is recalled by Joseph R. Younglove, veteran tank gunner (a lieutenant at St. Mihel) and now a New York State Assemblyman.

Younglove points out that he was in good company at St. Mihiel, with Patton as his tank commander and General Douglas MacArthur as the infantry or divisional commander.

"What a team!" says the assemblyman, "MacArthur and Patton. It's no wonder we traveled so fast."

Younglove wrote to General Patton this week, recalling the anniversary of St. Mihiel.

"My thoughts go back to the morning of September 12, 1918, when your tank corps went into action for the first time," he wrote. "There were 90 Renault tanks in action with 30 in reserve, which makes today's battle very, very different.

Patton's Principles

"The principles that you instilled in us then are still applicable. . . . The first of your cardinal principles was that an officer's place was always in front when attacking and in the rear when returning from a mission. That these were not mere words is evidenced by your action in leading the tanks on foot on September 26."

"Imagine General Patton trying to keep in front of these (1944) tanks, on foot," Younglove observes.

"The second of your principles, and one that we were able to carry out to the [illegible]r in 1918 was that no member[illegible]ne tank corps would be taken a[illegible] While our casualties were high[illegible] not recall hearing of any pri[illegible]"

CURRAN FEARS EUROPEAN ISMS

Says New Deal's Defeat Is Alternative to Socialism.

Elmira, Sept. 12 (A. P.).—Secretary of State Thomas J. Curran, Republican candidate for United States Senator from New York, said today that "the defeat of the New Deal is the only American alternative to socialism."

"The New Deal has been and now is absolutely dominated by a motley conglomeration of 'L[illegible] wing' groups obsessed by European 'isms,' masquerading under the label of the once proud Democratic party," Mr. Curran said in an address prepared for delivery at a luncheon of the Federation of Women's Republican Clubs of New York State.

"If this New Deal is entrenched for a fourth term, in controlling our National Government for four years," he said, "the transformation of our glorious republic into a socialistic State will have been accomplished.

"The Executive branch of our Government will have become supreme. The co-ordinate branches—Legislative and Judicial—will have been undermined to impotency. State and local governments will have been disintegrated."

Mr. Curran said that "the price of liberty is aggressive vigilance at the ballot box." He urged the election of Gov. Thomas E. Dewey, Republican candidate for President.

"Collateral issues are insignificant in comparison with the threat of a perpetual reigning bureaucracy at Washington," he said. "Let it never be said that our nation in the throes of war walked blindly into the New Deal trap. Let it never be said that our 130,000,000 of citizens were lured to bondage by sugar-coated fallacious bait, furnished by Sidney Hillman and Earl Browder."

Clarence Budington Kelland, author and National Republican Committeeman from Arizona, said the present administration, "after twelve years in office, looks back on a history of failure to solve problems it was its duty to solve. It tinkers and experiments with the economy of a nation, and the tinkering and experimenting result in nothing but miscarriage."

Such "long continued misgovernment causes national despair that leads an intelligent people to follow false leaders down the path that leads to disaster," he declared.

G.O.P. LEADERS ARE JUBILANT ON

VICTORY IN MAINE

Party Chairman Says State Will Give Dewey Better Margin Than Willkie.

PORTLAND, Me., Sept. 12—(AP) Maine Republicans, confident because of their smashing state election victory, today, expressed hopes of giving Governor Dewey a majority greater than the relatively slim 7,000 accorded Wendell Willkie in 1940.

Jubilant in the re-election of all three Republican congressmen and election of State Senate President Horace A. Hildreth (R) to succeed Gov. Sumner Sewall, (R) State Republican Chairman Lloyd W. Morton and party colleagues planned for the Sept. 22 visit to Maine of Ohio's Governor Bricker, Dewey's running mate.

"We will carry Maine by a very, very substantial margin in November," said Morton. "I'm looking for a much larger vote than Willkie got. I know the farmer and the small businessman of Maine. They predominate in this state. They want a change. It is in the air. And, there is no anti-Dewey feeling in Maine."

(In Chicago, Herbert Brownell, Jr., Republican national chairman, said the party victory in Maine "Clearly indicates" that Dewey and Bricker will be elected).

Greatest Win Since 1928

All the Republican congressional candidates were elected by landslide majorities and Hildreth's margin of more than 75,000 was the greatest given a Maine gubernatorial winner since 1928.

Then, William Tudor Gardiner (R) received 148,053 votes to win the governorship by a majority of 82,481 over Edward C. Moran, Jr. (D).

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The virtually complete unofficial vote:

For governor:

Hildreth (R) 130,204; Paul J. Jullien (D) 54,420.

For congress:

First district — Representative Robert Hale (R) 47,635; Andrews A. Pettis (D) 21,569.

Second district — Representative Margaret C. Smith (R) 45,492; David H. Staples (D) 20,822.

Third district — Representative Frank Fellows (R) 35,141; Ralph E. Graham (D) 10,095.

Pettis, president of the Portland Shipyard Workers' union, and Staples, a retired railroad man, had the endorsement of the Maine

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United Labor committee, affiliate of the C.I.O. Political Action committee.

Maine's Senator Owen Brewster, (R) who was active in the campaign, said the results would help in "restoring confidence in America and in American ideals."

"The re-election of Representative Robert Hale in the First district by the unprecedented majority of 26,000 certainly justified the concern of organization Democrats over the attempt of the P.A.C. to appropriate the Democratic party," said Brewster.

Hits at Hillman

"Sidney Hillman (P.A.C. head) is clearly an albatross hung about Bob Hannegan's (Democratic National committee chairman) neck . . . .Sidney has given Bob the kiss of political death."

Joseph A. Salerno, New England regional director of the P.A.C. said that despite the defeat of Pettis, his carrying of Biddeford and Sanford "shows quite clearly that where our union was heavily represented, our educational program was successful." Salerno was confident Maine would go into the Roosevelt column Nov. 7.

Fulton J. Redman, veteran Democratic leader, also saw Roosevelt possibilities, saying "Maine is apt to go for Roosevelt this time." Redman pointed out that Hildreth polled only 130,000 votes whereas, four years ago President Roosevelt received 156,000."

and chairman of the C.I.O. Political Action committee. He did not mention the names of Roosevelt, Hillman, and Ray Edmundson, leader of the self-rule movement in the U.M.W., but singled out these three for his most vigorous criticism.

Time and again his attacks provoked vigorous applause, and there were shouts of "pour it on, John." But Lewis left to speculation the question whether he would take a further test of the convention's political temper with an affirmative declaration for the Republican presidential candidate."

"I am content to accept," he said, "abuse and slander as in individual, but when I do, I think I am entitled to your support. Don't you think I am entitled to it?"

The crowd responed with generous applause.

"I got it," the miners' chief went on. "I am proud of the support you gave me in 1943 and 1944 and if I am not mistaken I am going to get it in this convention."

But after prodding curiosity that far, Lewis gave no hint whether he had any specific issue in mind.

The printed booklet of resolutions introduced by local unions showed 15 pro-Roosevelt resolutions and five opposed.

Without naming Edmundson, a member from his own home local and a next-door neighbor to his mother in Springfield, Lewis denounced the autonomy movement as the work of "a lace-panty gigolo hired by the administration to dethrone old John L."

"They gave him some money and sent him here to take John L's job away from him — at John L's own convention and before John L's own mine workers," Lewis said, looking with a smile at the back section where Edmundson was sitting.

Secretary-Treasurer Thomas Kennedy announced a treasury balance of $10,355,801, the largest in the 54-year history of the U.M.W.

He reported also that 200,000 members of District 50 were covered by collective bargaining contracts in miscellaneous industries.

The U.M.W. officers also reported these statistics on the membership's contributions to the war: inducted into the U. S. armed services, 130,136; killed, died and missing in action, 2,345; wounded in action, 4,121; war savings bond purchases of the international, districts, local unions and membership, $160,923,599; contributions to National War fund, Red Cross, USO, Salvation Army and other war relief agencies, $3,273,239.

In Canada, 7,123 have been inducted, with 199 dead or missing in action and 271 wounded. War bond purchases totaled $9,693,730 and relief agency contributions $330,054.

Lewis also forecast expansion in the activities of the U.M.W. District 50, the miscellaneous unit which was authorized in the 1942 convention to "organize the unorganized wherever found."

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Turn Roosevelt Out of Offic Lewis Appeals to Coal Min

CINCINNATI, Sept. 12 — (AP) John L. Lewis criticized the Roosevelt administration today in his opening speech to the United Mine Workers convention, appealed to members indirectly to turn the president out of office, but gave no inkling whether he would ask them for an outright endorsement of Governor Thomas E. Dewey, the G.O.P. presidential candidate.

In fine oratorical fettle, the graying president of the miners declared the President had "publicly kicked every coal miner in the face" and said if Mr. Roosevelt is re-elected "you'll get some more of it next April" when wage negotiations are reopened.

Lewis hammered on the theme the miners asked no special vilege but only equality of tr ment.

"And yet," he said, "there are some who hold that the miner is a hewer of wood and a drawer of water and is not entitled to equality of treatment. I delight," he thundered, "in nothing more than to hurl that smug concept back into the faces of those who hold it, whether it be a coal operator, a politician, a Russian pantsmaker, or the president of the United States."

The "Russian pantsmaker" reference was his identification of Sidney Hillman, president of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers

(Continued on Page Two)

ICKES ATTAC DEWEY IN SPEECH TO C.I.O. WORKERS

GRAND RAPIDS, Mich., Sept. 12. —(AP) Interior Secretary Ickes tonight assailed as "reckless and baseless" a charge by Thomas E. Dewey that the Roosevelt administration did not intend to demobilize armed forces as quickly as possible.

Ickes in a prepared speech, the advance text of which was released in Washington, said he found it disturbing that the Republican presidential candidate, "in his reckless quest for votes has stooped to pluck the heartstrings of every American mother, wife, sweetheart and child of every soldier and sailor throughout the world with a charge that is as false as any ever promulgated by Goebbels."

Ickes told the United Automobile Workers (C.I.O.) ninth annual convention that Dewey should be informed that "Presidents are not made in the United States by deceitful double-talk indulged in recklessly in the hope of deceiving the voters."

He said Dewey in making the demobilization statement, quoted Major General Lewis B. Hershey, head of selective service, and added:

"Whatever General Hershey, who is a Republican, may have said, he was not speaking for the administration."

Assails Nominee

Ickes labeled his address "public trembler No. 1" and said Dewey apparently is determined to establish himself" as an individual known by that title.

On Aug. 17, Ickes related, Dewey declared he was "deeply disturbed" over preliminary peace discussions. The Interior secretary continued:

"It would be a tragedy, he intoned, if conferences among the British, Russians, Chinese, and ourselves should become 'a military alliance to dominate the world.' About this time Mr. Willkie felt called upon to remonstrate with the candidate of his party for his unjustified jitters. Willing to do his part, Secretary Hull soothingly invited Dewey to a conference.

"Courtesy dictated that he should accept, but he was so busy campaigning that he designated John Foster Dulles, learned in Cartels, to go to Washington to find out what the score was. Mr. Dulles is a man of such wide judgment and perspicacity on world affairs that, as recently as March, 1939, he made a speech before the New York Economic club offering it as his calm and considered judgment that 'only hysteria entertains the idea that Germany, Italy or Japan contemplate war upon us.' It is little wonder that Dewey and Dulles have an affinity for each other."

When "Prophet Dulles" reported back to Dewey, Ickes stated, the latter "ceased trembling momentarily and gave his blessing to the conference for which he said he had 'high hopes' of success."

"These hopes have sustained him to date, but no one can predict how long he can keep his serenity of mind," the Secretary added.

Says Dewey "Reversed" Self

Ickes said Dewey in 1941 bitterly criticized the lend-lease bill and a month later had to reverse himself; in 1940 denounced the administration's recognition of Soviet Russia and reversed himself when the Soviet armies were well on the road to Berlin; in the same year said this country could not possibly produce 50,000 airplanes a year.

"As a leader, he has had to reverse himself on almost everything," Ickes said. "He has been dizzy trying to keep up with the parade as evidenced by public opinion polls. He has constantly been marching toward the rear to a 'position prepared in advance.'"

Ickes also hit at critics of the campaign being waged by the C.I.O. Political Action committee in support of President Roosevelt. He said Dewey in 1937 when running for district attorney of New York "gratefully accepted" a $5,000 contribution from the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of the C.I.O.

Nationalism On Way Out, Brazilian Says

Witchita, Kan., Sept. 12 (AP) — "War today is only the road to the broad objectives of peace," Francisco de Assis Chateaubriand, Brazilian newspaperman and industrialist, said here, adding that nationalism, as we understood it yesterday, will not exist in the world of tomorrow."

"Former national prejudices which obliged nations to think in terms of isolation are disappearing as an obsolete system," he said.

The prominent Brazilian praised American lend-lease and said two of Brazil's most important develments, the improvement of transportation facilities and institution of a huge rubber-growing program, were under United States sponsorship.

Boost In Disability Pay Backed By P

Denver, Sept. 12 (AP)— benefit legislation provid boost in total disability sation, broader education ance under a loan plan, to dependents and a minimum ten per cent. disability rating was urged today by Senator Pepper (D., Fla.).

Speaking at the 23rd convention of the Disabled American Veterans. Pepper suggested that pensions be increased from $115 to $135 monthly for veterans of this war who are totally disabled. He also advocated that assistance for the families of disabled fighting men be written into the pension law.

The Florida Senator, a member of the D. A. V., said he hopes Congress provides for a soldiers' bonus.

VICTORY IN MAINE HAILED BY DEWEY

G.O.P. Nominee Says Election There Is Forerunner of November Returns.

VALENTINE, Nebr., Sept. 12— (AP) Gov. Thomas E. Dewey today hailed what he called the "greatest Republican landslide" in Maine's history as auguring the election of a G.O.P. congressional and national ticket this November.

Greeted here on his transcontinental campaign tour by a colorful outpouring of Sioux Indians, cowboys and ordinary citizens, the Republican presidential nominee was obviously elated at the election of a Republican state ticket in Maine by a majority, as he figured it, of 70 1-2 per cent.

"The people in Maine," he told a news conference at the nearby ranch of former Nebraska Gov. Sam R. McKelvie, "have demonstrated a rising confidence in the leadership of the Republican party which I have found in evidence every place as I came across the United States.

"It's becoming clearer that the people have decided not only in their state but also in their national government, as evidenced by congressional figures, t the peace and prosperity of th nited States and the world will b better served by the election of a new and competent administration."

They have demonstrated also, he went on, "that they propose to elect a Republican Congress to work with the new administration."

"That," he said, "will bring a new and refreshing harmony between the executive and legislative brancches of the government which has been so long needed and which will be so essential to the problems we will face next January."

Dewey, arriving here from Des Moines en route to Sheridan, Wyo., Billings, Mont., and the Pacific Coast, smiled broadly at the red-shirted, mounted cowboys and Indians, dressed in full regalia, who were awaiting him at the little Valentine station.

McKelvie estimated the welcoming crowd at 10,000. Valentine's population is listed as 2,188. Most of the Indians, headed by Chief Spotted Crow, came from the nearby reservations at Rosebud and Pine Ridge, S. D.

Chief Spotted Crow welcomed the governor eloquently and vigorously in Sioux, which had to be translated for the nominee. The translation ran to the effect that Indian affairs are being handled "disgracefully" in Washington and that the Indians are looking forard to Dewey's election to improve conditions for their young warriors returning from Europe and the Pacific.

After a parade along the flag-studded main street to the Cherry county courthouse and back to the station, Dewey's motorcade drove 20 miles through the rolling sandhills country to McKelvie's 12,000-acre ranch where the nominee spent the night.

Hails Maine Victory

Without preliminaries Dewey launched into a discussion of the Maine election returns as relayed to him here by Republican National Chairman Herbert Brownell, Jr. Describing the results as "most gratifying," he said "this clearly means that the marked Republican trend we have been observing his continuing at an accelerating pace."

He said he was especially pleased by the overwhelming G.O.P. victories in the shipbuilding center at Bath, where he said the C.I.O. Political Action committee has been conducting an intensive pro-Democratic campaign, and in Waterville, which he described as long a Democratic stronghold and the home town of the defeated candidate.

He announced that the Republicans had polled 128,100 votes in the three congressional contests as against 52,500 for the Democrats.

Dewey had no immediate comment on a House speech today by Democratic Leader McCormack of Massachusetts who accused Dewey of a "brazen disregard of truth" in speeches at Philadelphia and Louisville, where the nominee charged the administration with failing to plan for the demobilization of the armed forces.

PRO-FDR FORCES WIN TEXAS VOTES

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Succeed in Winning Two Tests in Battle to Control State.

DALLAS, Tex., Sept. 12—(AP) Texas pro-Roosevelt Democrats won two test votes tonight in the state party convention and uproariously took control in their battle aimed at clinching the state's vote for Roosevelt and Truman.

They succeeded by a vote of 799 and 9-140 to 769 and 121-140 in seating the 100-member Dallas county delegation favorable to their cause. Earlier they had won a preliminary

skirmish 803 and 57-70 to 774 and 13-70.

The second vote was directly on an amendment to the Executive committee's report which had recommended that an anti-Roseovelt delegation from Dallas be seated.

By howling voice vote a few minutes later the convention named Robert W. Calvert of Hillsboro, former speaker of the House of Representatives, as temporary chairman and keynoter.

The Executive committee had recommended Mark McGee, Fort Worth for the post.

The victorious pro-Roosevelters then hit the high road on the explosive electoral question.

Upon motion of Thomas L. Tyson of Carsicana, it voted for the appointment of a committee on presidential electors. It was the first step in their plan to undo the work of the May 23 regular state convention, which named electors only conditionally bound to vote for national party's nominees for President and Vice-President.

Calvert told the cheering convention that his primary objective would be to make sure Texas Democratic electors voted for Franklin D. Roosevelt and Harry Truman.

After the first vote the pro-Roosevelt group's floor leaders, however, urged their delegates not to leave the convention hall. The margin between the votes was too slim, they said, to take any risks.

The pro-Roosevelters plan to nominate at this convention a slate of 23 presidential electors, which they will attempt to have certified to the general election ballot in November as the Texas electors of the Democratic party.

They already have a made-to-order list of such electors, with an iron-clad pledge to support the national party's nominees. They were named at a rump convention May 23 when the party split over the fourth term issue in convention at Austin.

Already on file with the Texas Secretary of State is a list of 23 electors named at the so-called regular convention the same day. These electors were directed by the convention not to vote for the national party's nominees if the Chicago convention seated a rival delegation from Texas. The Chicago convention seated the pro-Roosevelt delegates.

It also rebuffed the Texas demands on two other points. The electors were left free to vote for some other Democrat than the national party's nominee for President if the Chicago session failed to adopt a white supremacy plank and reinstate the two-thirds rule. These conditions were not met, and 15 of the regular electors have indicated they would not support Roosevelt and Truman as a result.

10,000 Jap Suicides On Saipan, Says Vet

Los Angeles, Sept. 12 (AP)—A graphic story of mass Jap suicide on Saipan after 10,000 civilians have been bottled up there by Uncle Sam's marines, was related today by Marine Captain Milton Sperling.

Addressing 20,000 workers at California Shipbuilding Corporation, Captain Sperling, a veteran of the Saipan campaign, declared:

"We had competely cut them off from escape," he said. "They all committed suicide.

"Husbands cut their wives' throats, mothers stabbed their own children, men shot, stabbed and bludgeoned to death their parents. Some killed themselves with hand grenades and by jumping over cliffs.

"It was an inconceivable thing to the American mind, yet it is typical of the Jap way of thinking and it gives fair warning of what lies ahead before we take the Philippines and Japan."

Captain Sperling served with an amphibious force.

Group Seeks End Of 'Excessive' Tariffs

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Bellingham, Wash., Sept. 12 (AP). The Pacific Northwest Trade Association has appealed to the heads of the United States and the British Empire to eliminate "all excessive tariffs and other trade barriers existing between the nations of the British Commonwealth of Nations and the United States."

The request in the form of a resolution introduced at the quarterly meeting of the Trade Association, representing business, industry and chambers of commerce of Oregon, Washington and British Columbia, was passed unanimously last night at an association banquet.

A copy of the resolution was ordered telegraphed to President Roosevelt, Prime Minister Winston Churchill and Premier MacKenzie King at Quebec.

Urges U.S.-British Tariff Changes

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Bellingham, ~~Wash.,~~ Sept. 12 (A. P.). — The Pacific Northwest Trade Association has appealed to the heads of the United States and the British Empire to eliminate all excessive tariffs and other trade barriers existing between the nations of the British Commonwealth of Nations and the United States.

The request in the form of a resolution introduced at the quar-

terly meeting of the trade association, representing business, industry and Chambers of Commerce of Oregon, Washington and British Columbia, was passed unanimously last night at an association banquet.

LONDON--FIRST ADD NIGHT LEAD WESTERN FR E (ORIGINAL) X X X AND SEVENTH ARMIES. (BOHI) SEP 13 1944

IN BUILDING UP THEIR HOLDINGS ACROSS THE ALBERT CANAL IN BELGIUM THE BRITISH CAPTURED HECHTEL AND PEER, WINNING DOMINATION OF A TEN-MILE STRETCH OF THE MAIN HIGHWAY IN THAT SECTOR. TOMMIES UNDER LT. GEN. SIR MILES C. DEMPSEY MOVED NORTHWARD AND LIBERATED THE VILLAGE OF PETIT BROGEL, THREE MILES ABOVE PEER, IN FURTHER CONSOLIDATION OF A POSITION FROM WHICH ONE THRUST ALREADY HAS BEEN PUSHED INTO HOLLAND.

ALL ALONG THEIR STEADILY-EXPANDING PERIMETER THE BRITISH WERE BEATING BACK LOCAL COUNTERATTACKS. BUT THE GERMANS, WHILE MAKING IT STICKY GOING FOR THE FRONTLINE TROOPS, WERE NOT IN A POSITION TO USE SUFFICIENTLY COHESIVE FORCE TO DELAY DEVELOPMENT OF DEMPSEY'S PLAN ACCORDING TO SCHEDULE.

TA725PEW

ADD LONDON— (LONG) 2R BERLIN

THE AMERICAN FIRST ARMY, NOW OPERATING ON A FRONT WELL OVER 100 MILES LONG, BEAT THROUGH SCATTERED GERMAN RESISTANCE AND CAPTURED HERVE, 10 MILES EAST OF LIEGE AND NINE MILES FROM THE GERMAN BORDER NEAR AACHEN. IT HELD ON TO ITS ADVANCED POSITION NEAR LIMBOURG, 8 1/2 MILES FROM THE BORDER AND FIVE MILES FROM THE BELGIAN TERRITORY WHICH HITLER INCORPORATED INTO THE REICH IN 1940. OTHER UNITS PUSHED SOUTHEAST TO CUT THE LIEGE-ARLON ROAD BETWEEN HARRE AND AYWAILLE.

AMERICAN TROOPS ALSO PUSHED DEEPER INTO THE ARDENNES FOREST TO NEAR BASTOGNE, 18 MILES FROM GERMANY. SEP 13 1944

AMERICAN THIRD ARMY DOUGHBOYS CAPTURED A GREAT PART OF THE OLD FRENCH MAGINOT LINE INTACT. A FRONT DISPATCH FROM ASSOCIATED PRESS WAR CORRESPONDENT EDWARD D. BALL, SAID THAT EVEN THE BIG, ELECTRICALLY-OPERATED DISAPPEARING FRENCH GUNS WERE IN PERFECT WORKING ORDER BECAUSE THE GERMANS HAD FLED SO FAST THEY HAD NOT HAD TIME TO CARRY OUT DEMOLITIONS. THE POWER PLANT WAS PUT IN OPERATION A FEW HOURS AFTER THE AMERICANS ARRIVED, THE LIGHTS WERE ON AN THE ELEVATORS WERE RUNNING IN THE HUGE FORTIFICATIONS.

THE FATE OF THE LAST GERMAN STAND IN NORTHERN FRANCE WAS BEING DECIDED BY A BLAZING BATTLE SIX MILES SOUTH OF NANCY, WHERE THE THIRD ARMY CAPTURED THE ANCIENT FORT OF PONT ST. VINCENT, THREW BACK A GERMAN COUNTERATTACK AND THEN HAMMERED ACROSS THE MOSELLE RIVER ON A FRONT OF SEVERAL MILES. THE FORT DATES FROM THE FRANCO-PRUSSIAN WAR OF 1870 AND HAD BEEN REMODELED TO FORM THE REAR DEFENSES OF THE MAGINOT LINE.

E ALLIED FRONT BRITISH SECOND
THE NETHERLANDS AND WERE BOUND
OF THE SIEGFRIED LINE--THE
ND FORTS STRETCHING SOUTH
LEVE TO AACHEN. THIS PORTION
ROSSES THE SHORTEST ROUTE TO
SEP 13 1944
ON THE LEFT OR NORTHERN FLANK OF THE AL
ARMY TROOPS BROKE ACROSS THE BORDER OF THE
FOR THE WEAKEST LINK IN THE 400 MILES OF T
THIN STRING OF PILLBOXES, TANK TRAPS AND F
FOR 70 MILES FROM THE GERMAN CITY OF KLEVE
OF THE GERMAN DEFENSIVE SYSTEM LIES ACROSS
BERLIN.
THE BRITISH TOMMIES, PRESUMABLY ACCOMPA
COMING BACK HOME AFTER FOUR YEARS OF EXILE
FRONTIER 14 MILES NORTH OF THE BROKEN ALBE
IN A DRIVE APPARENTLY AIMED AT THE ROAD AN
EINDHOVEN, 12 MILES AHEAD. KLEVE IS 38 MI
GERMAN REINFORCEMENTS RUSHED FROM DENMA
SAVAGE STAND NORTH OF THE ALBERT CANAL, BU
THIS RESISTANCE, INFLICTING THE HEAVIEST C
SINCE NORMANDY.
AMERICAN FIRST ARMY ELEMENTS WHICH HAVE
IN THE DRIVE TOWARD THE NORTHERN END OF TH
FIGHTING THROUGH THE MINEFIELDS OF THAT GE

SOUTH OF THE KEY CITY OF AACHEN. THE AMERICANS THERE WERE LITTLE MORE THAN EIGHT MILES FROM THE GERMAN FRONTIER YESTERDAY AND WERE BLASTING FORTIFICATIONS INSIDE THE REICH WITH HEAVY ARTILLERY.

FIRST ARMY TROOPS ALSO WERE ENGAGED IN HEAVY FIGHTING JUST WEST OF THE LUXEMBOURG BORDER AT BASTOGNE AND ARLON. THE GERMANS WERE RESISTING STOUTLY 10 MILES NORTH OF THE CITY OF LUXEMBOURG, THE NOW-FREED CAPITAL OF THE DUCHY.

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CANADIAN FIRST ARMY TROOPS COMPRESSED THE POCKET OF GERMANS PINNED AGAINST THE SEA IN SOUTHWEST HOLLAND AND NORTHWEST BELGIUM BY FIGHTING INTO THE BELGIAN CITY OF BRUGGE, 10 MILES INLAND FROM THE COAST. CANADIANS AND POLES ENGAGED IN HEAVY FIGHTING IN EXPANDING BRIDGEHEADS OVER THE GENT CANAL AT OOSTKAMP AND THE LEOPOLD CANAL SOUTHEAST OF BRUGGE. THE POLES TOOK 1,200 PRISONERS.

THE CANADIANS ALSO TIGHTENED THEIR LINES AROUND THE ESTIMATED 35,000 GERMANS ISOLATED IN THE FRENCH CHANNEL PORTS OF BOULOGNE, CALAIS AND DUNKERQUE.

ON DOWN THE COAST BRITISH FORCES STORMED FONTAINE-LE-MALLET, 1 1/2 MILES NORTH OF THE BIG PORT OF LE HAVRE ALTHOUGH THE BRITISH DOMINATE THE PORT THEY ARE UNDER INTENSE FIRE FROM THE HARBOR'S BIG GUNS.

OCCUPATION OF THE BIG SEGMENT OF THE MAGINOT LINE CAME AFTER AMERICAN THIRD ARMY TROOPS HAD SEIZED THE FORTRESS CITY OF AUMETZ, 22 MILES NORTHWEST OF METZ AND THREE MILES FROM LUXEMBOURG. THESE UNITS WERE IN A POSITION TO STRIKE NORTHEASTWARD IN CONCERT WITH THE U.S. FIRST ARMY COLUMN NOW DRIVING FORWARD IN GERMANY.

(EDS--YOUR ATTENTION IS CALLED TO THE DISPATCH BY EDWARD D. BALL DATELINED "WITH AMERICAN TROOPS IN THE MAGINOT LINE," WHICH MOVED ON SOME CIRCUITS IN THE NIGHT REPORT).

M452AEW

AAA DD LONDON - (COWAN) XA FRANCE

MEANWHILE, A FRONT DISPATCH DISCLOSED THAT THREE CANADIAN FIGHTER SQUADRONS NOW ARE FLYING FROM MOBILE BASES IN BELGIUM, TAKING A HEAVY TOLL OF THE ENEMY'S RHINE SHIPPING AND ROAD TRAFFIC.

SUPPLEMENTING THE TWO NIGHT PENETRATIONS BY THE RAF, MOSQUITOS OF THE BRITISH SECOND TACTICAL AIRFORCE ATTACKED 100 TRUCKS, 50 BARGES AND SEVEN TRAINS IN HOLLAND.

SPITFIRES FROM THE SECOND TACTICAL AIR FORCE ATTACKED FIVE ENEMY SHIPS EVACUATING TROOPS ACROSS THE SCHELDE TO THE DUTCH ISLANDS. ANOTHER COASTAL VESSEL WAS BEACHED AND A SMALL DESTROYER AND FOUR MINESWEEPERS WERE DAMAGED.

THE AIR MINISTRY DISCLOSED THAT NINE HEAVY BOMBERS WERE LOST ON THE RAF'S DAYLIGHT ATTACK YESTERDAY TO OIL PLANTS IN THE RUHR A FEW HOURS AFTER MORE THAN 1,000 U.S. HEAVY BOMBERS ATTACKED THREE OTHER REFINERIES.

IT ALSO WAS REVEALED THAT BRITISH-BASED U.S. MARAUDERS AND HAVOCS HAD MADE A SECOND ATTACK ON GERMAN POSITIONS IN FRONT OF THE AMERICAN THIRD ARMY ALONG THE MOSELLE RIVER IN NORTHEASTERN FRANCE.

RAF BEAUFIGHTERS SWEPT FOUR LARGE GERMAN MINESWEEPERS OFF THE NORWEGIAN COAST WITH ROCKETS, CANNON FIRE AND TORPEDOES YESTERDAY AFTERNOON. ALL WERE SET AFIRE AND THREE WERE LEFT BURNING FIERCELY. NO PLANES WERE LOST.

BRITISH SPITFIRES AND MUSTANGS, HERETOFORE USED TO PROTECT ENGLAND FROM FLYING BOMBS, HELPED ON ESCORT JOBS YESTERDAY. THEY FLEW WITH THE RAF HEAVY BOMBERS TO THE RUHR AND WERE WITH THE BEAUFIGHTERS OVER NORMANDY.

IMMEDIATELY BEHIND AND OVER THE BATTLELINES, HUNDREDS OF FIGHTERS

LIGHT AND MEDIUM BOMBERS WERE ATTACKING PINPOINT OBJECTIVES IN SUPPO

OF ADVANCING ALLIED TROOPS.

OTHER PLANES MAINTAINED A DAY AND NIGHT VIGIL OVER WATERWAYS IN AND AROUND GERMANY, BREAKING UP ATTEMPTED EVACUATIONS OR REINFORCEME OR CUTTING OFF GERMAN GARRISONS.

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JJ947AEW

BY LEWIS HAWKINS

LONDON, SEPT. 12-(AP)-THE FLOOD OF RETURNING EVACUEES CONTINUED TO CHOKE LONDON RAILWAY STATIONS TODAY WHILE THE GOVERNMENT RENEWED ITS APPEAL TO STAY AWAY UNTIL THE "ALL CLEAR" HAS BEEN GIVEN.

AMONG THE TENS OF THOUSANDS RETURNING TO THE CAPITAL WERE MANY WHO HAD BEEN GONE SINCE 1940.

HEEDLESS OF PREVIOUS GOVERNMENT APPEALS AND APPARENTLY UNIMPRESSED BY THE WARNINGS OF LORD DUDLEY, MIDLANDS REGIONAL COMMISSIONER, THESE WOMEN AND CHILDREN AND OLD PERSONS RUSHED BACK TO THE CITY ALTHOUGH THE DANGER TO LONDON FROM BOMBING IS NOT NECESSARILY OVER.

A MINISTRY OF HEALTH SPOKESMAN SAID THAT "APART FROM THE DANGER," THERE ARE 870,000 DWELLINGS IN LONDON STILL IN NEED OF REPAIRS AND MANY SCHOOLS ARE UNUSABLE.

IT WAS ANNOUNCED THAT THE BATTLE OF THE FLYING BOMBS BROUGHT 407 ALERTS IN LONDON BETWEEN JUNE 13 AND AUG. 31 MAKING THE CAPITAL'S TOTAL ALARMS FOR THE WAR 1,141. IT WAS SAID THAT 1,103 PERSONS WERE KILLED AND 2,921 INJURED IN THE UNITED KINGDOM FROM AIR RAIDS DURING AUGUST.

RW1224AEW

THIRD NIGHT LEAD AERIAL

BY ERNEST AGNEW

LONDON, WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 13-(AP)-THE RAF IN GREAT STRENGTH BATTERED BERLIN, FRANKFURT AND STUTTGART DURING THE NIGHT, IT WAS OFFICIALLY ANNOUNCED TODAY, AS THE ALLIED AIR BATTLE THAT HAS COST THE GERMANS AT LEAST 318 FIGHTERS IN 48 HOURS RAGED ON.

THE HEAVIEST NIGHT ATTACKS CENTERED ON THE INDUSTRIAL CENTERS OF FRANKFURT AND STUTTGART.

FOR BERLIN IT WAS THE THIRD SUCCESSIVE NIGHT ATTACK.

THE OVER-ALL ALLIED AIR EFFORT APPEARED TO MANY AS THE BEGINNING OF AN ALL-OUT CAMPAIGN TO HELP BREAK GERMAN MORALE, ALREADY AT A LOW EBB.

THE PRELIMINARY BRITISH ANNOUNCEMENT THAT THE NIGHT ASSAULTS WERE MADE IN "GREAT STRENGTH" INDICATED AT LEAST 1,000 HEAVY BOMBERS TOOK PART, MAKING AT LEAST 4,500 BRITISH AND AMERICAN BOMBERS WHICH HAVE STRUCK AT GERMANY FROM THE RUHR TO THE CZECHOSLOVAK BORDER IN THE LAST 36 HOURS.

YESTERDAY, THE EMBATTLED LUFTWAFFE ROSE AGAIN FOR ANOTHER FIERCE BATTLE WITH ALMOST 1,000 STRONGLY-ESCORTED U.S. HEAVY BOMBERS AND AGAIN THE AMERICAN FLIERS EXACTED A HEAVY TOLL OF THE ENEMY.

A COMMUNIQUE LAST NIGHT, ETC., X X X SECOND GRAF AND EDITING TIME ELEMENT TO CONFORM.

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RW107AEW

LONDON, SEPT. 12-(AP)-TWO OF THE FIGHTER PILOTS WHO ESCORTED

FORTRESSES AND LIBERATORS IN AN ATTACK ON SYNTHETIC OIL TARGETS IN

GERMANY TODAY EACH DESTROYED SEVEN PLANES ON THE GROUND DURING SUBSEQUENT STRAFING OPERATIONS.

THEY WERE LIEUTENANTS J.CULLERTON, 1719 NEW ENGLAND AVE., CHICAGO, AND J.O.JUNTILLA, 128 CEDAR LAKE ROAD, MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.

CAMERAS CONFIRMED THAT LIEUTENANTS WILLIAM T.KEMP, 1021 EAST WASHINGTON ST., EAST PEORIA, ILL., AND EARL R.LAZEAR, JR., DELAWARE, OHIO, EACH SHOT DOWN THREE OF THE ENEMY IN AIR COMBAT.

LIEUTENANTS PHILIP M.MCHUGH, 916 BELLEVUE AVE., TRENTON, N.J., AND WILLIAM T.GERBY, 6042 BLEEKER ST., RIDGEWOOD, N.Y., EACH SHOT DOWN TWO.

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AMONG THOSE CREDITED WITH THE DESTRUCTION OF THREE PLANES ON THE GROUND WERE CAPT.FRED R.HAVILAND, 6041 MATSON AVE., CHICAGO, AND LT. ROBERT J.MCINNISS, 411 TWELFTH ST., MASSILLON, OHIO.

CAPT.HENRY J.MEKLAJCYK, 281 LAKEVIEW AVE., SYRACUSE, N.Y., AND LT.EARL Y.HUSTWIT, 3026 STAFFORD ST., PITTSBURGH, WERE EACH CREDITED WITH ONE AND ONE-HALF IN THE AIR AND ONE ON THE GROUND.

LONDON, SEPT 12-(AP)-GEN.CHARLES DE GAULLE SAID IN A SPEECH BROADCAST FROM PARIS TODAY THAT 105,000 GERMANS HAD SURRENDERED TO THE FRENCH ARMY AND 35,000 TO THE FRENCH FORCES OF THE INTERIOR FROM D-DAY JUNE 6 TO SEPT. 10.

"THE FLAME OF FRENCH RESISTANCE . . . NEVER DIED DESPITE OPPRESSION, TREASON AND PROPAGANDA," THE FRENCH LEADER SAID.

HE SPOKE IN THE PALAIS DE GHAILLAUX. APPLAUSE FREQUENTLY INTERRUPTED HIM.

"OUR CONTRIBUTIONS TO THE WAR GIVE US THE RIGHT TO BE HEARD IN THE SETTLEMENT OF THE CONFLICT," DE GAULLE SAID.

HE PROMISED THAT "AS SOON AS OUR TERRITORY IS LIBERATED AND OUR PRISONERS ARE FREE, GENERAL ELECTIONS WILL BE HELD IN WHICH ALL MEN AND WOMEN WILL PARTICIPATE."

HE ASSERTED THAT FIVE-SIXTHS OF FRANCE WAS FREED BUT CAUTIONED: "THE ENEMY STILL IS IN MANY OF OUR DEPARTMENTS (PROVINCES) AND STILL HOLDS MANY OF OUR PORTS. IT WILL STILL TAKE A GREAT BATTLE TO ENTER DEEPLY INTO GERMANY AND WE INTEND TO TAKE AS BIG A PART AS POSSIBLE IN THAT BATTLE."

JJ1118AEW

LT.O.O.CULBERTSON, MINNEAPOLIS, MINN., BAGGED THREE ENEMY PLANES ALTHOUGH HIS FIGHTER WAS HIT IN THE WING IN THE FIRST ENGAGEMENT.

"WHEN I CLIMBED UP TO GET ALTITUDE I PICKED THE FIRST FW I SAW," CULBERTON SAID. "I KEPT HIM IN MY SIGHTS AND KEPT FIRING AS HE DIVED.

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"IN A FEW SECONDS HE WAS ON FIRE AND DIVED INTO A WOOD. I SAW THE FLASH AS HE EXPLODED. I WENT BACK UP AND TOOK ON THE FIRST GERMAN AIRCRAFT I SAW. HE DIVED AND TRIED TO GET AWAY. I DIDN'T SHOOT BECAU I SAW HE COULDN'T PULL OUT. HE CRASHED INTO THE GROUND.

"I WENT BACK FOR ANOTHER ONE AND GOT ON THE TAIL OF A FW190. HE GOT DOWN RIGHT OVER THE TREES AND I BEGAN CHASING HIM RIGHT ON THE DECK. HE ROLLED OVER ON HIS BELLY--I DON'T KNOW WHY--AND I GAVE HIM A BURST. HE WENT RIGHT INTO THE GROUND AND EXPLODED."

SN1112APEWAPE

LONDON, SEPT 12-(AP)-EXPRESSING CONFIDENCE THAT ISOLATIONISM IS DEAD IN THE UNITED STATES, W.EARL HALL, MANAGING EDITOR OF THE MASON CITY, IOWA, GAZETTE, ADVOCATED TODAY THE USE OF AMERICAN TRAINING TROOPS FOR THE OCCUPATION OF GERMANY TO HELP SPEED DEMOBILIZATION OF VETERANS.

WITH THE TIME APPROACHING WHEN AMERICA WILL BE CALLED UPON TO HELP POLICE ENEMY TERRITORY, HALL EXPRESSED THE BELIEF THAT THE PEOPLE OF THE UNITED STATES WOULD "CONSENT, EVEN THOUGH THEY WON'T BE HAPPY ABOUT IT," TO THE USE OF OCCUPATION FORCES IN THE KNOWLEDGE THAT IT WILL HELP TO SECURE PEACE.

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HERE ON INVITATION OF THE BRITISH MINISTRY OF INFORMATION HALL AND FRED CHRISTOPHERSON, EXECUTIVE EDITOR OF THE SIOUX FALLS, S.D., DAILY ARGUS-LEADER, RECENTLY RETURNED FROM FRANCE.

NEAR CHERBOURG HALL VISITED GIANT UNCOMPLETED SITES FOR

LAUNCHING SUPER BUZZBOMBS. THE INSPECTION -- PLUS HIS STAY IN THE LONDON AREA WHICH EXPERIENCED ROBOT ATTACKS -- CONVINCED HIM "THE DEVILISH CONTRAPTIONS" FOR WAGING WAR BY REMOTE CONTROL WERE A POWERFUL ARGUMENT FOR A LASTING PEACE ORGANIZATION.

HE SAID HE WAS DEEPLY IMPRESSED BY THE WAY LONDONERS TOOK THE POUNDING AND ALSO BY A COMPARISON OF ITS SCARS WITH THE SCRATCHES OF PARIS.

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SJ247PEW

LONDON,SEPT.12-(AP)-DR.PAUL JOSEPH GOEBBELS, GERMANY'S TOTAL MOBILIZATION DIRECTOR, HAS PASSED ALONG WORD THAT GERMANS MUST SIMPLIFY THEIR FUNERAL ARRANGEMENTS, IT WAS ANNOUNCED TODAY.

NEW FUNERAL REGULATIONS PUBLISHED IN THE NEWSPAPER NATIONAL ZEITUNG TIGHTEN RESTRICTIONS ON FUNERALS AND DEATH NOTICES AND CUT THE RATION ALLOWANCES OF BLACK CLOTH FOR MOURNING.

FUNERAL PROCESSIONS ARE PROHIBITED, UNDER PENALTY OF A 100-MARK FINE OR A WEEK IN JAIL, EXCEPT WHEN ARRANGED BY THE NAZI PARTY; MOURNING PURCHASES ARE LIMITED TO A CREPE ARMBAND AND A TIE FOR MEN, AND A PAIR OF BLACK STOCKINGS FOR WOMEN.

THE FEW NEWSPAPERS STILL PUBLISHING WERE ORDERED TO DISCONTINUE PRINTING PRIVATE DEATH NOTICES TO SAVE SPACE.

MJ443PEW SEP 131944

LONDON, WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 13-(AP)-MARSHAL SIMEON TIMOSHENKO--THE FIRST RUSSIAN COMMANDER TO GAIN WORLD WIDE FAME IN THIS WAR--WAS DISCLOSED TODAY AS THE COMMANDER WHO DIRECTED OPERATIONS WHICH RESULTED IN THE WIPING OUT OF 15 GERMAN DIVISIONS BETWEEN KISHINEV AND IASI BETWEEN AUG. 20 AND SEPT. 1.

TIMOSHENKO, A MYSTERY MAN WHO DISAPPEARS AND THEN REAPPEARS IN THE LIMELIGHT, USUALLY AT THE CONCLUSION OF SOME SPECTACULAR MILITARY MANEUVER, WAS NAMED BY THE MOSCOW RADIO AS THE "ACE" OPERATOR WHO GOES INTO THE FIELD TO REPRESENT THE SUPREME COMMAND.

FOR THE LATEST OPERATIONS, IN WHICH 33,000 GERMANS WERE KILLED AND 256,000 TAKEN PRISONER, MOSCOW ANNOUNCED TIMOSHENKO HAD BEEN AWARDED THE ORDER OF SUVOROV FIRST CLASS--HIGHEST SOVIET AWARD FOR COMMANDERS.

RW1216AEW

LONDON, SEPT. 12--(AP)--THE POLISH GOVERNMENT IN EXILE

ANNOUNCED TONIGHT THAT AIRCRAFT OPERATING UNDER BRITISH CONTROL

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HAD DROPPED MORE THAN 100 TONS OF WEAPONS FOR THE UNDERGROUND

FORCES FIGHTING INSIDE WARSAW.

SOME 250 AIRMEN, INCLUDING 98 POLES, WERE LOST IN THESE

ATTEMPTS TO KEEP THE SPIRIT OF RESISTANCE ALIVE WITH ANTITANK

WEAPONS, STEN GUNS, GRENADES AND AMMUNITION. BRITISH AND

SOUTH AFRICAN CREWS MANNED MOST OF THE AIRCRAFT, WHICH FLEW FROM

MEDITERRANEAN BASES.

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EXPRESSING ITS APPRECIATION, THE POLISH GOVERNMENT SAID

IT WAS "ASSURED THAT THEIR BRITISH ALLIES WILL CONTINUE TO DO ALL

IN THEIR POWER TO MAINTAIN A SUPPLY TO WARSAW OF MILITARY

REQUIREMENTS AND RELIEF STORES."

FOLKESTONE, ENGLAND, SEPT 12-(AP)-HEAVY SALVOS OF GUNFIRE ALONG THE FRENCH COAST INDICATED THE BATTLE FOR FRENCH CHANNEL PORTS REACHED A NEW FURY SHORTLY AFTER NOON TODAY.

PERHAPS THE ALLIES WERE EVEN STORMING THE GERMAN "SUICIDE STRONGHOLDS" IN THE CALAIS, CAP GRIZ NEZ AND BOLOUGNE AREAS.

ALL MORNING GUNFIRE HAD RUMBLED FROM THE FRENCH COAST. SOON AFTER NOON THE EXPLOSIONS INCREASED TO GREAT ROLLS OF SOUND, AS IF SHIPS WERE FIRING BROADSIDES OR ALLIED PLANES WERE DROPPING IMMENSE LOADS OF BOMBS.

MK&FW815AEW

SEP 131944

ADD ADV-AIR BASE, S-FRANCE-(DIXON) XX ARMIES

THE TACTICAL PILOTS HAVE BEEN ABLE TO SHOOT UP BOTH RETREATING AND REINFORCING ENEMY MOVEMENTS IN THE TWO EUROPEAN THEATERS OF OPERATIONS, WHICH ONLY YESTERDAY WERE OFFICIALLY JOINED ON THE GROUND.

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IN ORDER TO REACH FAR ENOUGH TO DO THIS, FIGHTER PILOTS IN SOME CASES HAVE BEEN FORCED TO SIPHON GASOLINE DIRECTLY FROM THE TANKS

OF BIGGER PLANES USED TO FERRY SUPPLIES.

THE SUPPLY PROBLEM IS INEVITABLY CRITICAL IN SUCH A SWIFT ADVANCE. GROUND FORCES HAVE DRAINED OFF MOST OF THE MOTOR TRANSPORT.

ALTHOUGH ALMOST NO ENEMY AIRCRAFT WILLING TO FIGHT HAS BEEN SIGHTED IN THIS ENTIRE OPERATION, THE FIGHTER BOMBERS HAVE BEEN ENCOUNTERING TERRIFIC GROUND FIRE IN SOME PLACES, PARTICULARLY AROUND BELFORT GAP. THERE THE GERMANS ARE TRYING TO BRING UP REINFORCEMENTS. ELSEWHERE THE AIRMEN'S JOB MOSTLY HAS BEEN HITTING THE "MASS EXODUS."

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EJ415PEW

ADD WITH AMERICANS IN MAGINOT LINE - xxxxxx BRITAIN

WHEN 18 PRINCE JEAN VISITED THE UNITED STATES WITH PRICE CONSORT FELIX AND WAS ENTERTAINED BY PRESIDENT AND MRS. ROOSEVELT IN THE SUMMER OF 1939.

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WHILE IN NEW YORK THE YOUNG PRINCE MADE AN INCOGNITO TOUR OF THE CITY, ONLY TO FIND ON HIS RETURN TO THE HOTEL AFTER SEEING THE SITES THAT EUROPE HAD GONE TO WAR.

THE PRINCE'S MOTHER, GRAND DUCHESS CHARLOTTE, 48 YEARS OLD, HAS BEEN RULER OF LUXEMBOURG SINCE JAN. 15, 1919. SJ RQ106PEW

BY EDWARD D.BALL

THIRD ARMY HEADQUARTERS IN FRANCE, SEPT 12-(AP)-NEW CROSSINGS HAVE BEEN MADE OVER THE MOSELLE BETWEEN METZ AND TOUL, AND TONIGHT A THIRD ARMY OFFICER DESCRIBED THE BATTLE FOR THE RIVER AS "MORE PROMISING THAN IN MANY DAYS."

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METZ IS BEING SHLLED. THIONVILLE, ON THE MOSELLE NORTH OF METZ, S UNDER ATTACK BY LT.-GEN.GEORGE S.PATTON'S FORCES.

U.S.ARMOR AND INFANTRY ARE FLOWING ACROSS THE MOSELLE AT TWO FIRMLY-ESTABLISHED BRIDGEHEADS, AND FOOTHOLDS ARE BEING SECURED AT FOUR OTHER PLACES AFTER A WEEK OF BLOODY, SWAYING BATTLE.

A HEADQUARTERS OFFICER SAID THE ATTACK LAUNCHED IN THE TOUL AREA YESTERDAY WAS "PROGRESSING SATISFACTORILY." TOUL IS ON THE MOSELLE, AND WEST OF NANCY.

JP349PEW

Y EDWARD D.BALL

WITH AMERICAN TROOPS BEFORE THIONVILLE, SEPT 12-(AP)-LT.GEN. GEORGE S.PATTON'S TROOPS WHICH SMASHED THROUGH THE MAGINOT LINE ARE BATTLING TODAY FOR THIONVILLE ON THE WEST SIDE OF THE MOSELLE RIVER.

MK704AEW

BY WES GALLAGHER

WITH U.S.TROOPS EAST OF THE MOSELLE RIVER, FRANCE, SEPT 12--4 P.M." -(AP)-THE THIRD ARMY BREACHED HITLER'S MOSELLE RIVER DEFENSE LINE THIS MORNING.

FIGHTING INFANTRY AND COMBAT ENGINEERS STOOD NECK DEEP IN ICY WATERS BEFORE DAWN HOLDING PRELIMINARY FOOTBRIDGES UNDER FIRE, SOMETIMES WITH THEIR BARE HANDS.

A FEW HOURS LATER, ENGINEERS WORKING AT TOP SPEED FLUNG HEAVY BRIDGES ACROSS THE MOSELLE UNDER NAZI ARTILLERY FIRE. TANKS AND GUNS RUMBLED ACROSS THE STREAM TOWARD GERMANY AND THE INFANTRY PUSHED THREE TO FOUR MILES BEYOND THE EAST BANK IN THE FIRST SIX HOURS.

BY NOON, AIR OBSERVERS REPORTED THE GERMANS ONCE MORE ON THE RUN FROM PONT-A-MOUSSON SOUTH TO THE OUTSKIRTS OF NANCY.

THE BREAK-THROUGH OF THE MOSELLE DEFENSES WAS ENGINEERED BY AN AMERICAN GENERAL WHO WON HIS REPUTATION IN AFRICA, SICILY AND NORMANDY AND HAS SINCE BEEN ELEVATED. HIS NAME MAY NOT BE DISCLOSED.

HE JUGGLED HIS TROOPS BACK AND FORTH ALONG THE RIVER FRONT FOR 50 MILES, SPREADING AND WEAKENING THE GERMAN DEFENSES. THEN HE HIT HARD AT WEAK SPOTS TODAY.

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THE FIRST BRIDGEHEAD WAS ESTABLISHED BY WHAT MAJ.RICHARD FLEISHER, 5105 N. 15TH ST., PHILADELPHIA, DESCRIBED AS A "RULES BOOK ATTACK."

INFANTRY STARTED TO CROSS SHORTLY AFTER MIDNIGHT. WITH THE HELP OF ENGINEERS AND ASSAULT BOATS, THEY FLUNG FOOTBRIDGES ACROSS THE DEEPEST PARTS OF THE RIVER. THE BRIDGES WERE ANCHORED AT ONE END TO THE BANK, BUT THE OTHER ENDS ACTUALLY WAS HELD IN PLACE BY TROOPS HANGING ON THE ROPES, NECK-DEEP IN WATER. THE TROOPS THEN WADED ACROSS TO THE MIDDLE OF THE RIVER, CLIMBED ONTO THE BRIDGES AND RACED ACROSS.

UNLIKE PREVIOUS CROSSING WHEN TROOPS HUGGED THE BANKS AND WERE PINNED DOWN, THESE RACED INLAND UP STEEP HILLS, DRIVING THE GERMANS BEFORE THEM. PRISONERS WERE TAKEN, AND, WHEN DAWN CAME UP, THE GI JOES WERE SEVERAL MILES BEYOND THE FORMIDABLE STREAM.

A ROLLING ARTILLERY BARRAGE HELPED CLEAR THE WAY.

MEANWHILE COMBAT ENGINEERS, MANY FROM CHICAGO, PLUNGED INTO THE RIVER AND STARTED WORK ON THE BRIDGES SO HEAVIER EQUIPMENT COULD PASS.

UNTIL EARLY AFTERNOON, THE ENGINEERS WORKED UNDER SHELL FIRE. THE GERMANS WATCHED THE BRIDGE-BUILDING FROM OBSERVATION POINTS BUT COULD DO LITTLE. EACH TIME THEY FIRED A CANNON, TEN AMERICAN GUNS ANSWERED AND FIGHTER BOMBERS CIRCLED OVERHEAD AND ATTACKED THE SPOTS WHERE NAZI GUNS FLASHED.

ENEMY FIRE GRADUALLY DWINDLED TOWARD NOON WHEN THE BRIDGES WERE COMPLETED. ACROSS THE BRIDGES, THE VILLAGES OF LOISY AND VILLE AU VAL COULD BE SEEN BURNING AS THE RESULT OF GERMAN SHELLING.

FLIGHT AFTER FLIGHT OF P-47 FIGHTER BOMBERS HARRIED THE RETREATING GERMANS. THEY CIRCLED SLOWLY IN BRIGHT SUNLIGHT AND THEN PEELED OFF IN STEEP DIVES AT THE NAZIS. THE SMOKE OF BURNING VEHICLES SOON CURLED FROM ENEMY POSITIONS TOWARD WHICH AMERICAN TANKS AND GUNS MOVED IN CLOUDS OF DUST.

UP AND DOWN THE RIVER, AMERICAN GUNS THUNDERED. BIG DENTS WERE MADE BY THE INFANTRY IN EVERY PART OF THE GERMAN LINE FROM METZ TO A POINT 20 MILES SOUTH OF NANCY.

AMERICAN CASUALTIES WERE AMAZINGLY LIGHT.

"THIS IS THE WAY WE LIKE OUR JOBS--TOUGH," SAID CORP.RAY WEIMAN, 2720A N. 9TH ST., MILWAUKEE, WIS., ONE OF THE ENGINEERS WHO BRIDGED THE MOSELLE AND CANAL.

"THIS IS THE TOUGHEST JOB WE HAVE HAD," SAID ROBERT MCLAIN, 1216 W.FLORNEY ST., CHICAGO, ILL.

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OTHER CHICAGO COMBAT ENGINEERS WHO HELPED BREAK THE MOSELLE LINE WITH BRIDGES INCLUDED SGT.JULIAN HILBURGER, 9326 UNIVERSITY ST.; CORP. STEVE KONWINSKIE, 4645 S.ROCKWELL ST.; CORP. JOHN DU MONG, 4887 N. ASHLAND ST.; PVT.DAVID LITMAN, 3457 W.MONROE ST.; PVT.CHESTER KNELUL, 3210 S.ABERDEEN ST.; CORP. JOHN RYBYCKI, 4050 S.RICHMOND ST.; AND CORP. VICTOR CALDWELL, 2742 N.SOUTH PARK.

OTHERS INCLUDED SGT.FRANK COX, CARTERVILLE, ILL.; PVT.ORVILLE ERDMAN, 1149 W.LAKE ST.; OAK PARK, ILL.; AND PVT.ARTHUR SANFTLEBEN, OAK PARK.

SGT.CLINTON HUFFMAN, MARVILLE, TENN., COMMANDED A SQUAD FILLED WITH WHAT HE CALLED "CIT FELLERS" FROM CHICAGO AND NEW JERSEY.

OTHERS IN THE ACK INCLUDED CORP.GEORGE D.WATSON, 1315 MADISON, KANSAS CITY, MO.; CORP.JAMES F.FITZPATRICK, 337 CHESNUT ST., AUDUBON, N.J.; CORP. VICTOR DURALL, BROOKPORT, ILL.; PVT HERMAN HEETHUIS, 2351 HENRY ST., MUSKEGON, MICH.; PVT.FRANKLIN ADAIR, HADDON HEIGHTS, N.J.; SGT.HAROLD TISCHER, LAKE ODESSA, MICH.; PVT.JOHN R. FETHKE, 650 9TH ST., MUSKEGON HEIGHTS, MICH.; SGT.GILBERT HAMMENIK, 3055 38TH ST., MILWAUKEE; AND PVT.BRUCE PEACERMAN, 1121 N.UNION ST., PHILADELPHIA, PA.

MEDICAL ORDERLIES WORKED RIGHT BESIDE THE ENGINEERS AND INFANTRY AT THE RIVER. INCLUDED AMONG THEM WERE PVT.CHESTER MIKOTACYZK, 102 CHAMBER ST., NEWARK, N.J.; AND PVT.LEO GOLDSTEIN, 756 SARATOGA AVE BROOKLYN, N.Y.

SJ130PEW

ADDS ON GER.-LUXEMBOURG BORDER -(BALL) XX HOME

A HALF-TRACK CREW WHICH BLAZED THE WAY FOR THIS CLOSEST PENETRATION TO GERMANY IN THIS SECTOR WAS HEADED BY SGT.B.BROSNAN OF WORCESTER, MASS., AND INCLUDED SGT.TIM MCCARTHY OF LOWELL, MASS., CORP.DANIEL Q.MAHARRY OF MILLEN, GA., PFC.WILLIS ALLEN OF MCLEANSBORO ILL.; PFC.DONALD W.DOUGLAS OF BLOOMINGTON, IND., PFC.LOUIS C.BADER OF PITTSBURGH; PFC.ARLEY DOUGHERTY OF CANTON, OHIO; PFC.WALLACE ARCHAKI OF DEARBORN, MICH.; AND PRIVATES ALVIN L.PETERSON OF MCPHERSON, KAN., WILLIAM R.ROBINSON OF BALTIMORE, MD.; ANDREW CMAR (CORRECT), OF DUQUESNE, PA.; AND EUGENE T.IVERSON OF WESTBROOKE, MINN.

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FOR HIS FIRST CLOSEUP LOOK AT GERMANY MESS SGT.NICHOLAS J. ERRELI OF FRAMINGHAM, MASS., THUMBED A RIDE IN COL.BOYER'S JEEP, RIVEN BY PFC.JESSE JACOBS OF SHELBY, MISS.

WITH AMERICANS IN GERMANY, SEPT. 12-(AP)-A UNITED STATES ARMORED DIVISION ENTERED GERMANY IN STRENGTH TODAY AFTER FORWARD ELEMENTS HAD GONE ACROSS THE LAST FRONTIER AT 6:10 P.M. YESTERDAY.

THE ARMORED DIVISION WHICH CROSSED THE FRONTIER HAD SWEPT ACROSS BELGIUM IN A TEN-DAY DRIVE. IT PENETRATED THE REICH ON THE 26TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE GREAT AMERICAN OFFENSIVE AT ST.MIHIEL IN 1918.

AMERICAN TANKS SPRANG FORWARD THIS MORNING IN A SERIES OF STRONG THRUSTS WHICH, LIKE ALL AMERICAN BLOWS FROM THE SEINE TO GERMANY, WERE AUDACIOUS AND SKILLFULLY ORGANIZED.

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ORDERS FOR THIS HISTORIC INVASION OF GERMANY WERE ISSUED FROM A BARE BARRACKS BUILDING WHICH ONLY A FEW HOURS EARLIER HAD HOUSED GERMAN TROOPS.

THIS THRUST INTO GERMANY WAS MADE BY TROOPS OF THE FIRST ARMY.

AN ARMORED DIVISION ENTERED THE GERMAN-ANNEXED TOWN OF EUPEN, FIVE MILES FROM THE REICH'S FRONTIER, LATE YESTERDAY AND CLEANED IT OUT AFTER SEVERAL HOURS OF SHARP FIGHTING WITH GERMAN REARGUARDS.

THE CLOSENESS OF THIS FIGHTING NEAR THE FRONTIER WAS ILLUSTRATED

LAST NIGHT BY A GERMAN MORTAR SHELL THAT FELL WITHIN 30 YARDS OF OUR COMMANDING GENERAL, KILLING ONE OFFICER WITH HIM AND WOUNDING THREE OTHER MEN. THE GENERAL HIMSELF WAS NOT HURT.

EUPEN, SCARRED BY SHELLFIRE AND FULL OF THE ACRID SMELL OF BURNED BUILDINGS, GAVE THE AMERICANS THE FIRST SMALL FORETASTE OF WHAT LIES AHEAD IN GERMANY PROPER.

FOR THE FIRST TIME SINCE THE INVASION BEGAN, THE DOUGHBOYS GOT NONE OF THE HOWLING WELCOME TO WHICH THEY HAD BECOME SO ACCUSTOMED ALL THE WAY ACROSS FRANCE AND BELGIUM.

FOR EUPEN ON GERMAN MAPS IS IN GERMANY ITSELF, GERMAN IS THE PREDOMINANT LANGUAGE AND SIGNS ON MOST OF THE IMPORTANT BUSINESS HOUSES--INCLUDING THE BIGGEST BANK--ARE IN GERMAN.

AS THE AMERICANS ROLLED IN, BEARING GERMAN PRISONERS PICKED UP ENROUTE, THE GREAT BULK OF PEOPLE SIMPLY STOOD AND STARED SILENTLY AT US. A FEW WAVED TENTATIVELY, BUT VERY FEW RAISED THEIR FINGERS IN THE VICTORY SIGN.

THERE WAS NO OUTRIGHT OR ACTIVE HOSTILITY FROM THE CIVILIANS, BUT THERE CERTAINLY WAS NOTHING OF THE FEELING OF A LIBERATED TOWN THERE.

WD1210PEW

SEP 131944

BY WILLIAM SMITH WHITE

WITH ARMORED FORCES OF THE FIRST U.S. ARMY IN GERMANY, SEPT. 12-(AP)-THE GERMAN BORDER WAS PENETRATED THIS AFTERNOON FOR THE SECOND TIME IN 24 HOURS BY ARMORED ELEMENTS OF LT. GEN. COURTNEY H. HODGES' FIRST U.S. ARMY.

FOLLOWING THE THRUST LATE YESTERDAY NEAR TRIER, A SECOND SPEARHEAD BROKE INTO GERMANY AT 2:51 P.M. TODAY IN A DRIVE FROM EUPEN, BELGIAN BORDER CITY.

THE TASK FORCE FROM ONE OF HODGES' ARMORED DIVISIONS DROVE INTO GERMANY FROM DUE WEST FOR A RECONNAISSANCE IN FORCE. IT WAS MADE UP OF MEDIUM TANKS, INFANTRY AND ENGINEERS AND WAS COMMANDED BY LT. COL. WILLIAM B. LOVELADY OF SODDY, TENN. IT IS ATTACHED TO A COMBAT COMMAND OF THIS DIVISION, AN OUTFIT WHICH HAS FOUGHT HARD AND BRILLIANTLY IN FRANCE.

THIS PHASE OF THE CAMPAIGN AGAINST THE NAZIS OPENED ON A DAY OF BRILLIANT SUNLIGHT, IDEAL WEATHER FOR AMERICAN PLANES WHICH NOW ARE METHODICALLY BEATING AT ENEMY DEFENSES.

IT CAME ON THE 26TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE AMERICAN ST. MIHIEL OFFENSIVE IN 1918.

OUR GUNS ARE ECHOING NOW ACROSS THESE GREEN HILLS AND THE GERMAN HOMELAND IS FEELING THE WHIP OF WAR.

WE WAITED IN A BARN LIKE BUILDING ON THE EDGE OF GERMANY AS OUR FIRST ATTACKS AGAINST THE SIEGFRIED LINE BEGAN. JUST A DAY OR TWO AGO THE BUILDING QUARTERED "HITLER YOUTH."

THE COMMANDING GENERAL OF THE ATTACKING DIVISION SAT BEFORE A PINE TABLE WRITING HIS WIFE A LETTER, THE FIRST IN A MONTH. FOR THIS GENERAL, WHO 26 YEARS AGO WAS A FIRST LIEUTENANT LEADING AN INFANTRY COMPANY FORWARD AT ST. MIHIEL, IT WAS A DOUBLE ANNIVERSARY -- THE TENTH ANNIVERSARY OF HIS MARRIAGE AS WELL AS THE ANNIVERSARY OF THAT FIRST AMERICAN OFFENSIVE OF THE LAST WAR.

IT IS STRANGE HOW EVEN THE MOST UNLETTERED MAN IN THIS DIVISION WAS FULL OF THE KNOWLEDGE THIS MORNING THAT HE WAS A PART OF HISTORY. THIS DIVISION HAS AN ADDED ARM, A STRONG PRIDE THAT IS ALMOST AS REAL AS THE STAINED BULK OF OUR TANKS.

THUS FAR ALL THE WAY UP FROM THE MARNE OUR TACTICS HAVE CONTINUALLY DISORGANIZED THE GERMANS, ALTHOUGH THEY ARE SIMPLE AND WELL RECOGNIZED TACTICS FIRST ADVANCED BY THE GERMAN MILITARY TACTICIAN VON MOLTKE HIMSELF.

THEY ARE THE TACTICS OF ADVANCING IN MULTIPLE COLUMNS. AGAINST THIS SYSTEM THE GERMANS HAVE BEEN LIKE SQUIRRELS IN A CAGE, SEEMINGLY PERPETUALLY SURPRISED AND RUNNING ABOUT AIMLESSLY.

RP628PEW

BY MARK S.WATSON

(BALTIMORE SUNPAPERS MILITARY CORRESPONDENT)

(DISTRIBUTED BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS)

SEP 131944

(BA)-WITH HODGES FIRST UNITED STATES ARMY AT FORT EBEN EMAEL, SEPT 12--A SINGLE BATTALION OF AMERICAN INFANTRY LAST NIGHT MADE A CAUTIOUS APPROACH TO THIS GREAT FORT, QUARRIED IN SOLID ROCK, AND PREPARED FOR THE FIRST STAGE OF A HARD STRUGGLE. TO THEIR AMAZEMENT THERE WAS NO RESISTANCE WHATEVER AND WITHOUT FIRING A GUN OR THROWING A GRENADE THEY MARCHED INTO THE STRONGHOLD.

THE AMERICANS, LED BY LIEUT. COL. PAUL MCCOLLUM, A NORTH CAROLINIAN, WERE LARGELY MEN FROM NORTH AND SOUTH CAROLINA WHO HAVE SEEN A GOOD DEAL OF EARLIER FIGHTING IN NORMANDY.

NOTHING SURPRISED THEM MORE, SAID LIEUT. EDWARD MCARDLE, OF HOLLIS, LONG ISLAND, THAN THE FACT THAT ALL THE SPECIAL EQUIPMENT THEY CARRIED WITH THEM FOR REDUCTION OF THE FORT WAS NOT NECESSARY. THE GERMANS HAD SIMPLY PULLED OUT AND CROSSED THE CANAL AND MEUSE RIVER INTO HOLLAND ON THEIR WAY BACK TOWARD THE SIEGFRIED LINE.

A FEW OF THEM REMAINED ON THE LOFTY RIDGE JUST ACROSS THE CANAL AND DURING THE DAY WERE FIRING RIFLES INTO GROUPS OF AMERICANS OR BELGIANS WHO EXPOSED THEMSELVES. ON THE FAR SIDE OF THE MEUSE RIVER GERMAN ARTILLERY CONTINUED TO FIRE AT INTERVALS AND TO RECEIVE HEAVY AMERICAN FIRE IN RETURN.

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THE TAKING OF EBEN EMAEL WAS ONE OF THE NOTABLE OPENING DISASTERS OF THE WAR. IT HAD BEEN REGARDED AS GENUINELY IMPREGNABLE AND WHEN THE GERMANS OVERRAN IT IN A MATTER OF ONE DAY THE ALLIED MILITARY WORLD WAS SHOCKED AND GERMANY JUBILANT. A GREAT DEAL OF DISCUSSION AT THE TIME DEALT WITH THE MAGIC BY WHICH GERMANY ACHIEVED THE STARTLING MILITARY VICTORY WHICH LAID ALL BELGIUM OPEN TO THE GERMANS.

THE COMMON UNDERSTANDING WAS THAT THE GERMANS HAD ACHIEVED IT BY

PROFOUND SKILL IN PLANNING FOR THE ASSAULT. THEY HAD BUILT A DUPLICATE OF EBEN EMAEL, AND HAD TRAINED PARACHUTISTS AND ENGINEER ASSAULT TROOPS FOR WEEKS IN EXACT TECHNIQUES OF MAKING AN ENTRY AT SEVERAL CRITICAL POINTS.

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TODAY, FROM A BELGIAN WHO WAS HERE IN 1940, I HEARD A STORY WHICH MAKE THE CAPTURE SOUND SOMEWHAT SIMPLER. HE SAYS THAT IT WAS ACHIEVED BY TREACHERY. AGAINST A SUPPOSEDLY TREASONABLE BELGIAN OFFICER HE MAKES CHARGES SO GRAVE THAT THEY ARE NOW BEING INVESTIGATED. ACCORDING TO THIS STORY, AN OFFICER IN A RESPONSIBLE POSITION AT EBEN EMAEL HAD BEEN NAMED FOR THAT POST SHORTLY BEFORE THE ASSAULT. HE WAS NAMED ON THE RECOMMENDATION OF LEON DEGRELLE, REXIST LEADER, WHO HAD BEEN CHIEF OF THE BELGIAN NAZI COLLABORATORS.

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THIS UNNAMED OFFICER CANCELLED THE NORMAL ORDERS WHEREBY 600 INFANTRYMEN WERE KEPT ON GUARD AT THE FORT'S OUTER RAMPARTS AND THUS LEFT ALL APPROACHES UNGUARDED. HE ALSO IS SUPPOSED TO HAVE SEVERED COMMUNICATIONS BETWEEN THE FORT AND ITS ARTILLERY OBSERVERS IN DISTANT LOOKOUT POINTS AND THEREBY RENDERED THE FORT'S GREAT CANNON WHOLLY USELESS.

EVEN THE INNER APPROACHES OF THE FORT ITSELF WERE UNDERMINED. THOSE FEW BELGIANS WHO STOOD THERE WERE MOWED DOWN BY A WAVE OF THE INVADING GERMANS.

CERTAINLY THE FORT SHOWS FEW SCARS OF HEAVY FIGHTING. THE MAIN APPROACH OVER WHICH APPEARS "EBEN AMAEL, 1932-1935" IS SOMEWHAT SCARRED BY ARTILLERY FIRE BUT NOT WRECKED AT ALL AND THE PRINCIPAL PORT BY WHICH MY GUIDE TELLS ME THE ENEMY ENTERED HAS NO SCARS WHATEVER WHICH MEET THE EYE. IT IS CONSTRUCTED WITHIN ONE ENORMOUS NATURAL ROCK ITSELF WHOLLY IMPREGNABLE TO ANY WEAPON. ITS ROUNDED MASS RISES 250 FEET ABOVE THE LEVEL OF THE 100 FOOT ALBERT CANAL.

IN THIS SOLID ROCK WHICH IS ROUGHLY A HALF MILE IN DIAMETER, HAVE BEEN CUT ALL EMPLACEMENTS FOR 30 GREAT GUNS WITH A SUFFICIENT RANGE TO REACH THE GERMAN CITY OF AACHEN AND A GREAT NUMBER OF LESSER GUNS AND ANTI-AIRCRAFT AND MACHINE GUNS. QUARRIED THROUGH IT AND CONNECTING ALL THE EMPLACEMENTS WITH AMMUNITION CHAMBERS, BARRACKS AND OFFICES ARE 11 MILES OF GALLERY. OPENING FROM THE GALLERIES ARE ALL THESE LIVING AND WORKING QUARTERS, MACHINE SHOPS, HEATING AND VENTILATING SYSTEMS.

THE GERMANS HAVE DONE LITTLE DAMAGE ANYWHERE SAVE TO SAVE THE BREECH BLOCKS OF THE GREAT GUNS AND INJURE THE ELECTRIC SYSTEM.

R&JP105PEW NM

BY EDWARD D.BALL

SEP 131944

AUMETZ, FRANCE, SEPT 11-(DELAYED)-(AP)-THE POPULATION OF THIS FORTRESS CITY IN THE MAGINOT LINE BURNED ALL GERMAN LANGUAGE BOOKS AND PROPAGANDA TODAY IN CELEBRATION OF THE LIBERATION.

(AUMETZ IS 22 MILES NORTHWEST OF METZ AND 11 MILES FROM THIONVILLE.)

"THE PEOPLE ARE GLAD TO SEE US BECAUSE ALL THAT ARE LEFT BEHIND WERE FRENCH," SAID THE COLONEL WHOSE TROOPS OCCUPIED THE TOWN WHICH HITLER ONCE ANNEXED TO THE GREATER REICH.

"ALL THE COLLABORATORS GOT OUT. EVEN HITLER'S GAULEITER TOOK IT ON THE LAM. WE ARE GOING TO REPLACE HIM WITH A TOWN MAYOR UNTIL THE FRENCH GET THEIR HOUSE IN ORDER," HE SAID.

THE COLONEL ORDERED SIGNS ON STREETS NAMED FOR HITLER, GOERING AND

REPLACED WITH SIGNS BEARING THE NAMES OF HIS OFFICERS

LED THE TROOPS INTO THE CITY.

THE HONOR OF TAKING HITLER'S PLACE WENT TO LT.COL.J. "FOXHOLE"

SMITH OF HOUSTON, TEX., WHOSE BATTALION WAS THE FIRST TO ENTER. GOERINGSTRASSE BE[illegible]UE GODDING IN HONOR OF CAPT.GEORGE GOODING, COMPANY COMMANDER FROM ALABAMA. (EDITOR HOMETOWN UNAVAILABLE.)

RIBBENTROPSTRASSE WAS CHANGED TO RUE BAUSHAUSEN FOR CAPT.HENRY BAUSHAUSEN OF MARLIN, TEX., ALSO A COMPANY COMMANDER.

OTHER OFFICERS WHO HAD A PART IN THE TOWNS CAPTUR[illegible] INCLUDED MAJOR RICHARD L.BOERS OF LACON, ILL., AND CAPT.HERB[illegible]f K.OEHMICHEN OF KEOKUK, IOWA. THE COLONEL SAID HE WOULD HAVE TO FIND ANOTHER TOWN WITH STREETS TO CHANGE TO THEIR NAMES BECAUSE THERE ARE ONLY THREE IMPORTANT ONES IN AUMETZ.

SJ125OPEW SEP 131944

LYON, FRANCE, SEPT. 12-(AP)-APPROXIMATELY 50,000 ALSACIANS WHO WERE EVICTED FROM THEIR HOMES BY NAZI-OCCUPYING FORCES IN 1940 AND HAVE SINCE TAKEN REFUGE IN LYONS ARE EAGERLY [illegible] HE PROGRESS OF THE ALLIED ADVANCE WHICH PROMISES TO OPEN TH[illegible] AN EARLY RETURN TO THEIR NATIVE LAND.

MOST OF THE THOUSANDS OF RESIDENTS OF ALSACE-LORRAINE DRIVEN FROM THEIR HOMES HAVE TRIED SINCE TO EKE OUT A LIVING IN SOUTHERN FRANCE.

"THE FIRST YEAR WAS VERY DIFFICULT FOR US ALL," SAID JEAN KEMP, A FORMER MULHOUSE SILK DEALER WHOSE BROTHER-IN-LAW, J.R.MARSH, IS JUSTICE OF THE PEACE AT WHITE BEAR LAKE ON THE OUTSKIRTS OF ST.PAUL, MINN.

RW103AEW SEP 131944

BY JOSEPH E. DYNAN

LYON, FRANCE, SEPT. 9-(AP)-(DELAYED)-MADAME JEAN CHAUMONT, 31, THE FORMER JANE MASTER OF ST. LOUIS, MO., SAID TODAY SHE WAS ON THE PARIS GESTAPO'S "WANTED" LIST DURING THE GERMAN OCCUPATION OF FRANCE BUT HER HARDEST STRUGGLE WAS TO OBTAIN FOOD FOR HER HUSBAND AND THEIR FIVE YEAR OLD SON.

THE AMERICAN WIFE OF A FRENCH BANKER, SHE WAS AT THE TOPS OF THE GESTAPO'S PARIS LIST LATE IN 1942. FRIENDS OF THE FAMILY NOTIFIED HER THAT SHE MUST LEAVE THE CITY. SHE SPENT THREE DAYS IN HIDING AND THEN SLIPPED ACROSS THE BORDER INTO UNOCCUPIED FRANCE. THE FAMILY LIVED UNMOLESTED IN LYON WAITING A CHANCE TO WELCOME ALLIED LIBERATION TROOPS.

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"FOREIGN WOMEN WHO WERE WIVES OF FRENCHMEN WITH CHILDREN UNDER 12 WERE PERMITTED TO REMAIN AT HOME", THE VIVACIOUS MADAME CHAUMONT SAID. "ALL I HAD TO DO WAS APPEAR BEFORE THE POLICE EVERY WEEK TO SIG[illegible] A REGISTER SO THEY COULD TRACK MY MOVEMENTS."

THROUGH FREAK GOOD FORTUNE, THE GESTPO NEVER COORDINATED THE CHAUMONTS' LYON REGISTRATION WITH THE PARIS PICKUP ORDER.

MADAME CHAUMONT REPORTED HER F[illegible]LY GOT ALONG, BUT THE UNBALANCED DIET AFFECTED THEIR HE[illegible]TH AND PRODUCED SKIN DISEASES AND LOSS OF ENERGY.

"THE HARDEST THING, PARTICULARL[illegible]F WINTER, WAS TRYING TO KEEP WARM, SHE SAID.

SHE HAS LIVED IN FRANCE SINCE HER MARRIAGE EIGHT YEARS AGO, BUT IS NOW LOOKING FORWARD TO A VISIT TO THE UNITED STATES.

"MY FAMILY WANTED ME TO RETURN WHEN FRANCE WAS INVADED, BUT I THOUGHT MY PLACE WAS WITH MY HUSBAND," SHE SAID.

RQ113PEW

AT A MUSTANG BASE IN BRITAIN, SEPT. 12 (AP)--FLYING MATES OF CAT-EYED CAPT. JOHN T. GODFREY WHO HAS BEEN MISSING SINCE AUGUST SAID TODAY THE WOONSOCKET, RHODE ISLAND PILOT GOT FOUR ENEMY PLANES ON HIS LAST RUN.

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(THE FACT HE WAS MISSING WAS ANNOUNCED SEPT. 7).

GODFREY FORMERLY WAS WINGMAN FOR MAJ. DON GENTILE AND TOURED THE UNITED STATES WITH HIM IN JULY. GENTILE STAYED HOME TO DO SOME EXPERIMENTAL WORK BUT GODFREY CAME BACK TO RESUME HIS DARING AERIAL EXPLOITS.

HIS SUPERIORS SAID TODAY THAT ONE OF THE CHIEF ATTRIBUTES OF THE LANEY RHODE ISLANDER WAS HIS EXCEPTIONAL EYESIGHT.

GODFREY OFFICIALLY IS CREDITED WITH 18 ENEMY PLANES IN AIR COMBAT AND 19 ON THE GROUND. HIS GROUND SCORE IS THE HIGHEST IN THE

EUROPEAN WAR ZONE.

THE YOUNG PILOT RETURNED TO BASE ON JULY 24 FROM THE UNITED STATES AND ON AUG.4 HE CHALKED UP TWO GERMAN FIGHTERS IN THE AIR AN DESTROYED AND DAMAGED SIX GERMAN TRANSPORT ON THE GROUND AND SHOT UP EIGHT TRAINS.

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TWO DAYS LATER HE ALMOST MET DISASTER. OVER GERMANY HIS PLANE WAS ODDLED BY FLAK AND WITH FLUID LEAKING GODFREY HAD THE CANOPY PULL CK AND WAS READY TO BAIL OUT WHEN LT.FRED GLOVER,FORMER ASHEVILL C.,BASEBALL PLAYER, CALLED TO HIM OVER THE RADIO NOT TO JUMP AND LD HIM HOW TO PUMP RAW GASOLINE INTO THE ENGINE TO KEEP THE MOTO OL.

FOR MORE THAN TWO HOURS GODFREY PUMPED GASOLINE WITH ONE HAND D STEERED WITH THE OTHER. HE BROUGHT THE PLANE HOME AFELY BUT HAD A FLAK GREASE ACROSS HIS FOREHEAD AND A SORE ARM FROM THE MPING.

HE GOT A PURPLE HEART FOR THE WOUND.

IN AN ENGAGEMENT AUG. 24 HE GOT FOUR MORE GERMANS IN A OUND ATTACK SOUTH OF HAMBURG, AND HIS MATES CONFIRM THAT HE GOT OUR MORE ON HIS LAST RUN.

APRA1517SERIES AM1037A

ROME, SEP 12-(AP)-MYRON C.TAYLOR, PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT'S PERSONAL REPRESENTATIVE TO THE VATICAN, PRESENTED HIS NEW ASSISTANT, FRANKLIN C.GOWEN, TO POPE PIUS XII IN A PRIVATE AUDIENCE TODAY LASTING HALF AN HOUR.

GOWEN, FORMERLY SECRETARY TO AMBASSADOR JOSEPH P.KENNEDY IN LONDON, HAD BEEN IN THE U.S. CONSULATE IN ROME.

SEP 131944

RW1226AEW

MADRID(EB, SEPT. 12-(AP)— DUE TO A POWER SHORTAGE, MADRID'S ELECTRIC H SERVICE IS BEING CUT-OFF DURING SOME DAYLIGHT HOURS, BUT STREETCAR MOTORMEN TAKE HOW IT IN STRIDE.

THEY HALT WHEREVER THE POWERH CUT-OFF CATCHES THEM AT 3 P. AND SNOOZE IN SIESTA UNTIL 5 P.M. WHEN CURRENT IS RESTORED.

FOUR DAYS A POWER POWER LINES ARE OUT DURING DAYLIGHT HOU FOR INDUSTRY, AND THOSE DEPENDING ON ELECTRICITY SHUT DOWN.

HOMES HAVE NO ELECTRICITY DURING DAYLIGHT HOURS, AND CONSE QUENTLY NO RADIO PROGRAMS OR RINGING DOORBELLS— WHICH HAS LED TO A BOOM IN THE DOORKNOCKER MARKET.

SEP 131944

A SEVERE ER DROUGHT IS RESPONSIBLE FOR THE POWER SHORTAGE

ALB/ PARTS FOLTZ 01330 APR 1041AEW

BY CHARLES S.FOLTZ

MADRID, SEPT.12-(AP)-- FOREIGN TECHNICIANS RECENTLY RETURNED FROM GERMANY REPORTED THAT THE GERMAN PRODUCTIVE ORGANIZATION WHICH WAS OPERATING COMPARATELY SMOOTHLY UNTIL THE ALLIES SMASHED OUT OF THEIR NORMANDY BRIDGEHEAD, NOW IS SHOWING SIGNS OF DISINTEGRATING.

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WHILE SABOTAGE BY FOREIGN WORKERS IS DOING MUCH TO SPEED THIS DISINTEGRATION, AN IMPORTANT FACTOR IS THE FACT THAT GERMAN WORKERS THEMSELVES HAVE REACHED THE LIMIT OF THEIR ENDURANCE AFTER BEING DRIVEN TOO LONG AT TOP SPEED, THESE TECHNICIANS SAID.

THROUGH SHEER FATIGUE, MANY GERMAN NO LONGER ARE ABLE TO MAINTAIN THE HIGH STANDARDS OF WORK REQUIRED IN THE MANIFACTURE OF VITAL WAR EQUIPMENT AND PRODUCTION CONSEQUENTLY SUFFERS.

ONE OF THE TECHNICIANS SAID THAT 200,000 AIRCRAFT ENGINE SHAFT BEARINGS TURNED OUT AT A PLANT WHERE HE WAS WORKING WERE FOUND DEFECTIVE IN SIZE WHEN DELIVERED FOR ASSEMBLY AND A HORDE OF GESTAPO AGENTS AND ENGINEERING EXPERTS WERE SENT TO THE FACTORY TO INVESTIGATE.

"THEY DISCOVERED JUST WHAT WE HAD BEEN TELLING THE FOR MONTHS -- THAT THERE WAS NO SABOTAGE BUT THAT THE PRODUCTION QUOTA SET WAS TWICE TOO HIGH, THAT THE WORKERS WERE REQUIRED TO PRODUCE TOO FAST FOR ACCURACY," HE SAID.

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"THEY CUT THE PRODUCTION RATE IN HALF, AND THE RESULT WAS GOOD, BUT MEANTIME 20,000 ENGINE BLOCKS HAD TO BE RECAST."

THAT SORT OF THING, THE TECHNICIANS AGREED, IS HAPPENING ALL OVER GERMANY, WITH LACK OF PROPER FOOD AND SLEEPLESS NIGHTS DUE TO THE THREAT OF ALLIED AIR RAIDS ADDING TO NATURAL FATIGUE FROM OVERWORK.

APR FOLTZ Q1990--1A-- 355A

ADD CHUNGKING XXX ANNOUNCED

FULLY TWO-THIRDS OF CHEKIANG PROVINCE NOW IS IN ENEMY HANDS. THE JAPANESE DRIVE FROM KINHWA, ON THE CHEKIANG-KIANGSI RAILWAY, TO WENCHOW WAS BELIEVED INTENDED AS A DEFENSIVE MEASURE AGAINST A POSSIBLE LANDING ON THE CHINA COAST. FIGHTING WAS DECLARED CONTINUING IN WENCHOW'S SUBURBS.

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IN THE INTERIOR VANGUARDS OF JAPANESE COLUMNS THRUSTING WESTWARD IN HUNAN PROVINCE HAVE REACHED A POINT 12 MILES EAST OF PAOCHING, ITSELF 63 MILES WEST OF HENGYANG, IT WAS ANNOUNCED.

ALTHOUGH U.S. 14TH AIR FORCE PLANES BOMBED THE AREA OF CHUANHSIEN,

SUGGESTING THAT THE JAPANESE OPERATING SOUTHWEST OF HENGYANG HAD CROSSED THE HUNAN-KWANGSI PROVINCE BORDER IN FORCE, THE HIGH COMMAND SAID THE ENEMY'S FORWARD POSITION IN KWANGSI WAS ABOUT 18 MILES NORTHEAST OF CHUANHSIEN. #

ADD GEN-HDQTRS S-W-PAC-(MC DANIEL) xx REPORTED

THE ANNOUNCEMENT ALSO SAID THAT AN ADDITIONAL 504 JAPANESE SOLDIERS WERE KILLED, 116 CAPTURED AND THAT 25 FRIENDLY NATIONSL WERE LIBERATED IN CONTINUED ALLIED OPERATIONS ON BRITISH NEW GUINEA IN THE WEEK ENDING SEPT.11.

SEP 131944

(NO PICKUP)

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS, SOUTHWEST PACIFIC, SEPT. 12-(AP)-THE AIR MEDAL HAS BEEN AWARDED POSTHUMOUSLY TO CAPT. WALTER P. LANGDON OF (5267 WOODBINE AVE) CINCINNATI, O., FOR MERITORIOUS ACHIEVEMENT IN PHOTOGRAPHIC MISSIONS OVER HEAVILY DEFENDED JAPANESE BASES IN A [illegible] UNARMED FIGHTER TYPE PLANE.

LT.GEN. GEORGE C.KENNEY AWARDED AIR MEDALS TO THESE AIRMEN WHO PARTICIPATED IN OPERATIONAL FLIGHTS OVER DANGEROUS ENEMY TERRITORY:

1ST LT.ROBERT M.PETERSON OF (912 6TH ST) INTERNATIONAL FALLS, MINN.; AND STAFF SGT. BRIGGS DYER OF (301 EUGENIE ST) CHICAGO.

U.S. PACIFIC FLEET HEADQUARTERS, SEPT 12-(AP)-BOLDLY SWEEPING 500 MORE MILES WEST[illegible] IRST ALLIED SEABORNE BLOW AGAINST THE PHILIPPINES, A U.S. CARRIER FORCE STRUCK MINDANAO FRIDAY, DESTROYED OR DAMAGED 89 JAPANESE SHIPS, WIPED OUT 68 PLANES AND LAID WASTE TO FIVE AIRFIELDS AND OTHER INSTALLATIONS VITAL JAPAN'S DEFENSE OF THE CONQUERED ISLAND.

THE ATTACK--ANNOUNCED LATE YESTERDAY FROM FLEET HEADQUARTERS HERE--BLANKETED IMPORTANT KNOWN ENEMY BASES ON THE ISLAND FROM SARANGANI BAY ON THE SOUTH TO SURIGAO AT THE EXTREME NORTH. IT WAS FAR WESTWARD OF ANY PREVIOUS CARRIER STRIKE IN THE SOUTHWEST PACIFIC.

THE ACTION WAS NOTABLE NOT ONLY FOR DESTRUCTION INFLICTED BUT FOR THE ABSENCE OF REAL SURFACE OR AERIAL OPPOSITION.

A NINETIETH ENEMY SHIP WAS BLASTED OFF IWO JIMA, IN THE VOLCANO ISLANDS SOUTH OF JAPAN.

MOST SPECTACULAR OF THE ACTIONS WAS THE COMPLETE DESTRUCTION OF A 52-SHIP CONVOY DISCOVERED OFF HINATUAN BAY ON THE EASTERN SIDE OF MINDANAO, MOST SOUTHERLY OF THE PHILIPPINES. IN THE CONVOY WERE 32 LOADED COASTAL CARGO SHIP AND 20 SAMPANS. CRUISERS DESTROYERS AND CARRIER AIRCRAFT DESTROYED EVERY SHIP.

THE SIZE OF THE ATTACKING AIR FLEET WAS SECRET. OF COURSE. BUT A BERLIN BROADCAST EARLIER SAID 300 FIGHTERS AND BOMBERS SWARMED OVER MINDANAO.

"THE AIRFIELDS AT DEL MONTE, VALENCIA, CAGAYAN, BUAYAN AND DAVAO WERE BOMBED AND STRAFED," ADM.CHESTER NIMITZ' COMMUNIQUE SAID. EIGHT ENEMY PLANES ROSE TO CONTEST THESE STRIKES, AND ALL WERE SHOT DOWN.

APPROXIMATELY 60 AIRCRAFT CAUGHT ON THE GROUND WERE DESTROYED.

"BARRACKS, WAREHOUSES, AND HANGARS WERE HIT AT THE SEVERAL AIRDROMES ATTACKED," THE ANNOUNCEMENT CONTINUED. "ENEMY WATERFRONT INSTALLATIONS AT MATINA, GAGAYAN AND SURIGAO WERE ALSO BOMBED."

ASIDE FROM OBLITERATING THE CONVOY, THE TASK FORCE--PART OF ADM.WILLIAM HALSEY, JR.,'S THIRD FLEET--POUNCED ON ENEMY SHIPPING IN SARANGANI BAY, DAVAO GULF AND NEAR CAGAYAN AND SURIGAO. THEIR BLOWS RESULTED IN "THE SINKING OR PROBABLY SINKING OF 16 SMALL CARGO SHIPS, ONE MEDIUM CARGO SHIP, ONE PATROL CRAFT AND MANY SAMPANS, AND SETTING FIRE TO TWO SMALL CARGO SHIPS AND AT LEAST 17 SAMPANS."

U.S. PLANE LOSSES "WERE VERY LIGHT," AND THERE WAS NO DAMAGE TO AMERICAN SURFACE SHIPS, THE NAVY SAID.

THE NAVY'S FAILURE TO MENTION THAT JAPANESE WARSHIPS SOUGHT TO PROTECT THE CONVOY AND OTHER SHIPPING PROMPTED A SUPPOSITION THE ENEMY'S PHILIPPINES FLEET WAS STILL LICKING THE WOUNDS IT SUFFERED IN THE SEA BATTLE OFF THE MARIANAS LAST JUNE.

THE [illegible]ACARTH[illegible] IN THE CARRIER[illegible] K DOVETAILED WITH RECENT BLOWS FROM GEN.DOUGLAS THE NEW GUINEA AREA. THE LATTER HAD BEEN HITTING AROUND ZAMBOANGA, 230 MILES WESTWARD. THE IMPORTANT NEW TARGETS.

NIMITZ AN[illegible]OUNCED NEW BLOWS AT PARAMUSHIRO, NORTH OF JAPAN, AS WELL AS AT IWO JIMA, AND ON PALAU EAST OF THE PHILIPPINES. MORE THAN 80 TONS OF BOMBS AND MANY ROCKETS HIT PALAU SATURDAY. ELEVENTH AIRFORCE LIBERATORS HIT PARAMUSHIRO SATURDAY AND SUNDAY, BRUSHING ASIDE INTERCEPTORS TO ATTACK A CONVOY. RESULTS WERE NOT DETAILED.

LIBERATORS DROPPED 37 TONS ON IWO JIMA, LIKEWISE ON SATURDAY. THE DAY BEFORE, A NAVY SEARCH PLANE ATTACKED A SMALL TANKER NEAR THE ISLAND, SETTING IT AFIRE AND LEAVING IT PROBABLY SINKING.

SEP 131944

BLACK WIDOW NIGHT FIGHTERS FRUSTRATED A JAPANESE AIR RAID ON BIAK ISLAND, MACARTHUR'S IMPORTANT BASE OFF DUTCH NEW GUINEA. TWO OF 10 ENEMY PLANES WERE DOWNED. MACARTHUR SAID BOMB DAMAGE WAS SMALL.

NORTHERN DUTCH CELEBES WAS HIT WITH A 159-TON LIBERATOR RAID.

MM1217APW NM

7TH AAF HEADQUARTERS, CENTRAL PACIFIC,SEPT.8-(DELAYED)-(AP)-THE BOLIVAR, A 7TH AAF LIBERATOR, IS THE FIRST HEAVY BOMBER IN THE CENTRAL PACIFIC TO COMPLETE 60 COMBAT MISSIONS. SEP 131944

THE RECORD BECAME OFFICIAL AS LT.ANDREW PATRICK OF WESTLINE,PA., LANDED THE PLANE IN THE MARIANAS AFTER RAISING THE BONINS. THE PLANE HAS DUMPED 150 TONS OF BOMBS ON THE JAPANESE, AN AVERAGE OF TWO AND A HALF TONS A MISSION.

TO SET THE RECORD THE BOLIVAR FLEW 766 COMBAT HOURS AND COVERED

122,560 MILES. DURING 11 MONTHS IN COMBAT, THE PLANE NEVER MISSED A MISSION AND ONLY SIX ENGINE CHANGES WERE REQUIRED. NO MEMBER OF TWO COMBAT CREWS WHO SERVED ABOARD HER WAS KILLED OR WTUNDE

CHIEF OF THE BOLIVAR'S GROUND CREW IS MASTER SGT.JOFFRE H.SHARP, HAW RIVER,N.C., A FORMER AUTOMOBILE MECHANIC. THE OTHER MEMBERS WHO HAVE HELPED MAKE BOLIVAR'S RECORD POSSIBLE ARE SGT.SAMUEL W. GREEN, 165 SHERMAN AVE., FORT THOMAS,KY., ASSISTANT CREW CHIEF; SGT.MIKE SWICK, 796 EUREKA AVE., WINDBER,PA., ARMORER; PFC. EDWARD A.BERGER,JR., 5002 TRAIN AVE., CLEVELAND,O., ARMORER; CPL.KENNETH D.OYLER, BOX 25, BURLINGTON,IND., ENGINEER; AND SGT.CHARLES E.DAVIS, 900 RIVER ST., TROY, N.Y., MECHANIC.

SEP 131944

MEMBERS OF THE COMBAT CREW TO TAKE BOLIVER THROUGH THE SECOND STRETCH OF 30 MISSIONS INCLUDE LT.PATRICK, THE PILOT; LT.HOWARD M.ASCOUGH,JR., 114 MT.PLEASANT AVE., PHILADELPHIA,PA., NAVIGATOR; LT.ALVIN W.KERSTEN, 213 DELAWARE ST., TONAWANDA, N.Y., BOMBARDIER; LT.JAMES W.WATSON, 1680 VESEY ST., MEMPHIS, TENN., CO-PILOT; TECH.SGT.AMBROSE W.BACHNER, 125 BURR ST., PITTSBURGH,PA., WAIST GUNNER; STAFF SGT.RICHARD G. BARTLETT, 3705 64TH ST., WOODSIDE, LOGN ISLAND,N.Y., BALL TURRET GUNNER; STAFF SGT.SAMUEL J.DAVIS, 19 NEPTURN ST., LYNN,MASS., TAIL GUNNER, AND STAFF SGT.CARMINE BIONDI, 1260 55TH ST., BROOKLYN,N.Y., ENGINEER AND TOP TURRET GUNNER.

ALEUTIAN HEADQUARTERS, 11TH AIR FORCE,SEPT.9-(DELAYED)-(AP)-ALEUTIAN-BASED ARMY LIBERATORS BOMBED SHIMUSHU ISLAND IN THE KURILES TODAY WHILE MITCHELLS STRUCK AT JAPANESE SHIPPING OFF PARAMUSHIRO.

SEVERAL ENEMY FIGHTER PLANES MADE CAUTIOUS PASSES AT THE BIG LIBERATORS AND RETURNING FLYERS SAID ONE ENEMY FIGHTER POSSIBLY WAS SHOT DOWN. BOMBS WERE DROPPED ON INSTALLATIONS.

MITCHELLS ATTACKED AN ENEMY CONVOY OF FOUR SHIPS OFF PARAMUSHIRO'S SOUTHERN TIP. DAMAGE WAS UNDETERMINED.

SEP 131944

JW1120ACW NM

BUENOS AIRES, SEPT. 12-(AP)-DIRECT CABLE SERVICE BETWEEN ARGENTINA ND PARIS WAS RESUMED TODAY, THE WESTERN TELEGRAPH COMPANY CORRECT) ANNOUNCED. IT WAS THE FIRST WIRE COMMUNICATION STABLISHED WITH FRANCE SINCE THE COUNTRY WAS OVERRUN BY THE GERMANS N 1940.

SEP 131944

TA1023PEW

MONTEVIDEO, URUGUAY, SEPT. 12--(AP)--THE EMERGENCY COMMITTEE

SEP 131944

FOR INTER-AMERICAN POLITICAL DEFENSE DECIDED TODAY TO PUBLISH ITS SEPT. 5 RECOMMENDATION INDICATING THAT ARGENTINA HAS N O T CO LABORATED IN THE COMMITTEE'S WORK.

FOLLOWING A FIVE-HOUR MEETING OF THE COMMITTEE A PRESS COMMUNIQUE WAS ISSUED EXPLAINING THE PROCEDURE FOLLOWED IN THE ADOPTION OF THE RECOMMENDATION.

SEP 131944

THE COMMITTEE TRANSMITTED TO THE PAN-AMERICAN UNION A NTE FROM ARGENTINA WITHDRAWING ITS DELEGATION, WHICH WOULD MEAN THE UNION WOULD BE CALLED ON TO SELECT ANOTHER GOVERNMENT TO APPOINT A SEVENTH MEMBER OF THE COMMITTEE. ORIGINALLY DELEGATES FROM THE UNITED STATES, BRAZIL, URUGUAY, MEXICO, VENEZUELA, CHILE AND ARGENTINA WERE NAMED TO THE COMMITTEE WHICH WAS ESTABLISHED TO ACT FOR ALL THE AMERICAN REPUBLICS IN RECOMMENDING CONTINENTAL DEFENSE MEASURES.

SATURDAY THE ARGENTINE FOREIGN OFFICE SAID THE SEPT. 5 RESOLUTION WAS ADOPTED IN THE ABSENCE OF MIGUEL ANGEL CHIAPPE,

ARGENTINE DELEGATE. TODAY THE COMMITTEE DECLARED THAT A NOMINAL VOTE WAS TAKEN AT CHIAPPE'S REQUEST AND IN HIS PRESENCE.

THE COMMITTEE'S PRESS STATEMENT DECLARED THAT OUT OF COURTESY THE COMMITTEE WANTED TO POSTOPNE PUBLICATION OF ITS COMMUNICATION UNTIL ALL GOVERNMENTS CONCERNED HAD RECEIVED AIR-MAILED COPIES.

SEP 131944

"HOWEVER, IN VIEW OF THE FACT THAT PART OF IT ALREADY HAS BEEN KNOWN THIS [illegible] BODY IS FORCED TO PUBLISH IT ENTIRELY" SO THAT ITS TRUE IMPORT MAY BE APPRECIATED, THE STATEMENT SAID, AND TO R. "PUT BEFORE THE GOVERNMENTS AND THE PAN-AMERICAN UNION THE PECULIAR SITUATION CREATED WITHIN IT BECAUSE OF THE DIVERGENT ARGENTINE POLICY WITH RESPECT TO THE AIMS OF THE COMMITTEE." THE EXACT TIME OF PUBLICATION WAS NOT KNO

HEADQUARTERS CARIBBEAN DEFENSE COMMAND, SEPT. 12-(AP)-PERU'S ORDER OF THE SUN WAS PRESENTED TODAY TO LT. GEN. GEORGE H. BRETT, COMMANDING GENERAL OF THE CARIBBEAN DEFENSE COMMAND, FOR HIS COORDINATION OF THE WAR EFFORTS OF AMERICAN NATIONS AND ADVANCEMENT OF THE CAUSE OF INTERAMERICAN RELATIONS.

THE PRESENTATION WAS MADE IN BRETT'S OFFICE BY CESAR CANEVARO, MINISTER-COUNCILOR OF THE PERUVIAN EMBASSY IN PANAMA.

SEP 13194

AQ JB 905PEW

MEXICO CITY, SEPT.12-(AP)-U.S.REAR ADMIRAL WALTER S. ANDERSON, GULF DEFENSE COMMANDER, ARRIVED YESTERDAY UPON THE INVITATION OF THE MEXICAN NAVY MINISTRY TO INSPECT PORTS OF THIS NATION. TODAY HE WAS TO CALL ON NAVY SECRETARY HERIBERTO JARA.

HG1106ACW NM

SEP 131944

A2211DD QUEBEC -(CORNELL) xR PAST

THE CHIEF EXECUTIVE'S QUARTERS ARE ON THE SECOND FLOOR OF THE SUMMER RESIDENCE OF CANADA'S GOVERNOR-GENERAL, THE EARL OF ATHLONE. FIFTEEN FEET AWAY IS THE MAP ROOM, WHERE MILITARY AIDES KEEP WAR MAPS UP TO DATE AND MAINTAIN INSTANT COMMUNICATIONS WITH WASHINGTON AND THE WAR THEATERS.

CHURCHILL AND PRIME MINISTER W.L.MACKENZIE KING OF CANADA ARE HOUSED ON THE FIRST FLOOR.

SEP 131944

THE MEETINGS WITH THE CHIEFS OF STAFF USUALLY TAKE PLACE IN A LARGE SECOND-FLOOR ROOM OPENING ONTO A TERRACE WHICH COMMANDS A VIEW OF THE ST.LAWRENCE RIVER FOR MILES.

THE ROOSEVELT-CHURCHILL SCHEDULE WAS DESCRIBED BY EARLY AS HIGHLY FLEXIBLE AND INFORMAL.

FOR THE CHURCHILLS, IT WAS THEIR 36TH WEDDING ANNIVERSARY. THE PRIME MINISTER PRODUCED A HUGE BOUQUET OF MULTI-COLORED ROSES FOR MRS. CHURCHILL, AND THE TWO RECEIVED CONGRATULATIONS AT EVERY TURN.

OTTAWA, SEPT. 12-(AP)-COMPOSITION OF CANADA'S NEW THREE-MAN AIR TRANSPORT BOARD WAS ANNOUNCED TODAY AS GOVERNMENT CIRCLES WELCOMED LAST NIGHT'S ANNOUNCEMENT FROM WASHINGTON OF A WORLD AVIATION CONFERENCE TO BE HELD NOV. 1.

THE NEW BOARD WILL BE HEADED BY R.A.A. HENRY, 60, OF MONTREAL, PRESIDENT OF DEFENSE COMMUNICATIONS, A CROWN COMPANY, WITH AIR VICE MARSHAL ALAN FERRIER, 50, OF OTTAWA, AND J.P. ROMEO VACHON, 44, OF MONTREAL, AS MEMBERS.

SEP 131944

TA1021PEW

NEW YORK, SEPT. 12-(AP)-THE BELGIAN COMMISSION FOR CIVIL AFFAIRS HAS DECIDED TO CARRY OUT PROGRESSIVE DEMOBILIZATION OF PATRIOTIC RESISTANCE GROUPS "WITH THE LEAST POSSIBLE DELAY," THE BRUSSELS RADIO SAID TONIGHT IN A BROADCAST REPORTED BY THE FCC.

NEW YORK, SEPT. 12-(AP)-THE STOCKHOLM (NEWSPAPER) TIDNINGEN IN A DISPATCH REPORTED TO THE OWI TONIGHT DECLARED THE GERMAN COMMANDER OF CRETE, LT.GEN.MOELLER, WAS REPORTED TO BE WITHDRAWING HIS TROOPS FROM THAT OCCUPIED GREEK ISLAND IN WHAT APPEARED TO BE A GENERAL EVACUATION OF THE NAZI-HELD ISLANDS IN AEGEAN SEA.

RW1221AEW

BROADCASTS

NEW YORK, SEPT 12--NATIONAL BROADCASTING COMPANY'S REPORTER JAMES CASSIDY, BROADCASTING FROM "NEAR THE BELGIAN-GERMAN FRONTIER," TODAY QUOTED "ALMOST INCREDIBLE REPORTS" COMING BACK FROM FIRST ARMY FORCE INVADING GERMANY. CASSIDY SAID THAT AMERICAN TROOPS PASSED THROUGH "AN UNNAMED TOWN TOWARD TRIER AND INSTEAD OF RESISTANCE MET WITH AN UPROARIOUS GREETING FROM GERMAN CIVILIANS."

JP255PEW

SEP 13 1944

BROADCASTS

NEW YORK, SEP 12--THE LONDON RADIO TONIGHT QUOTED BBC CORRESPONDENT CLEMENT FULLER IN QUEBEC AS SAYING THE ROOSEVELT-CHURCHILL CONFERENCE IS LIKELY TO RESULT IN THE NAMING OF AN OVERALL COMMANDER TO DIRECT THE WAR AGAINST JAPAN AND THAT HE PROBABLY WILL BE AN AMERICAN.

"IT IS LIKELY THE QUESTION OF SETTING UP A SUPREME ALLIED COMMAND FOR THE WAR AGAINST JAPAN WAS TALKED ABOUT BY MR.CHURCHILL, PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT AND THEIR CHIEFS OF STAFF AT THEIR FIRST WORKING CONFERENCE," THE BROADCAST SAID.

"AS AN ASSAULT UPON THE JAPANESE EMPIRE WILL BE LARGELY A NAVAL SHOW, THE LEADER SHOULD BE A NAVAL MAN," THE BBC WENT ON, QUOTING FROM FULLER'S REPORT. "HE (FULLER) GIVES THE OPINION THAT IT'S VIRTUALLY CERTAIN TO BE AN AMERICAN."

RW140AEW NM

NEW YORK, SEPT. 12-(AP)-THE LONDON DAILY EXPRESS SOON WILL BE FLOWN TO THIS COUNTRY IN LIMITED QUANTITIES FOR DAILY DISTRIBUTION TO AMERICA SUBSCRIBERS, C.V.R. THOMPSON, CHIEF UNITED STATES CORRESPONDENT OF THE PAPER, SAID TODAY.

SEP 13 1944

THE DAILY EXPRESS, REPORTED TO HAVE A DAILY CIRCULATION OF 3,002,738, IS PUBLISHED BY LORD BEAERBROOK, LORD PRIVY SEAL O

THE DAILY EXPRESS, REPORTED TO HAVE A DAILY CIRCULATION OF 3,002,738, IS PUBLISHED BY LORD BEAVERBROOK, LORD PRIVY SEAL OF GREAT BRITAIN.

THOMPSON SAID THAT ARRANGEMENTS HAVE BEEN MADE FOR THE PAPER TO REACH THIS COUNTRY IN THE SAME FORM IN WHICH IT IS PUBLISHED IN LONDON. HE ADDED THE DAILY EXPRESS IS THE FIRST LONDON PAPER TO INAUGURATE AIR MAIL SUBSCRIPTIONS FOR REGULAR EDITIONS.

TA1125PEW

UNDATED WAR COMPARISON

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

SEP 13 1944

JUST AS THEY WERE 26 YEARS AGO, THE GERMANS TUESDAY WERE BACKED UP AGAINST ONE OF THEIR MAIN LINES OF DEFENSE OF THE REICH PROPER.

ON SEPT. 13, 1918, AMERICAN TROOPS, SUPPORTED BY THE FRENCH, WIPED OUT THE LAST GERMAN RESISTANCE IN THE ST.MIHIEL SALIENT, LEAVING THE ENEMY WITH THEIR BACKS TO THE THEN FAMOUS HINDENBURG LINE WHICH THE BRITISH WERE BEGINNING TO CUT TO PIECES.

NOW 26 YEARS LATER AMERICAN TROOPS ARE MOVING ONTO GERMAN SOIL FOR THE FIRST TIME IN HISTORY AND THE NAZIS ARE POURING INTO THE MODERN SIEGFRIED LINE WHICH ALREADY WAS UNDER ASSAULT BY BIG GUNS OF THE AMERICAN FIRST ARMY.

RQ518PEW

NIGHT LEAD THE ROAD TO BERLIN

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

SEP 13 1944

1. RUSSIAN FRONT: 312 MILES (FROM OUTSIDE PULUTSK).
2. WESTERN FRONT: 319 MILES (FROM EAST OF EUPEN).
3. EASTERN FRANCE: 443 MILES (FROM BETWEEN BESANCON AND BELFORT).
4. ITALIAN FRONT: 583 MILES (FROM BELOW RIMINI).

TA914PEW

FOUR YEARS AGO TODAY

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

SEPT. 12, 1940--APPROXIMATELY TWO MILLION BRITISH SOLDIERS TAKE UP POSITIONS AT STRATEGIC POINTS ON ENGLISH COAST ANTICIPATING NAZI INVASION ATTEMPT; ITALIAN FORCES MOVE ON EGYPT IN MASSED DRIVE ALONG MEDITERRANEAN COAST.

SEP 13 1944

EUROPEAN WAR FLASHBACK

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

SEPT. 13, 1918--SUPPORTED BY THE FRENCH, THE AMERICAN ARMY WIPED OUT THE ST.MIHIEL SALIENT, GAINING ALL OF THEIR OBJECTIVES AHEAD OF SCHEDULE AND LEAVING THE ENEMY WITH THEIR BACKS TO THE WOTAN-HINDENBURG LINE.

SEPT. 13, 1940--SEVERAL BOMBS DROPPED ON BUCKINGHAM PALACE IN LONDON BUT THE KING AND QUEEN, IN THE NORTH WING, ESCAPED INJURY.

RW1228AEW

Blank

30. 24 — 18759

Yanks Drive to Outskirts of Aachen, German Resistance Relatively Light; Big Guns Batter Nazi Siegfried Line

BORDER VILLAGE OF ROTGEN TAKEN IN YANK ASSAULT

Indications Point to Germans Retreating Toward the Rhine River.

320,000 PRISONERS

Surprisingly Light Opposition to Heavy Shelling of Westwall.

By WILLIAM F. BONI

SUPREME HEADQUARTERS ALLIED EXPEDITIONARY FORCE, Thursday, Sept. 14 (AP)—American troops rolling through surprisingly light resistance Wednesday drove into the outskirts of the important German border city of Aachen, one of the northern keystones of the Siegfried line, and struck close to the core of the Nazis' vaunted Westwall on at least three other sectors along a 90-mile front.

The Americans captured the border village of Rotgen, 10 miles southeast of Aachen, the first German community to be reported taken in the all-out assault on Hitler's Reich, and stood 325 airline miles from Berlin in their march on the Nazi capital.

SEP 14 1944

Germans Retreating

As the American armored columns encountered only minor opposition in the Siegfried Line outposts, indications were that the Germans were falling back toward the Rhine, 40 miles to the east in this sector.

The Yanks won positions in the town forest of Aachen and in outskirts overlooking the city, a rail and highway hub of more than 160,000 population, historically a strong fortress position and in modern times a strategic citadel in the Siegfried Line.

To the south of these onrushing forces, which were part of the first army of Lt. Gen. Courtney H. Hodges, two other columns were storming or preparing to storm major fortifications in the Siegfried system.

NIGHT

The first stood within gunshot of Germany east of the village of Clervaux, in the northern tip of Luxembourg, and the other farther to the south was in Germany northwest of the town of Trier, its exact position unreported since an initial penetration of at least five miles two days ago.

320,000 Prisoners

As the Allies closed in on Germany all along the Western front, Supreme Headquarters announced early today that the American armies alone — the First, Third and Seventh—had captured 320,000 prisoners since D-day.

The Seventh, driving up from the south of France, closed in on the sentinel city of Belfort guarding the approach to southwestern Germany through the Burgundy state, while at the extreme northern end of the Allied line the British second army was veering northeastward through Belgium and Holland in a smash which the Germans said was aimed at flanking the Siegfried Line from the north.

Midway along the front Third army troops under Lt. Gen. George S. Patton were on the move again, capturing Neufchateau, 15 miles southwest of Nancy on the west bank of the Moselle, and fighting their way inside Charmes, on the east bank 23 miles south of Nancy.

Above Metz Patton's men captured a heights dominating the strategic town of Thionville and cleared the Germans out of that part of the town on the west bank of the river. In addition a new crossing north of Metz was announced.

40 Miles from Cologne

Gen. Hodges' forces after taking Rotgen, six miles east of the captured Belgian border town of Eupen, were just 40 miles west of the big German Rhineland city of Cologne, which is deep in the final defenses of the Siegfried system.

The German radio, in its first acknowledgment that American troops had invaded Nazi soil, reported that an "outpost" of the Siegfried line had been captured—apparently in reference to Rotgen.

Writing from Rotgen, William Smith White of the Associated Press said American troops "are now assaulting the hulking anti-tank obstacles and pillboxes just beyond this town." He said big American self-propelled guns were "howling amid the debris that surrounds them on German soil in support of this attack."

Capture of Rotgen, an historic milestone of this war, occurred at 4:30 p.m. Tuesday. The offcial Allied blackout of spontaneous news of the fighting apparently delayed announcement of the city's fall.

Resistance Relatively Light

"It is too early to draw general conclusions," White said, "but certainly resistance thus far has been far less than might have been expected, and there are many indications that the headlong German retreat begun in Belgium is now continuing back toward Rhine."

At Rotgen the American spearhead was approximately 35 miles from the Rhine at a point near Koblenz.

Writing from the town forest of Aachen, another Associated Press observer, Don Whitehead, reported that "now our troops sit on heights looking down on the city of Aachen, and the forest with its deep matting of pine needles echoes with the rattle of machine guns, the thump of mortars and the crash of shells.

"Our troops are within the outposts of the famed (Siegfried) defenses, but we cannot say the line is broken. However, there are strong indications that the Germans will not make their big stand on this line but will try to hold the Rhine. x x x"

SEP 14 1944

Whitehead said long American columns crossed steadily into Germany during the day, choking all roads and even cutting across country at times.

"The vehicles, guns and jeeps just kept rolling, and the boys stared curiously at a small stone marker in the forest indicating the boundary between Belgium and old Germany," Whitehead said. He quoted an American officer as exclaiming:

"I can't figure it out. We expected a heavy battle and were ready for it. Now look what happens."

For the first time in almost two weeks Lt. Gen. George S. Patton's powerful Third Army in northern France was rolling in high gear as it poured through the countryside east of its Moselle river bridgeheads and outflanked Pont-a-Mousson, midway between Nancy and Metz.

One column raced eight miles in two hours, flushing Germans from the woods into a rain of bombs from American battle planes. More than 200 Nazi vehicles were flushed near Clemery, eight miles from the river, reported Wes Gallagher, Associated Press field correspondent.

"The planes stopped circling and lined up, waiting their turn to dive-bomb and strafe," said Gallagher. "One after another they came down, and the thunder of bombs and the chatter of machineguns drifted over the valley. The slaughter of the column went on until it looked like the whole wood was on fire."

Planes Batter Nazis

As the Nazis finally broke before Patton's grinding attack and began streaming back toward the Siegfried line they were forced to travel by daylight, making them a set-up for American planes and artillery.

Sounding a steadily-rising note of alarm, the Berlin radio admitted Patton's forces had burst across the Moselle barrier and said they were pounding toward Luneville in a great offensive "aimed at forcing the entire Moselle line on a broad front."

Allied headquarters offered no additional news of the first of General Hodges' columns to enter Germany—the force which crossed in the vicinity of Trier Monday and penetrated up to five miles before coming under the official radio blackout.

Still a third First Army column was disclosed to have struck 15 miles beyond Bastogne into the northern tip of Luxembourg, reaching the vicinity of Clervaux, three miles from the German border. Elements of the Third Army were reported without official confirmation to have reached the German-Luxembourg frontier at another unspecified point.

New American Army

With the announcement today that another American army — the Ninth, commanded by Lt. Gen. William H. Simpson of Weatherford, Tex.—had taken its place in the operatincal command in France, it was clear that General Dwight D. Eisenhower now had more American troops at his disposal than Gen. John J. Pershing commanded in 1918.

Pershing's expeditionary force consisted of two armies of well over 2,000,000 men. With the addition of Lt. Gen. Alexander N. Patch's U. S. Seventh Army coming up from southern France, Eisenhower has four American armies, as well as a British army and a Canadian army for the final assault upon Germany.

As the great attack gathered momentum, Gen. Eisenhower issued his second broadcast to Germany in two days, this time urging foreign workers in northwestern, western and southern Germany to flee the Nazis' manhunt for soldiers and trench diggers and to leave the factories and go into hiding.

"You are in danger," the broadcast said. "Leave all German factories at once. Go underground. The Nazis haven't men to spare to search for you or to control your movements."

The British Second Army steadily expanded its crossing of the Albert canal in northern Belgium and drove farther into Belgium, where it is building a flanking threat within 60 miles of the big German industrial cities of Dusseldorf and Essen. The southern Holland road center of Eindhoven appeared to be the immediate objective of the British drive.

Canadians Push Ten Miles

Canadian troops reached nearly to the Netherlands after capturing Brugge and advancing ten miles eastward to the Leopold canal. Polish troops took over Gent from the British and moved up to St. Nicolas close to the border of Holland.

Fierce battles continued for the Channel ports of Brest, Calais, Boulogne and Dunkerque with the Germans mustering every man of their army and navy personnel and even workmen in final stands. The prisoner count at captured Le Havre reached 8,000.

SEP 15 1944

Enemy's Failure to Respond to Artillery Barrages May Mean That Retreat to Rhine for Stand Has Begun.

LONG

London, Sept. 13 (A. P.).—Two American armies attacked Germany at three points along seventy-five miles of the Siegfried Line today, penetrating to the important city of Aachen.

This industrial center of 165,000 is two miles inside the German border and 320 miles from Berlin. United States infantry dug in on heights overlooking the city after beating back an enemy counter-attack at the fringes of the Siegfried Line.

There were indications that the Germans were planning to make their first stand at the Rhine, thirty-five miles to the east.

DAY

SEP 14 1944

Nazis Admit Loss of Outpost.

The loss of an outpost of the West Wall was acknowledged late today by Berlin. The German broadcast—the first Berlin disclosure to the people that war had surged into their homeland—did not specify the sector where the West Wall was dented.

The troops, consolidating position at Aachen after beating back the counter-attack, dug in solidly today in the deep, cool shadows of the Aachen town forest. At 6 P. M. the Germans still were fighting from pillboxes and dugouts in the woods, which echoed with the rattle of machine guns, the thump of mortars and crash of shells.

Troops under Lieut.-Col. Edward Driscoll of Long Island were the first infantrymen to cross the border in strength in this sector. They were led by Lieut. Stanley Winters from Kansas and Capt. Victor Briggs of New York city.

In some places the Germans quit their positions ten minutes before Col. Driscoll's troops of a famous fighting division were upon them. Why they pulled back so suddenly with no effort to defend many strongpoints is not explained as yet.

Roetgen Is Taken.

To the southeast of Aachen, tanks and doughboys who shoved off from Eupen, Belgium, had captured the German town of Roetgen. They hit beyond it against pillboxes and anti-tank obstacles, with resistance less than had been expected.

A second invasion column of the United States First Army was fighting at least five miles inside the Reich northwest of Trier, sixty-five miles south of Roetgen. Below it, a column of the United States Third Army at the Luxembourg-German frontier assaulted Siegfried Line positions with a "terrific barrage which failed to provoke a single answering shot from the Germans," an Associated Press reporter at the front said.

Rotgen is six miles east of Eupen, the Belgian border town from which the First Army launched this northernmost breakthrough into Germany.

The troops quickly penetrated "primary enemy defenses" in the area, an Associated Press dispatch from Rotgen said. Berlin acknowledged the loss of "an outpost of the West Wall," without identifying the area.

Other powerful armored and infantry forces of the Third Army were striking beyond the Moselle River on the lower American flank. Still other units made a new crossing of the Moselle between Metz and Toul, and fought forward on the east side south of Nancy.

Nazis Fail to Respond.

The Third Army forces which shot up from Aumetz to the Luxembourg-Germany frontier poured devastating fire from artillery and tanks into the Siegfried Line for more than two hours today. The Germans failed to respond. Possibly they were simply waiting, but their guns might have been knocked out, or they might even have withdrawn from forward posts in the West Wall there.

There was no news of the other invasion column which thrust five miles into the Reich 65 miles farther south, northwest of Trier.

Patton In "High Gear" Again

Americans of the Third Army below this front also crashed forward from their bridgehead across the Moselle above Nancy, armored columns advancing eight miles in less than two hours today, a front-line dispatch declared, and armored spearheads of Lieut. Gen. George S. Patton's army "swung into high gear for the first time in almost two weeks."

This armored advance, flushing Germans from woods into the sights of circling Allied planes, outflanked the Germans' defense position at Pont-a-Mousson on the Moselle. It followed the repulse by infantrymen of a German night attack that once penetrated 500 yards into American lines.

Two New Forces Near Border

Other American columns on the northern sector of the front had thrust to or near the Reich's frontier at two or more points.

Berlin's broadcast of the loss of a West Wall outpost was the first disclosure to the German people that the ground war had surged into their homeland.

The Berlin radio also admitted that Americans of the Third Army had pushed across the Moselle river below Nancy, advancing on Luneville, 15 miles to the southeast. An offensive "aimed at forcing the entire Moselle line on a broad front is in full swing," with "bitter fluctuating fighting, especially south of Nancy," it added.

Artillery battered at Nazi defenses, and Alleid planes rained 10,000 tons of bombs on the Reich.

Allied strategy was apparently developing multi-pronged threats to the German line, seeking breakthrough points.

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The Two New Advances

Units of the First Army, which is carrying the double assault into Germany, also pushed within sight of the German border in northern Luxembourg, advancing 15 miles beyond Bastogne to a point near Clervaux.

Another United States column, presumably from the Third Army, curved up from fallen Aumetz through the capital of Luxembourg and reached the Our river border of the Duchy and the Reich, apparently at a point below Clervaux. This push through captured territory took less than 60 minutes. These Americans stood yesterday within a mile of the Siegfried Line.

First Army men who captured Malmedy, eight miles from the Reich and 13 below Eupen, were on a road route leading into Hitler's land.

Nazi Counterattacks Fail

Twice the Germans counterattacked, but they were thrown back or held.

A new American army—the Ninth, under command of Lieut. Gen. William H. Simpson—was disclosed to be fighting in an undesignated sector. The junction of the Third and Seventh Armies was strengthened.

The Third Army—like the First—was knocking at German defenses in multiple threats, any of which might explode into a full-force onslaught.

Lieut. Gen. George S. Patton's men had cleared almost all the west bank of the Moselle, and were building a broad bridgehead on the east bank between Pont-a-Mousson and Nancy.

Metz was being shelled. To the north more heights were won commanding Thionville, 10 miles from Germany.

British Expand In Holland

The British Second Army was steadily expanding its breakthrough of the Albert Canal line in a wedge into Holland. It built up an attack flank within 60 miles of Dusseldorf and Essen. The large Dutch road center of Eindhoven appeared to be a first objective.

Lieut. Gen. Courtney H. Hodges' First Army also was almost on the Dutch border, and was within four miles of Maastricht.

The Canadians in the west reached nearly to the Dutch border after capturing Brugge (Bruges) and advancing east 10 miles to the Leopold Canal. Poles in the Canadian army thrust 20 miles from Gent and reached St. Niklaas, working on north toward holland, a front-line dispatch said.

8,000 Captured At Havre

Battles continued for the ports of Brest, Boulogne, Calais and Dunkirk. The prisoner count at captured Le Havre rose to 8,000.

The French radio at Marseille said that French Forces of the Interior had liberated La Rochelle, U-boat base 95 miles north of Bordaux on the Atlantic coast.

The vast manpower reserves of America were pouring into the attack. The Ninth Army is the sixth Allied army to be identified in the combat area. Others are the American First, Third and Seventh armies and the British Second and the Canadian First armies. The American forces are the mightiest ever assembled on one fighting front.

The Vain Nazi Attacks

The Germans made one of their two counterattacks upon Hodges' American First Army troops in the vicinity of Limbourg, 15 miles east of Liege. This enemy blow hit almost behind the northernmost penetration of Germany—the drive which carried at least six miles beyond Eupen. It was repulsed.

From the west bank of the Moselle, just across the river from Corny, the Germans struck at the United States Third Army buildup six miles southwest of Metz. They were being held by the Yanks.

The scope and speed of the American onslaught underscored Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower's warning to German civilians to get out of the Rhine and Ruhr areas immediately because they would soon become a scene of war.

The first man to cross the German frontier in the American task force in the Eupen sector was Lieut. Lew Burroughs of Ogden, Utah. The first soldier the Associated Press reported in that area talked with was Private George Eckstrom of 5016 Seventh avenue, Brooklyn. Leaning down from the turret of his armored car he said with a long sigh of excitement: "I guess it's a sort of new life."

His companion, Private Archie Bishman of Hutchinson, Minn., interrupted to say "It's all right. I hope we keep on going like we have been."

Sergt Joseph Clements of Sandia, Tex., had blood on his hands and trousers—the blood of his lieutenant whom he had just pulled, wounded, from the road. He rubbed his hands together and said nothing at all.

Lieut.-Col. William Lovelady of Soddy, near Chattanooga, Tenn., commander of a tank and infantry tank force that swept across into this area, came by and in his quiet southern voice said that his initial opposition has been confined almost entirely to machinegun and rifle fire.

Defense Plan Grows Stronger.

But now the enemy is defending his obstacles and pillboxes much more strongly. Just up the road, he also is holding out in a big bomb crater.

"Jerry was a little thin at this point," Col. Lovelady said, "but at that, we are losing men."

One of the first casualties here was a little Belgian boy named Pierre, who had attached himself to one of the American outfits. German soldiers shot Pierre just outside of a house which one of our details was preparing to reconnoiter.

FOUR U. S. ARMIES ARE NOW IN FRANCE

LONG

Ninth, Under Lieut. Gen. Simpson, Joins 1st, 3d And 7th

SEP 14 1944

Supreme Allied Headquarters, Sept. 13 (AP)—Four full American armies—two more than Gen. John J. Pershing had in the last month of the First World War—are on the western front, it was disclosed today with announcement that the United States Ninth Army had taken a place beside the First, Third and Seventh.

Although it was not announced whether the Ninth, commanded by Lieut. Gen. William H. Simpson, was actually in the fight or its sector of operations, it seemed likely that the army already was in the line.

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Exceeds First War's Total

Because of security limitations, and the flexible size of armies, it is impossible to draw a detailed comparison of the present lineup with the maximum American World War I strength, but it is known that the Americans now have more troops on the western front than they ever before have had on any foreign continent. [A total of 2,079,880 American soldiers were transported to Europe during the first war, of which about 1,225,000 saw action.]

NIGHT

In addition to the all-American forces, the British Second Army and the Canadian First Army, forming the 21st Army Group, under General Sir Bernard L. Montgomery, are in France. There also are French divisions and the First Allied Air-Borne Army, which has not been reported in action since its formation was announced.

Second Army Group Likely

Creation of a second all-American army group for the western front of Germany was regarded unofficially as the likely outcome of the linkup of the Seventh Army from the south with Lieut. Gen. George S. Patton's Third and the announcement of the Ninth being in France.

It seemed obvious that the hookup near Dijon, which established a solid front from the Riviera to the North Sea also created the imminent need for coordination possible only under a unified command. If, as it has been rumored, Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower is to be given that over-all command, it probably will be announced soon.

Patton's Third and Lieut. Gen. Courtney Hodges' First armies form the present American army group—the 12th. Eisenhower put it under command of Lieut. Gen. Omar Bradley and brought him up to equal status with Montgomery.

30 24 — 18761

Twice Size Of Allies' Forces

It is obvious now that the Americans have far the heaviest force of any the Allies on the western front. On a rough "army size" basis, the Americans have double the combined British and Canadian strength.

Such a development was foreseen by Prime Minister Churchill. In Commons before D-day he said the invasion would be made by British and American forces of approximately equal size, but that, as the campaign developed, America would supply an ever-increasing percentage of the number of troops engaged.

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towns or on the land. You must act immediately, so leave the factories now. The safest place is on the land. German farmers are in need of labor. Many will give you food and shelter. The Nazis have not the men to spare to search for you or to control your movements.

"Further instructions will be given to you by radio and by leaflets dropped from Allied planes."

Americans Amazed at Light Opposition Before Aachen

SEP 14 1944

On the German-Luxembourg Border, Sept. 13 (AP)—American troops opened an assault on the Siegfried Line in this sector today with a terrific barrage which failed to provoke a single answering shot from the Germans.

DAY

BY DON WHITEHEAD

WITH AMERICAN INFANTRY INSIDE GERMANY, Sept. 13—(AP) American doughboys dug in today on heights overlooking the city of Aachen after they had fought into outposts of the Siegfried Line against surprisingly weak opposition.

The troops, consolidating positions after infantry beat back an enemy counterattack, dug in solidly today in the deep, cool shadows of the Aachen town forest.

As this is written at 6 p. m. they are sitting on heights looking down on the city of Aachen, two miles inside the border. The Germans still are fighting from pillboxes and dugouts in the woods, which echo with the rattle of machineguns, the thump of mortars and crash of shells.

Line Not Breached

In this sector the Americans are within outposts of the Siegfried Line, but the line itself has not yet been breached.

There are strong indications, however, that the Germans will not make their big stand on this line but will try to hold the Rhine river, running some 35 miles or more to the rear.

Troops under Lt.-Col. Edward Driscoll of Long Island, N. Y., were the first infantrymen to cross the border in strength in this sector. They were led by Lt. Stanley Winters of Kansas and Capt. Victor Briggs of New York City.

At 3:15 yesterday a radio message came to the division command post:

"This is Driscoll calling from Germany."

In some places the Germans quit their positions 10 minutes before Driscoll's troops of a famous fighting division were upon them. Why they pulled back so suddenly with no effort to defend many strongpoints is not explained as yet.

In his command post last night the division commander pored over his map and shook his head almost in disbelief that this could have happened.

"I can't figure it out," said a staff officer. "We expected a heavy battle and were ready for it. Now look what's happened."

NIGHT

Long columns crossed into Germany today, moving along all side roads and sometimes cutting cross country through narrow lanes barely wide enough for single vehicles. The troops seemed to take this historic move matter of factly. There was no apparent elation or spontaneous outbreak of cheers at the border.

Cross Old Border

Vehicles, guns, jeeps just kept rolling and the boys stared curiously at a small stone marker in the forest indicating the border between Belgium and old Germany.

At one point where we tried to enter Germany Lt. Col. Chuck Horner was in a house poring over his maps. Capt. Kimball Richmond, Windsor, Vt., had reported his company engaged with tank and machine gun nests at the border.

"Let's go up and see what the trouble is," Horner said. So we drove along back roads to Richmond's command post just 700 yards from the boundary. American fighter planes roared in and the drivers of the vehicles hastily put colored markers across the hoods to identify themselves as friendly columns.

"What's the situation?" Horner asked.

"Cutler is engaged here with tank and machinegun nests," Richmond said, indicating the positions. "These pillobxes over here are definitely occupied. I'm going to engage them and then slip some of my men through here."

"Here's anti-tank stuff coming up the road," someone said.

Plenty of Guns

Richmond looked up. "Don't let Allen bring any more anti-tank guns up here. We've got more than we can shoot now."

Horner rose. "I'm going to take tow tank destroyers up with Cutler and knock out those machinegun nests. You go ahead with your move as planned."

The entry into Germany was blocked for the time being at this point, so we searched for an open route and finally found a column moving across the border north of a little hamlet. Occasionally people waved from the windows but most of them stood on the roadside and stared with stolid faces. People in this area are predominately German.

The road wound through small clusters of houses and then turned into the Aachen town forest.

Trees towered high above the jeep and only a little sunlight filtered through the leafy bowers. There were tall ferns and a thick carpet of pine needles to deaden the sound of troops marching along the trail. The noises of battle had a dead, muffled sound in the woods.

Pvt. Patrick Burke, Whitaker, Pa., sat on a half track fondling his pup Calvados which he had found in a German position soon after D-Day.

The trail climbed upward and there on a hillside American doughboys were digging in.

"It was pretty rough last night," said T/5 Ralston Hoerichs, Baltimore, Md. "The Germans were putting air bursts over and plenty of them and I was down in that hole." He pointed to a deep foxhole originally built by the Germans.

"They sounded like sirens, the way shrapnel was whizzing around last night," said Pfc. Robert Fuerst, St. Louis, Mo.

Mystery Emplacement

On the crest of the hill above, the troops had found two enemy positions, both unoccupied. One was a concrete emplacement of some sort but with no apertures for weapons. On the top was an opening for ventilation.

"Can't figure out what that concrete position could be," said Capt. Emil Edmond, Pawling, N. Y., "I estimate it is about 200 meters long but we can't find an entrance to the place. It may have been intended for living quarters or for storage of ammunition."

Coming into Germany the troops saw what looked like a concrete fortification on a hillside overlooking the route of the advance. But closer inspection showed it was just a house camouflaged to look like a concrete fortification. It was not manned.

They overran a battery of 88 millimeter guns in open emplacements. There were troops in the trenches around the guns but they put up no resistance.

"Most of the prisoners we've taken look like kids of 16 to 18," Edmond said.

One surprised prisoner said the doughboys had taken positions on which they intended to make a stand to defend the town of Aachen.

Behind the infantry came big guns and long columns of supplies winding through the trails.

The great assault on the Siegfried Line was gathering strength.

Desert, 'Ike' Tells Reich's Alien Labor

SEP 14 1944

Supreme Headquarters, Allied Expeditionary Forces, Sept. 13 (AP)—A spokesman for Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower told foreign workers in northwest, west and southwest Germany today to flee the Gestapo's manhunt for soldiers and trench diggers and to "leave the factories."

"You are in danger," he said in a broadcast, "but in the next few days you may have the greatest opportunities for action. In a desperate effort to eliminate Allied support among the workers, Himmler plans to repeat in the west what he and the Gestapo have already done so thoroughly in the east.

"Workers there have been sent to man the fortifications. Thousands of other workers, including potential leaders and women, have been herded into concentration camps as hostages.

DAY

"Workers in the Ruhr and Rhineland are at this moment under threat of the same danger.

"Go Underground"

"Here are your instructions for meeting this danger . . . for saving your own lives . . . and for aiding the Allied armies.

"Leave all German factories at once!

"Go underground.

"Go into hiding, either in the

Capture Of First Town In Reich Described

SEP 14 1944

By William Smith White

Rotgen, Germany, Sept. 12 (AP—Delayed) — Germany's primary defenses have been shattered by American tanks and doughboys in this area near the Belgian border and there were many indications tonight that the headlong German retreat, begun in France and Belgium, was continuing back toward the Rhine.

It is too early to draw general conclusions on the invasion of Germany, but thus far resistance has been far less than might have been expected.

DAY

Tan kObstacles Assaulted

Backed up by 105-millimeter self-propelled guns, the doughboys are assaulting anti-tank obstacles and pillboxes beyond Rotgen. This town is six miles east of Eupen, Belgian jumping-off place for the United States First Army, and nine miles southeast of Aachen, important German industrial city. It is 36 miles from Cologne on the Rhine.

The first American tanks entered Rotgen at 4.50 P. M., and this correspondent arrived in a jeep at 5.08 P. M. The clock on the shell-gutted railway station had stopped at 11.05.

The first man to cross this frontier in our task force was Lieut. Lew Burroughs, of Ogden, Utah.

Defenses Are Thin

Lieut. Col. William Lovelady, of Soddy, near Chattanooga, Tenn., commander of a tank and infantry tank force that swept into this area, came by and in his quiet voice said that his initial opposition has been confined almost entirely to machinegun and rifle fire.

But now the enemy is defending his obstacles and pillboxes much more strongly. Just up the road, he also is holding out in a big bomb crater.

"Jerry was a little thin at this point," Lovelady said, "but at that, we are losing men."

Belgian Boy Shot

One of the first casualties here was a little Belgian boy named Pierre, who had attached himself to one of our outfits. German soldiers shot Pierre just outside of a house which one of our details was preparing to reconnoiter.

Standing here under the thunder of our guns—they are dropping shells far ahead of our immediate area of attack—it is hard to realize that we have come now to the main objective of so many months of war.

Back of us the flag of Belgium waves from every house in the villages between here and Eupen, which the Nazis had incorporated into the Reich after their victory of 1940. Here not one flag or standard is to be seen.

Nazi Signs Everywhere

Railway tickets, some of them stamped for Dusseldorf, swirl around in the slow wind along the floor of the ruined station. Although this is a small town, there are German "verboten" signs everywhere.

Coming here from Eupen was like many another march in this campaign—endless dust, lurching vehicles and always the roll of guns and soldiers parked momentarily by the roadside to eat. But there was a tendency to sit lower than usual and to glance always at forbidding woods and dangerous hedgerows.

Finally the road dipped around a bend and abruptly crossed a railroad track marked with high red and white poles. This was Germany.

500 Vittel Americans Freed

THIRD ARMY HEADQUARTERS, France, Sept. 13 (AP).—Five hundred Americans, most of them women, have been freed from a German internment camp at Vittel, eighteen miles southeast of Neufchateau. Some men and children were in the group. Other nationalities including British were also liberated.

DAY

8 Miles Gained In 2 Hours

SEP 14 1944

By J. W. Gallagher

Moselle Valley, France, Sept. 13 (AP)—Lieut. Gen. George S. Patton's armored spearheads, crossing the Moselle in force, advanced eight miles in two hours under fire today, flushing Germans from woods into a rain of explosives from waiting American battle planes, and outflanking the Nazi river defense bastion of Pont-à-Mousson.

Armored columns of the United States Third Army swung into high gear for the first time in almost two weeks.

German Attempt Smashed

They thrust forward after infantrymen had smashed a great German bid to seal the breach in their Moselle defenses between Pont-a-Mousson and Nancy.

German tanks and infantry attacking from just south of Pont-a-Mousson at 2 A. M. today overran a doughboy command post. Although the commander was wounded, infantrymen seized bazookas, knocked out eight tanks and then cut off the German force, capturing most of it.

At one time the penetration was about 500 yards into the bridgehead across the Moselle.

DAY

Advance At Dawn

Then an American tank attack force poured across at dawn.

Watching from a high peak overlooking 50 square miles, one could see the armor expand the battle area from two to eight miles wide and similar distances deep in less than two hours.

In the post directing the fire on the retreating Germans was Capt. Paul Sullivan, of Duncan, Okla., who for a week has been watching German defenses gradually yield to incessant pounding.

Directly across the river was "Banana Ridge," a hill stormed by

the doughboys in making their first bridgehead. In plain sight were the villages of Atton, St. Genevieve, Loisy and Landremont, ranging from two to five miles southeast of Pont-a-Mousson.

St .Genevieve Retaken

Infantrymen had just retaken St. Genevieve, three miles from Pont-a-Mousson, when armored units began pouring up the slope from the river.

Shells burst around them, but they dispersed until sufficient forces had crossed for the attack. Then tank formations with infantry riding the sides and armored cars suddenly swept forward through smoking St. Genevieve, and disappeared over the ridge.

Reinforcements flowed after them.

100 Nazi Vehicles

Overhead planes circled, waiting. The tanks flushed more than 100 German vehicles from a wood near Clemery, eight miles from the river. Planes dived. The thunder of bombs and chatter of machine-gun fire drifted over the valley.

Soon the edge of the wood was dotted with the smoke of burning vehicles. This went on until it looked as if the whole wood was on fire.

The tanks pushed on out of sight many miles from the river. They outflanked Pont-a-Mousson and its dominating height which had resisted every assault to date.

As the attacks spread it was apparent the Germans were trying to withdraw in daylight.

NEW DRIVES NEAR BELFORT

SEP 14 1944

Three-Way Attack Opened As Seventh, Third Armies Meet

Rome, Sept. 13 (AP)—A three-pronged Allied Seventh Army drive was aimed tonight at the Belfort Pass—southwestern gateway to Germany—as the Seventh and Third armies completed a junction in force near Chatillon, closing the major enemy retreat routes out of southern and western France.

All three drives toward Belfort were meeting bloody resistance, but one spearhead was near Montbeliard, eight miles southwest of Belfort. Sixteen miles south of the gap, French troops engaged in bitter fighting at Pont de Roide against strong German fortified positions extending to Villersexel, 20 miles to the northwest.

Nazi Tanks Encountered

Americans moving directly east toward the German-French-Swiss border pass from captured Vesoul, 30 miles from Belfort, encountered Nazi tanks and self-propelled guns, but advanced four miles to Dampvalley. The Americans captured Vesoul after a two-day fight and successfully hurled off a counter-attack from the northwest. Other units drove six miles north to Flagy.

The junction in force by Lieut. Gen. Alexander M. Patch's Seventh Army and Lieut. Gen. George S. Patton's Third seals a noose around some 20,000 Germans trapped in a bulge to the west, remnants of the 19th German Army. An official announcement said the 29-day-old southern France compaign already had gathered a bag of 75,000 prisoners. In addition, thousands of Germans have been killed and wounded.

Resistance Slackens

With the fall of Chatillon, 30 miles southeast of Chamont, headquarters of Gen. John J. Pershing in the first World War, many German garrisons in towns to the east were reported desperately trying to escape toward the border.

Headquarters said there was a noticeable slackening of enemy resistance west of the Saone river. French troops pushed forward in the upper Ource valley cleaning out pockets southeast of Chatillon.

U. S. Units Push 4 Miles East Of Vesoul

FEPER

SEP 14 1944

Rome, Sept. 13 (AP)—American Seventh Army troops pushed forward against suddenly lessened resistance today four miles east of captured Vesoul, reaching Dampvalley-les-Colombe, on the main highway 26 miles west of the Belfort doorway into southwestern Germany.

Another column advanced six miles north of Vesoul to Flagy.

On the right flank of the Seventh Army front near the Swiss border French troops engaged the Germans in bitter fighting along a 20-mile sector between Villersexel and Pont de Roide, 16 miles south of Belfort.

Armies Meet In Force

The Seventh and Third Armies have met in force on the Seine river at Chatillon, closing the last enemy retreat route from southern and western France.

The full-scale juncture of the two forces cut off "substantial" numbers of Germans, an official announcement said. Patrols of the two armies had met previously.

French troops of the Seventh Army surged 48 miles northwest of Dijon in less than 48 hours and completed the union. Chatillon lies 125 miles southeast of Paris and 110 miles west and slightly north of the Belfort Gap.

At least 20,000 Germans were believed to remain behind the Allied lines west and south of the Chatillon junction point, and a headquarters officer said they all are "faced with the likelihood of being captured or killed." A total of 75,000 prisoners already has been taken in the month since the invasion of the south France coast.

Nazi Escape Unlikely

With the fall of Chatillon many German garrisons in towns to the east were reported desperately trying to pull out toward the Belfort Gap, but few seemed likely to escape as the Allies applied a squeeze from the north, south and west.

Although the juncture of the Seventh and Third armies left a great westward bulge, 100 miles deep and 75 miles across the mouth between the Vesoul and Nancy areas, there was every indication it would be quickly and sharply reduced.

Within the westward bulge lies Chaumont, known to Americans in the first World War as the headquarters of Gen. John J. Pershing. Chaumont, 30 miles northeast of Chatillon, appeared likely to fall quickly.

Eisenhower Names Paris Aide

SUPREME HEADQUARTERS Allied Expeditionary Force, Sept 13 (AP)—Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower announced that Maj. Gen. John T. Lewis of the United States Army heads a newly activated Supreme Headquarters mission to France located in Paris as of today. Maj. Gen. H. Redman of the British Army was named deputy. The mission will represent the Supreme Allied Commander with the French Government.

FRENCH PATRIOTS ARREST MAURRAS

Paris, Sept. 13 (A. P.).—The Surete police said today Charles Maurr

leader who became known as one of Marshal Petain's closest associates, had been arrested in Lyon.

Maurras was editor of the Royalist organ "Action Francaise." His editorials were so violent that they once were disavowed by the Duc de Guise, pretender to the French throne. At another time "Action Francaise" was placed on the Vatican's index of prohibited publications.

Now aged and almost deaf, Maurras long has been a member of the French Academy.

The Paris police announced the arrests of Admiral Jean Abrial, the Vichy Government's Governor-General of Algeria, and Admiral Rene Platon, Secretary of State under Pierre Laval.

Others whose arrests were announced by police include Pierre Caziot, who organized the Vichy Farm Union "Peasant Corporation," which resistance leaders charge really was an organization for facilitating German seizure of the French agricultural output; Joseph Barthelemy, professor of law and former editor of Le Temps, who served as Minister of Justice in the Vichy cabinet, and Xavier Vallat, Vichy Secretary of State, whom resistance leaders hold responsible for the application of many anti-Semitic measures.

Duff Cooper Arrives in Paris

PARIS, Sept. 13 (AP)—Alfred Duff Cooper, British representative to the French Committee of National Liberation, arrived today. Mr. Duff Cooper holds the personal rank of Ambassador and may assume that formal title later.

Patriots Report Capture.

London, Sept. 13.—The French radio at Marseille said today that French forces of the interior had liberated La Rochelle, U-boat base ninety-five miles north of Bordeaux. (AP)

There was no confirmation from Supreme Headquarters. The port has a population of 42,000 and stands on the Atlantic coast on an inlet in which lie the islands of Re and Oleron. Fortifications three and a half miles in length protect the port. The inlet is protected by a mole built by Richelieu.

The harbor is one of the safest on the coast.

Nazi Fall Relied

On By Oct. 31

SINGLETON

London, Sept. 13 (AP)—United States war-planning chiefs were reported tonight to have established October 31 as the tentative "outside" date for the collapse of organized resistance in Germany.

Without discounting the possibility that victory may come more quickly, a responsible non-British source said the date had been pinpointed by the United States War Production Board after consultation through usual military channels in plans for partial industrial reconversion from war to civilian production.

It was emphasized, however, that while plans were predicated upon the end of wide-scale warfare in Europe by October 31, there would be no sacrificing of requirements for the war in the Pacific.

Facts Supporting Report

The October 31 date was reported fixed as the time when some release of wartime material could be made for peacetime goods.

Supporting the report is the fact that Congress returned from recess to speed post-war planning legislation. The timing of the Roosevelt-Churchill conference, concerned primarily with strategy for crushing Japan, also was noted.

The report is bolstered, moreover, by information that the Americans and British outlined in advance the time schedule for the advance on Germany.

"Imponderables" Cited

The necessity of setting a date—eve nthough several imponderables require it to be tentative—was said to be obvious because the experts need a starting point for allocating material and charing the flow and ype of production to prevent economic dislocations after the demands of war in Europe end.

The "imponderables" could work either way. A new revolt against Hitler could shorten the war by weeks. On the other hand, should the Nazis turn up effective new weapons, these might delay the end until the Allies—with extended supply lines—could throw in new weapons of their own.

It is probable, however, that the report Allied timetable is based on the belief that German resistance will come to an end through a process of disintegration, rather than by sudden collapse.

120 In Stuttgart Held For Traffic With Allies

Rome, Sept. 13 (AP)—A letter received by a German parachutist captain captured in Italy has disclosed that the Mayor and police president of Stuttgart were among 120 residents of that German city arrested for communicating with the Reich's enemies through secret transmitters.

The letter was released today through Allied air force headquarters.

THE MILEAGE TO BERLIN

1. Russian front: 312 miles (from outside Pulutsk).
2. Western front: 319 miles (from east of Eupen).
3. Eastern France: 443 miles (from between Besancon and Belfort).
4. Italian front: 583 miles (from below Rimini).

TITO'S MEN REPORT RED ARMY JUNCTION

Troops Take Negotin, Close to Rumanian Border—Nazi Escape Route Tightened

SEP 14 1944

LONDON, Thursday, Sept. 14 (AP)—Marshal Tito announced in a special communiqué early today that his Yugoslav Partisan troops had made contact with the Red Army.

The communiqué, broadcast by the Free Yugoslav radio, contained only one sentence, saying:

"In their offensive to the north our units captured Negotin, and with their left wing are in contact with troops of the Red Army." [The Partisans liberated 700 British prisoners of war at Negotin, a British broadcast, recorded by the National Broadcasting Company, said.]

Negotin is a Yugoslav town ten miles from the Rumanian border in the east and the same distance from the Bulgarian frontier on the southeast.

Negotin is only twenty-eight miles south of Turnu-Severin, on the Danube, where the Red Army first reached the Yugoslav border.

Last night the German Transocean news agency reported that the Russians had crossed the Danube and reached Kladovo in Serbia, five miles southwest of Turnu-Severin.

Moscow has not yet announced the entrance of Red Army troops

RUSSIAN FORCES AT FRONTIER OF CZECHO-SLOVAKIA

HERCHER

Fortress of Lomza in Northern Poland Captured by Reds.

11-DAY BATTLE

SEP 14 1944

Soviets Now in Position for Swift Invasion of Slovakia.

LONDON, Thursday, Sept. 14—(AP) The Red army reached the Czecho-Slovak border on a 25-mile front below Krosno in a flaring new offensive in southern Poland yesterday and conquered the stubborn fortress of Lomza in northern Poland in a powerful drive that carried within 15 miles of the East Prussian border on the south.

Simultaneously a ferocious onslaught was opened on Warsaw, with Soviet troops and the Russian-sponsored first Polish army fighting bitter engagements with the Germans in the suburban area of Praga on the right bank of the Vistula river.

The drive to recover Hungarian-held Transylvania for Romania made progress, Russian and Romanian troops seizing more than 50 settlements deep in that mountainous area, principally the city and railway station of Odorhei, the Soviet communique announced in detailing the series of successes in a big day all along the eastern front.

Lomza, last major stronghold guarding the southern approaches to East Prussia, fell to the Russians after 11 days of battle that ranked with the bloodiest of the entire summer.

The Russians then swept on north and northwest, taking more than 30 smaller towns, including Nowgorod, nine miles northwest of Lomza and a scanty 15 miles from East Prussia. The Red army already ie poised along the eastern

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frontier of East Prussia.

Premier Stalin had announced capture of Lomza a few hours after the German high command acknowledged its loss.

In their crushing drive to the Czecho-Slovakian frontier the Russians announced they had captured more than 100 towns, including Krosno, 47 miles west of Przemysl.

The Germans Monday said they had evacuated Krosno.

Ready For New Strike

The Russians now were in position for a swift invasion through the Beskid passes of Slovakia, the puppet state Hitler carved out of Czecho-Slovakia when he took over in 1939.

The Soviet communique did not identify the troops prosecuting that campaign, but a Moscow dispatch this morning said they were Col. Gen. Ivan Petrov's Fourth Ukrainian army.

The Yugoslav Partisan Marshal Tito broadcast a special communique today saying that his troops had captured Negotin, Yugoslavia, six miles from the Romanian and Bulgarian border, and had made contact with the Red army. Moscow however, said nothing of such a development.

In northern Romania Marshal Rodion Y. Malinovsky's mountaineer troops were driving toward the Carpatho-Ukraine, another fragment of dismembered Czecho-Slovakia, having taken the German-Hungarian stronghold of Campulung where the upper Moldava river has carved a pass through the crags.

The Ankara (Turkish) radio placed the Romanian army within a mile or two of the old Hungarian frontier, apparently in the Timisoara region of Transylvania, but Moscow was silent on this report.

Deeper in the Balkans, however, the Moscow radio quoted the Bulgarian radio as announcing that General Keserov, new commander of the Fifth Bulgarian army in Macedonia, had been instructed to make contact with the Macedonian Army of Liberation for joint operations against the Germans.

In disclosing the flare-up of the battle for Warsaw, which has been under siege 45 days, the Soviet communique placed the fighting in the area of Praga, big contiguous suburb of the Polish capital, but did not give exact locations.

Perhaps the most imminent threat to German arms, however, lay in the Second Ukrainian army group's capture of Lomza in a continuing drive which threatened the original soil of the Reich.

The German communique, in seeking to explain this defeat of elite troops who had been ordered not to yield another foot of ground, said "northeast of Ostroleka, our troops frustrated an intended Russian break-through on a broad front, in the course of which the town of Lomza was given up."

General Bor's Communique

The Polish forces' press bureau in London published this communique from General Bor's Polish underground forces inside Warsaw:

"The Soviet air force is bombing Praga and engaging the *Luftwaffe* over that suburb with marked demonstration of Russian supremacy. There are fires around the Wilno railway station.

"The tempo of German evacuation from the right bank of the Vistula has increased. Thus the Polish defense already is feeling the influence of operations now in progress on the German-Soviet front on the approaches to the capital."

The German Transocean agency said strong Soviet reserves had been thrown into a San drive battle aimed toward Dukla and other mountain passes leading to Slovakia.

Czechoslovak forces inside that puppet Nazi state were harassing the Germans in preparation for the expected Russian entry.

RUSSIAN ARMY DRIVE REACHES CZECH BORDER

Also Captures Fortress of Lomza, in Poland, Near East Prussia.

REDS GAIN IN TRANSYLVANIA

Reach Western Foothills Close to Hungary—Aim at Key Rail Centers.

BULLETIN

London, Sept. 13 (A. P.).—The Red Army has reached the border of Czecho-Slovakia, Moscow announced tonight.

The Russian communique, broadcast after Premier Stalin had announced the capture of the German fortress of Lomza in Poland, also said that a Polish army was fighting alongside Soviet forces in a bitter battle on the approaches to Warsaw.

London, Sept. 13 (A. P.).—Marshal Stalin announced tonight the capture of Lomza, twenty miles south of East Prussia and one of the strongest German positions in north Poland. Earlier the German High Command said Lomza was "given up" to prevent a Russian break-through on a broad front.

Stalin's order of the day ordered a victory salute of twelve salvos from 124 guns.

Lomza lies on the Narew River seventy-seven miles northeast of Warsaw. At midnight, the Russians said the town was virtually encircled as Red troops cut through double decks of thick minefields. Its fall opens the way to the wild Masurian Lake region of East Prussia.

The Berlin announcement said tersely:

"Northeast of Ostroleka, our troops frustrated an intended Russian breakthrough on a broad front, in the course of which the town of Lomza was given up."

Ostroleka, a companion base on the Narew twenty-three miles to the west, fell to the Russian Army group of Gen. G. F. Zakharov last week.

German and Hungarian troops were said by Berlin to have smashed strong assaults in southern Transylvania on the Balkan front.

Southeast of Warsaw, the Russians "achieved a penetration, supported by numerous fighter bombers and tanks," the communique said.

Reds in West Transylvania.

Moscow, Sept. 13 (A. P.).—Powerful Russian tank forces and Romanian infantry emerged today from the western foothills of Transylvania and fought for control of the rail network radiating from Timisoara, forty miles south of the pre-war Hungarian border and seventy-five miles north of the Yugoslav capital of Belgrade.

[The Paris radio said the Red Army had reached the outskirts of Sofia and that the Bulgarian capital was preparing a reception, having arrested all members of the former Pro-Nazi government.]

Marshal Malinovsky's offensive was rolling forward during his brief absence to sign an armistice with Romania in Moscow, and his Russians approached within twenty-five miles of Cluj, capital of central Transylvania and largest Romanian city still in enemy hands. He broke a permanent fortified line which the Hungarians had been building since 1940 when Hitler awarded them the northern half of the Romanian province.

Fierce Battles in Poland.

His drive also directly threatened Arad, another important rail center ten miles from Hungarian soil on the north bank of the Mures River. Cluj is a city of 100,000; Timisoara 90,000 and Arad 76,000.

Battle reports from north Poland said the major rail center of Lomza, twenty miles below East Prussia, was virtually encircled. The Germans were leaving a double-decker mine field to cover their slow retreat and were counter-attacking sporadically with tanks and self-propelled guns, but Gen. G. F. Zakharov steadily gained ground.

The battle in the Balkans for Transylvania now is becoming a campaign to envelop Serbia (southern Yugoslavia) from the north and reach the Tisza River, which flows north and south across the heart of the Hungarian Plain, one of Hitler's major bread baskets.

Prisoners Stream Back.

Russian-front dispatches told of hundreds of German and Hungarian prisoners marching back into the Transylvanian mountains as Soviet armor rolled west. Correspondents credited the Romanians with obstructing enemy reinforcements headed toward the Mures Valley.

Rivers, but no mountains, now stand between Marshal Malinovsky's vanguard at the mouth of the Mures Valley and the area for a flanking move south to Belgrade to seal the Balkan Peninsula's neck. At midnight the Kremlin announced the capture of Deva, eighty-five miles from Hungary.

In capturing Deva, Russian and Romanian forces advanced thirty-six miles from Petrosani. The thrust gave them a firm grip on the main highway and railway into Budapest from Romania. The Cluj-bound spearhead seized Aiud, thirty miles to the south. Front reports said the campaign was meeting German and Hungarian resistance.

Almost half of Transylvania now has been conquered. About 12,000 square miles remain uncleared.

To the south the Red Army appeared to be on the verge of joining up with Marshal Tito's partisan forces in Yugoslavia. A group of Soviet war correspondents was said to have left Moscow expecting to witness the junction.

ROMANIANS TO FIGHT REICH

To Give Russia $300,000,000; Get Transylvania Back

London, Sept. 13 (AP)—Romania has pledged to fight on the Allied side until final victory over Germany, to pay $300,000,000 worth of reparations to Russia, to restore all United Nations property and to adhere to the 1940 frontier that gave Russia Bessarabia and the Northern Bucovina, the Soviet Government announced tonight in broadcasting the terms of the Romanian armistice.

In return, Romania is to get back the Transylvanian territory which the Germans had handed to Hungary in 1940 and is to maintain her own civil administration in non-combat zones.

Commenting on the 20-point armistice formally signed today, the chief Romanian negotiator in Moscow, Lucretiu Patraseanu, declared, "we don't have a right to be dissatisfied with the terms."

Malinovsky Signed

These first published armistice terms of the war were signed by Marshal Rodion Y. Malinovsky on behalf of Russia, Britain and the United States, with Russia "acting in the interest of all the United Nations," and by the Romanian delegation which has been dealing in Moscow while Romanian troops already were fighting under Red army direction against the Germans and Hungarians.

Italy was accorded the first armistice of this war from the United Nations but its terms never have been made public. Terms for Bulgaria have been drafted by the European Advisory Commission but not yet signed.

Acknowledging defeat at the hands of Russia, Britain and the United States, Romania agreed formally to fight for the restoration of her own "independence and sovereignty," providing at least 12 infantry divisions and reinforcements to be under Soviet supreme command and to place her naval and air forces under similar command. Transport, food and industrial needs of the Red army are to be met as the Soviet command shall direct.

Nazis Face Jail

She agreed to abolish racial discriminatory laws and to lock up all German and Hungarian nationals on her soil except Jews.

All Allied war prisoners and interned persons are to be repatriated at Romanian expense and persons interned for favoring the Allies must be freed.

Romania also must return all property taken from the Soviet Union and all property in Romania of the United Nations.

The biggest reparation item was the equivalent of $300,000,000, with American dollars specified as the yardstick, to be paid by Romania to Russia in goods, industrial equipment and foodstuffs over a six-year period.

Payment Scaled Down

The armistice specifically declared that this was acknowledged to be only a part payment of the damage done Russia by Romanian troops but was scaled down by virtue of Romania's active participation in the war against Germany and Hungary.

Damage to property of other Allied nations and their citizens is to be paid in amounts to be fixed later.

Domestically, Romania promised a clean sweep of Fascism, abolishing any Hitlerite or Fascistic parties and militaristic organizations. The armistice is to be supervised by an Allied control commission.

Romanian Aid To Fight Axis Pledged

Moscow, Sept. 13 (AP)—The chief Romanian peace delegate, Lucretiu Patrascanu, declared today that his country was ready to mobilize all its manpower "to prosecute the war for liberty from which the Romania of tomorrow will emerge free, democratic and independent."

Of the armistice concluded last night with the United Nations, Patrascanu declared: "We don't have any right to be dissatisfied with the terms." He is Minister of Justice and a leader of the Communist party in Romania.

King's Future Up To People

"It is for the people to decide whether King Mihai will remain as King," he told a press conference.

The first election in his surrendered country will be held for an Assembly, which will draft a new constitution.

"The most important and immediate question is military cooperation of the Romanian and Soviet armies," Patrascanu said. "The Romanian people will spare no sacrifice in fulfilling their role in the war against Germany and Hungary."

Expects Reparations

He declined to disclose terms of the armistice, but said Romania would carry them out "without reserve and with perfect harmony." He expressed the opinion that Romania would have the right to demand reparations from Germany, asserting that "German bombings of Bucharest in the last three days of August did more damage than five months of American and British attacks, although that was considerable."

He said Romanian troops were fighting under Romanian commanders, but that the army as a whole was under the Russians' supreme command in present operations.

"The amount of mobilization and whether our troops will go beyond our national frontiers are matters to be decided between the Red army and our Government," he said.

To Punish War Criminals

The new regime, he said, had decided to arrest and punish war criminals and that Russia had the right to demand custody of those accused of crimes on Soviet territory.

"We know the Romanian army, through the fault of its high command, caused much damage in the Caucasus and Crimea," the Minister of Justice said.

United States Ambassador W. Averell Harriman, British Ambassador Sir Archibald John Clark Kerr and Vyacheslav Molotov, Soviet Foreign Commissar, participated in the negotiations. A Romanian armistice commission arrived here more than a week ago.

Meanwhile, the Hungarian radio said in an entirely unconfirmed broadcast and believed German-inspired, that Bulgaria's infant King Simeon and Queen mother had fled to Syria.

Say Bulgars Clean House.

A Moscow broadcast indicated Bulgaria's new pro-Allied government was energetically cleaning house as the Red Army approached Sofia. The broadcast quoted Bulgarian Premier Kimon Georgiev as announcing that the council of regents had been abolished and all members of former Governments in power since 1941 had been jailed.

The greater part of Yugoslavian Macedonia has been liberated by Yugoslav Partisan troops which have been strengthened by "thousands of new fighters," said a communique from Marshal Tito's headquarters broadcast last night by the Free Yugoslav Radio and recorded by the FCC.

The Stockholm (newspaper) Tidningen in a dispatch reported to the OWI last night declared the German commander of Crete, Lieut.-Gen. Moeller, was reported to be withdrawing his troops from that occupied Greek island in what appeared to be a general evacuation of the Nazi-held islands in the Ægean Sea.

ROMANIA READY TO HELP ALLIES

Peace Delegate Pledges Full Use of Man Power.

London, Sept. 13 (A. P.).—All Allied property in Romania will be restored, the Soviet Union revealed tonight in a broadast from Moscow announcing the terms of the armistice signed with Romania. Transylvania, which was assigned to Hungary by Adolf Hitler, will be returned to the Romanians, the broadcast recorded here by the Soviet monitor, said.

Other terms fixed the Russo-Romanian border as of June 28, 1940, and ordered all racial and other discriminating laws in Romania repealed. Terms of the armistice were concluded last night by Romanian peace delegates meeting with Russians in Moscow.

Finns Expecting Russ Terms In 24 Hours

SEP 14 1944

Stockholm, Sept. 13 (AP)—Prime Minister Hackzell of Finland is expected to return to Helsinki from Moscow within 24 hours, bearing Russian armistice terms, it was learned today.

An authoritative Finnish source said the terms would be presented to Parliament for approval, probably tomorrow.

The agreement probably will be published immediately by Moscow or in a joint Russian-Finnish announcement if approval is voted. The terms are understood, in effect, to constitute peace, with the exception of a few details which would be settled at some general peace conference later.

Finns Moving Northward

Southern Finland, this Finn said, virtually is cleared of its three German divisions and German civilians. A "big proportion" of the seven divisions in the north was reported evacuated toward Germany through southern Finnish ports. The informant declared, however, that it was impossible technically for all the German northern army to withdraw by the September 15 deadline set by the Russians, thus placing upon the Finns the responsibility of disarming those remaining.

Already, Finnish troops are moving northward and occupying those areas vacated by the Nazis. There was no indication whether the Germans had withdrawn from the area around Petsamo, Arctic port and nickel-mining center.

Welfare Station

Swedish welfare and military officials have established a station at Haparanda to handle 100,000 Finnish refugees expected there.

Traffic is expected to become a flood on Friday, deadline for the Russian-Finnish armistice agreement under which the seven German divisions in northern Finland must leave.

It is understood that all Finns in the area bounded by the Arctic Ocean, a road north through Rovaniemi and the Torne river—which divides Finland and Sweden—will be evacuated to Sweden.

Today's German communique said: "In central Finland, the Soviets tried to make thrusts into our disengagement movements. They had to be repelled with losses in man power."

Divorce-Seekers' Names Published In Russia

Moscow, Sept. 13 (AP)—In compliance with a recent change in laws covering divorce in the Soviet Union, Russian newspapers today began publishing the names of all persons petitioning for divorce decrees.

Considering the size of the city, the first notices published in Moscow papers were comparatively few, a single application appearing in one paper and two in another.

28 CZECHS EXECUTED

Accused of Sheltering Patriots Hiding From Gestapo

LONDON, Sept. 13 (AP)—Czechoslovak patriot forces were harassing the Germans today in preparation for the expected Russian entry.

The Germans, in a new terroristic attempt to put down this stroke in the rear, have executed twenty-eight more Czechs, including six women, Czechoslovak authorities in London announced. The victims were accused of sheltering patriots from the Gestapo and of other activities.

War's Worst Raid Hits Reich; 10,000 Tons Of Bombs Fall

SEP 14 1944

London, Sept. 13 (AP)—Overwhelming formations of between 5,000 and 6,000 Allied planes ranged ahead of Allied ground forces invading Germany in the greatest concentrated air attack in history today, dropping 10,000 tons of bombs between the Siegfried Line and Berlin and destroying at least 53 more planes of the German air force.

The Allied bombers averaged ten tons of bombs a minute, an example of "carpet" bombing introduced in Africa by Air Chief Marshal Sir Arthur Tedder, now General Eisenhower's deputy commander. Tedder has intensified the assault method so that it leaves almost nothing untouched in the area under attack.

8th Loses 36 Planes

Thirty-three German planes were knocked out in the air and 20 destroyed on the ground. The Eighth Air Force lost 27 bombers and nine fighters.

The assault was continued at nightfall by medium bombers which attacked the causeway between Walcheren and South Beveland in Holland and strafed the roads and rail crossings on the south bank of the West Sheldt river. One squadron was a Dutch formation of Mitchells.

A force of 1,000 Fortresses and Liberators, escorted by 300 fighters, attacked three synthetic oil plants, two motor transport factories and other military targets.

Rail Yards Blasted

British heavies blasted the Osnabruck marshalling yards, and bombed the synthetic oil plant at Nordstern.

More than 500 heavy bombers based in Italy hit two synthetic oil plants along the Silesian border and another near the Polish frontier.

Ninth Air Force Thunderbolts strafed trucks and trains hauling supplies to enemy forces in the vicinity of Nancy and cut railway tracks in five places near that city as well as destroying many gun emplacements near Metz.

All Types Of Planes Used

Almost every type of plane was thrown into the attack today, and every type of maneuver was used. Night bombers raided in daylight, high-level bombers went in at low level, fighters shot up enemy transport in virtually non-stop sorties, and rocket-firing aircraft were everywhere—all blasting a path through Germany for the invading troops.

Between Tuesday midnight and this evening there were four great attacks on Germany on such a scale that the German radio was giving warnings of approaching planes every two minutes.

These attacks extended the devastation laid in the past six days and nights of incessant operations and followed up very heavy raids on Frankfurt and Stuttgart during the night by strong forces of RAF four-engined Lancasters, which dumped more than 600,000 incendiaries alone on the two cities.

Fires Visible 100 Miles

A railyard west of Frankfurt, which is behind the Rhine 100 miles east of the invading Americans, was the main objective of this RAF assault. The yard, packed with supplies for shipment to the Siegfried Line, was left blazing with fires visible for 100 miles.

Making their sixth major raid in six days for the longest continuous bombing run since the United States Eighth Air Force was activated, the Flying Fortresses and Liberators again met fairly stiff enemy air opposition, principally west of Leipzig.

Pilots reported that there were clear signs now that the German air force at last has been told to do everything possible to stop the great Allied aerial onslaught, and that it has concentrated in central Germany all its remaining fighters, from the newest jet-propelled planes to the oldest Messerschmitt types.

Weather Was Ideal

The American heavy bomber targets were synthetic oil plants at Merseburg and Lutzkendorf, both near Leipzig, and at Ludwigshafen, which has been raided frequently; an oil storage depot at Weissenhorn; a truck and armored vehicles plant at Uml; a Daimler-Benz plant at Sindelfinger near Stuttgart, where army trucks and airplane engine parts are manufactured, and the Schwabisch-Hall airport near Stuttgart, where jet-propelled planes are tested.

The weather was ideal and bombing was visual.

Fighters and fighter-bombers renewed assaults at dawn on targets in the vicinity of the Siegfried Line, enemy strong points near Metz and Nancy, far to the west at Brest, and on up the coast to The Hague and east of the Albert Canal.

Mosquitos Hit Berlin

RAF Spitfires strafed an enemy headquarters at The Hague, swooping down to roof-top levels and blasting barracks with cannon.

RAF Mosquitos dumped 2-ton blockbusters on Berlin during Tuesing night.

Supreme headquarters reported that RAF heavies alone dropped more than 10,000 tons of bombs on the Channel port of Le Havre in 2,500 sorties over a two-day period. The majority of 7,000 prisoners taken there were reported dazed and shaken by the bomb blasts.

Bombers Drop

10,000 Tons On Reich

SEP 14 1944

London, Sept. 13 (AP)—A procession of air attacks against Germany today sent upward of 10,000 tons of fire and explosive bombs crashing and seering the nation which Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower warned to prepare for "high and low level air attack at any hour of the day or night."

An armada estimated to number up to 6,000 planes cascaded explosives at the rate of ten tons a minute on the area between Berlin and the Siegfried Line.

Thousands of heavy, light and medium bombers and clouds of fighters flew through sunny skies against the Reich from England, Italy and France.

Bag 50 Nazi Fighters

Preliminary counts showed that 30 German planes were shot from the sky and 20 more were destroyed on the ground. They fell victims to a thousand Thunderbolts, Mustangs and Lightnings which accompanied an equal number of bombers striking deep in central, southern and western Germany.

American losses were not immediately tabulated.

The German Air Force, forced back from the Rhine to central Germany, gave trouble to the Americans only in the Leipzig area, and on a smaller scale than in the past two days.

New Wave At 6 P. M.

The end was not yet. At 6 P. M., the German radio said bombers were approaching western and northwestern Germany in another major assault. Just before that warning, a huge fleet of British heavy bombers had crossed the Channel.

Stuttgart and Frankfurt were seered and blackened with some 3,000 tons of bombs last night while Berlin caught a hundred two-tonners. The American heavy bombers in daylight rained approximately 3,300 tons of bombs or four oil centers, two factories and a jet-fighter plane field.

Yanks Strike From Italy

Another American force was reported striking south Germany from Italy. Marauders and Havocs dive bombed and attacked from low level at the front on both sides of the Siegfried Line, starting their work at dawn.

Another 500 American bombers, escorted by Mustangs and Lightnings, struck German oil installations and other objectives in Poland, Upper Silesia and other parts of Germany and bombed the Aviso viaduct and two rail bridges on the Brenner Pass line between the Reich and northern Italy.

Targets included the Odertal synthetic oil refinery, 75 miles southwest of Breslau, and the I. G. Farbenindustrie synthetic oil and rubber plant at Oswiecim, near Krakow in Poland, less than 100 miles from advanced Russian front lines. The plants have a combined capacity of 162,000 tons annually. Only a few German interceptors were seen.

Hit Oil, Plane Factories

Targets from the west included:

Synthetic oil plants at Merseburg and Lutzkendorf, near Leipzig in central Germany, and another at Ludwigshafen on the Rhine.

The Daimler-Benz plant at Sindelfingen, southwest of Stuttgart, which makes parts for trucks and air engines.

The Klockner Humbolt Deutz truck and armored-vehicle factory at Ulm in south Germany near Munich.

The Schwabisch Hall airfield, northeast of Stuttgart, which bases Messerschmitt-262 jet fighters.

An oil storage depot at Wissenhorn, near Ulm.

For the sixth successive day, German radios carried *achtung* (attention) warnings of the approaching Allied bombers from England, France and Italy.

Target Changed

The overnight raid upon Frankfurt, now less than 90 miles behind the German front line, was carried out in particularly great strength and was aimed directly at smashing the flow of Nazi reinforcements to the front.

The RAF bomber command, it was disclosed, originally had planned to strike at another target 40 miles farther east, but changed its plans when it was learned the rail yards at Frankfurt were jammed with military traffic headed west.

"The first bombs were dropped just before midnight," the Air Ministry said. "Although there was stiff opposition, neither ground defenses nor fighters succeeded in dissipating the force of the attack. Visibility was excellent and the target area was accurately marked out by a pathfinder force."

Clear weather also favored the forces of British heavy bombers which struck at the great German engineering and war industry center of Stuttgart.

The attack on Berlin was carried out by Mosquitos, which showered the German capital with two-ton bombs for the third successive night.

25 RAF Planes Lost

The night attacks cost the RAF 25 aircraft. Intruder planes shot down two German night fighters.

A communique said that reconnaissance photographs showed that 269,000 incendiaries dropped on Darmstadt early yesterday devastated "almost the entire city."

Thunderbolts, Lightnings and Mustangs were out at dawn today pinpointing targets across the German frontier on both sides of the Siegfried Line and attacking enemy positions in the Nancy-Metz area and at Brest.

Fly 900 Sorties

Flying 900 sorties yesterday, they bagged 40 planes in the air and nine on the ground. A Mustang group commanded by Col. George Bickell, Nutley, N. J., got 30 of these in one big battle over Strasbourg. Rocket-firing Thunderbolts under Col. Anthony Gorsetta, Tucson, Ariz., got five and damaged five more in a skirmish near Nancy.

Other craft disabled two locomotives, destroyed 12 railroad cars and 51 motor vehicles and damaged 34 more. Five gun positions were silenced at Brest and two forts southwest of Metz were bombed.

Marauders and Havocs flew 350 sorties, working over the Forest de Hay for Lieut. George S. Patton's troops in the evening and later diverting their attention to the Siegfried Line and railyards at St. Wendel near Saarbrucken.

Attack Enemy Convoy

Typhoons and Spitfires of the RAF sank four small ships and eight barges, shot up 12 trucks and smashed at guns at Calais and Boulogne.

At a loss of two planes, British and Dominion Beaufighters, supported by Mustangs, attacked an enemy convoy last night off the West Frisian Islands on the Netherlands coast, severely damaging a destroyer and leaving five other ships on fire. Shore installations also were left afire.

EVACUEES' RETURN TROUBLES LONDON

London, Sept. 13 (A. P.).—Growing official alarm at the rush of evacuees back to London reached such a point today the Government began searching for a legal way to forbid them to return.

Warnings that the danger from flying bombs is not over have gone unheeded, although newspapers have been frank in appealing to the evacuees, mostly women and children, to stay where they are safe.

In addition to danger from further Nazi vengeance weapons, there is a critical housing problem in London. Doctors and school teachers are scarce and there is a possibility that those returning to the capital may not be able to obtain sufficient food immediately. When the mass emigration began some food supplies were shifted to the safety areas.

The Germans, after toning down their "V" weapons threat for a few days, are now making new threats. In commenting on the British Government report on the battle of the flying bomb, the Berlin radio said: "We may with confidence expect that V-1 will return either in its old or in new form."

Swiss Demand Indemnity

Legation to Protest in Washington On Air Violations

LONDON, Sept. 13 (AP).—The Swiss government has instructed its Legation to protest in Washington against violation of Swiss air space and demand indemnity for all damages, a broadcast Swiss communique said today.

The Bern radio, heard by the Columbia Broadcasting System reported that not less than seventy-four "violations of our skies" have taken place in the last two days.

Lindemann 'Arrested'

London, Sept. 13 (AP)—The German radio announced tonight the arrest of a General Lindemann, accused in the July 20 alleged plot on Hitler's life.

The broadcast said the "general—on whose head a reward of 500,000 marks had been posted—was caught in the house of a half-Jew civil engineer" in Berlin.

Previous German broadcasts had named "General of Artillery, Fritz Lindemann,' 'accused of deserting to the Russians, as a participant in the anti-Hitler plot.

Churchill Comments On League Of Nations

London, *Thursday*, Sept. 14 (AP)—Prime Minister Churchill commented in a letter made public today that "this war could easily have been prevented if the League of Nations had been used with courage and loyalty by associated nations."

Hailing the 80th birthday of Viscount Cecil of Chelwood, president of the League of Nations Union, Churchill wrote that in 1935 and 1936 there was still a chance to contain Germany and "we tried our best."

"The opportunity surely will be offered again to mankind to guard themselves at least for a few generations from such frightful experiences," he added.

In answer, Chelwood said it "all depends on whether peoples can be made to understand the plain truth of the future and are not led away to put their faith only in social and economic reforms."

Lese Majesty, Canada Style

London, Sept. 13 (AP)—A Canadian major has been brought before a court-martial on a charge of saying, with reference to King George:

"I have no use for that guy or his wife. Eddie is my type of guy."

Eddie is a familiar term for the Duke of Windsor, who, as King Edward, abdicated to marry Mrs. Wallis Warfield Simpson.

The major was charged also with drunkenness while on active service and with threatening to kill himself. The trial is proceeding.

BRITAIN TO CONTINUE ARGENTINE BEEF DEAL

LONDON, Sept. 13 (AP)—The existing British-Argentine meat agreement is expected to be extended provisionally when it expires Sept. 30, and Britain has hinted at a four-year post-war contract along similar lines, giving Britain distribution rights to Argentina's surplus meat, it was learned today.

The Argentine Government already has agreed on shipments in October, continuing the present accord under which Argentina sells all her exportable meat surplus to the British Food Ministry for distribution to the United Nations.

It is understood here that the British taste for beef was a big factor behind the probable extension. The United States, it was explained, had offered to provide an equal quantity of meat, mostly pork and veal, but Britain declined.

British traders expect the meat contract to help Britain regain her strong position in the Argentine market. Argentina will have to buy goods from Britain in order to recover the credits built up in pounds sterling through the sale of 1,000,000 tons of meat a year.

Under the contract now being considered Britain would buy all Argentina's exportable surplus for four years, with a privilege of reconsidering after the first two years. Such an agreement would be similar to deals made with Canada, Australia and New Zealand.

There was some talk here that Argentina might prefer to sell her beef directly to European countries in the hope of avoiding further acquisitions of British exchange credits.

It also was considered possible that France, Belgium and the Netherlands might prefer to do their own negotiating to make markets for their own products and avoid dependence on Britain.

Germans Bombard Dover Area

Dover, England, *Thursday*, Sept. 14 (AP)—One of the longest bombardments yet thrown against the Dover area continued for ten hours into the early hours this morning. At times during the attack the Germans were firing salvos of four shells from batteries at Cap Gris Nez and Calais.

LIGHTS ON AGAIN IN MANCHESTER

Manchester, England, Sept. 13 (A. P.).—This industrial city in central England was the brightest spot in Britain last night.

The lights were turned on again. So you could read a newspaper in the street—and folks danced and sang and even kissed the lamp posts.

In the words of the typically conservative British: "It's very easy to take."

Manchester is the first big city where street lights have shone since the war began. The blackout will be lifted throughout Britain September 17.

YANKS IN ITALY

Allies Reach 2 Main Passes Through Apennine Mountains

NEAR KEY PASS

Push Within a Mile of Main Road Into Gothic Line.

Rome, Sept. 13 (AP)—Allied forces driving for the core of the German Gothic Line have reached the threshold of two main passes leading through the Apennine barrier guarding the approach to northern Italy and the rich Po river valley.

Pushing forward through steadily increasing rear-guard action, Lieut. Gen. Mark W. Clark's Fifth Army troops thrust to a point within a mile of Fuga Pass after capturing Poggia Della Dogana, while another Allied force was within less than a mile of another major pass northeast of Florence.

Both Sides Lose Heavily

British troops engaged for more than a week before Rimini, eastern anchor of the Gothic Line, continued to meet fierce enemy resistance. A break-through at Rimini would enable British armor to sweep into the Po Valley behind the Gothic Line. Both sides were reported suffering heavy casualties.

Field Marshal General Albert Kesselring was said to be reinforcing rear-guard units in the mountain passes for delaying actions to enable him to pull the main body of his troops out before the Allies achieve a break-through either at Rimini or at one of the passes which would enable them to flank the line.

Bologna Rail Yards Hit

On the west coast, Clark's Fifth Army veterans advanced three miles up the coast to the Berlamacca canal, and 18 miles west of Florence patrols pushed to the vicinity of Sant' Ippolito.

Heavy and medium bombers of the Mediterranean air force supported the Allied advance on the central Italian front with raids against the Bologna rail yards, 30 miles north of the Fuga Pass.

Other Allied warplanes—medium, light and fighter bombers—blasted communications in northwestern Italy and the Po Valley as well as gun emplacements, and troop concentrations all along the battle line.

Rome, Sept. 13 (A. P.)—Fifth Army forces driving against the central sector of the Gothic Line northeast of Florence are within a mile of Futa Pass, one of the main avenues through the German defense line barring the path to northern Italy, it was announced today. The pass was described as more strongly defended than Cassino, scene of some of the bitterest fighting in the Italian campaign.

Allied headquarters said the Fifth Army had reached Langnano and Poggio d'Ella Dogana, five and two miles, respectively, southwest of the pass.

Some of the fiercest fighting of the Italian campaign continued, meanwhile, on the Adriatic sector, where the Coriano-San Savino positions remained unchanged. On the west coast Fifth Army troops drove ahead three miles to the Berlamacca Canal, while farther east patrols pushed on to the vicinity of Sant' Ippolito, eighteen miles northwest of Florence.

Nazis Ready for Assault.

The advance northeast of Florence toward the hard core of the Gothic Line was a steady sweep. Troops which had thrust a short distance across the Sieve River Sunday and Monday advanced five miles yesterday.

The Germans apparently were ready to meet any assault on the Gothic Line. In the vicinity of the Futa Pass new pillboxes and gun emplacements have been established and many heavy anti-aircraft guns brought into position.

In the rear areas of the Gothic Line the Germans have prepared a delaying action line with heavy gun emplacements and anti-aircraft guns designed to facilitate an orderly retreat in the event of a breakthrough at any of the mountain passes.

The Allied advance in the central sector was supported during the night by heavy and medium bomber raids against the Bologna railyards, thirty miles beyond the Futa Pass.

Medium, light and fighter bombers lashed communications in northwestern Italy and the Po Valley as well as strong points, guns, troops and concentrations all along the battle front. The Mediterranean Allied Air Force yesterday flew 2,000 sorties, losing eighteen planes.

230 Slain in Italian Town

Florence Report Tells of Reprisal for Death of 3 Nazis

ROME, Sept. 13 (AP).—Germans killed 230 residents of Civitella Della Chiana, fifty miles southwest of Florence, in reprisal for the slaying of three Nazi soldiers by Italian Partisans, a dispatch from Florence said today.

The dispatch was from the United Nations News Service, operated by the Psychological Warfare Branch of Allied headquarters in connection with the Office of War Information. It supplies material for official news broadcasts and the Italian press.

Nazis In San Marino, A Neutral, Open Fire

With the British Eighth Army on the Adriatic, Sept. 13 (AP)—German guns within the supposedly neutral republic of San Marino have opened fire on Allied troops, Eighth Army gunners said today, and enemy battery positions there have been attacked from the air.

Aerial reconnaissance showed convoys of German transport on San Marino roads and 88-mm. German guns along the frontier of the 32-square-mile republic.

This development in the hitherto untroubled existence of the ancient little nation which is entirely surrounded by Italian territory came as the Eighth Army put heavy pressure on the Germans holding to Coriano ridge and made good progress toward eliminating obstacles before Rimini.

Hasan Saka Is Turkey's New Foreign Minister

Ankara, Sept. 13 (AP)—Hasan Saka, former Finance Minister and vice-president of the Peoples' party, was named Foreign Minister of Turkey today.

At the same time Faruduin Esat Sumer, former director of the Sumer Bank, was appointed Finance Minister.

Both are Deputies in the Turkish Parliament.

Saka takes the post from which Numan Menemencioglu resigned June 15 after a dispute resulting from armed German ships being given permission to pass through the Dardanelles.

Menemencioglu had held the Foreign Ministry for two years. From his resignation until today the portfolio had been held by Premier Sukru Saracoglu.

Allied Ex-Captives Quit Turkey

ANKARA, Sept. 12 (Delayed) (AP).—Three hundred forty Allied war prisoners from Bulgaria, including 305 Americans, left Turkey en route for home today, clad in clothing issued by the Turkish Army to replace the tattered apparel they were wearing when they arrived here. Some internees had been confined in Bulgarian prison camps for two years. Most were badly emaciated and many complained of lack of proper food and of poor treatment during their long confinement.

Strategic Hill In Burma Taken

Southeast Asia Headquarters, Ceylon, Sept. 13 (AP)—Indian troops driving southwest of Buthedaung along the Mayu mountain ridges toward the Bay of Bengal have won another strategic hill, headquarters announced today.

Fourteenth Army troops previously had driven the Japanese from a 1,400-foot Arakan ridge three miles south of the Maungdaw-Buthedaung road, with the aid of fighter-bombers.

The Japanese defenders fled during the night after the Indian troops had cleaned out some forward positions.

Troops of the Fifth Indian Division moving along the Tiddim road in the Chin Hills area were reported again in contact with the enemy.

British troops of Maj. Gen. F. W. Festing's 36th Division occupied Hopin yesterday in their advance along the Mogaung-Mandalay railroad. The North Burma town previously had been penetrated by patrols.

Allies Take Another Arakan Area Ridge

Southeast Asia Command Headquarters, Kandy, Ceylon, Sept. 13 (AP)—Indian troops pressing southwest of Buthedaung yesterday gained another strategic hill, following up the conquest of an important Arakan ridge, headquarters announced today.

Fourteenth Army troops who moved out from the monsoon base at Maungdaw won the Arakan ridge, a 1,400-foot highland three miles south of the Maungdaw-Buthedaung road.

Japanese defenders fled by night after the attackers cleared away some of their strong positions, but the enemy retaliated with increased shelling of forward areas, in one of which is an advanced hospital.

In the Chin Hills troops of the Fifth Indian Division moving southward along the Tiddim road again are in contact with the enemy, a communique said.

Warplanes of the Eastern Air Command were reported to have concentrated on bridges in central Burma, Arakan ground targets and small river craft. Two planes were lost.

BIG JAP PUSH IN CHINA GAINS

Fierce Fighting On Before Key City Of Kweilin

Chungking, Sept. 13 (AP)—Japanese troops pushing down the Hunan-Kwangsi railway are 12 miles northeast of Chuanhsien and fierce fighting is in progress as the Chinese attempted to block the enemy drive aimed at Kweilin, key defense city in Kwangsi province, the high command announced tonight.

In fighting in the Paoching area, 63 miles west of Hengyang, Japanese had advanced to a point within 10½ miles east of Paoching, the communique said. Paoching is the objective of a seven-column Japanese drive designed to protect the positions of its garrisons along the Hunan-Kwangsi railway.

U. S. Planes Active

On the Kwangtung front enemy troops moving along the Hoisong peninsula northward from Suiki were halted last Saturday in the eastern sector of Limkong, a junction point of five highways. Heavy fighting still was in progress, the high command said.

The Japanese won and lost Limkong in a previous drive from Suiki.

Widespread aerial activity was reported, with United States 10th and 14th Air Force planes hitting targets along the battle areas in support of ground operations.

Commenting on the fighting in China, a Government spokesman said the "Japanese could not acquire any objective of great consequence."

Out Of Desperation

"They are on the move," he continued, "out of mere desperation arising from Japan's perilous situation. They have to do something somewhere. The farther they penetrate into China the longer their supply line and the more men needed to guard it. If the Japanese had done two years ago what they are doing now they might have accomplished something."

At the same time, Liang Han-chao, Minister of Information, warned against any illusion the Japanese would surrender unconditionally before their war machine was "totally and effectively crushed." He also warned against the danger of insincere Japanese peace feelers put out in a deliberate attempt to put the Allies off their guard and to slacken their war efforts.

Heavy Bombers Attack Galela

Southwest Pacific Headquarters, *Thursday*, Sept. 14 (AP)—Heavy Allied bombers attacked Galela and hit airfields on strategic Halmahera Island south of the Philippines, headquarters announced today.

Attack planes simultaneously bombed and strafed another airdrome on the island, stepping-stone to the Philippines. Runways were heavily cratered. The enemy storage areas around Mangshih September 11 when fighter-bombers of the United States 14th and 10th Air Forces hit several points in the Lungling-Mangshih area, the high command reported.

14 Trucks Destroyed

Fourteen truck were destroyed and 22 damaged on the Burma road. Eleven Japanese fighters attacked a point on the Burma road seven miles northeast of Lungling but caused only minor damage.

Three other enemy aircraft dropped supplies to the beleaguered garrison in Tengchung, which is now reported confined to a 65-yard section of the southeastern wall. The Japanese are still holding out, however, in buildings outside the east corner of the walled city.

Chinese In Big Battle North Of Chuanhsien

Chungking, Sept. 13 (AP)—Fighting raged yesterday 12 miles northeast of Chuanhsien on the Hunan-Kwangsi railway 67 miles from Kweilin, the key Chinese defense city in Kwangsi province, the Chinese high command said today.

Combat continued about ten and a half miles east of Paoching, 63 miles west of Hengyang. Paoching is the objective of a seven-column Japanese thrust designed to guarantee the position of its garrisons along the Hunan-Kwangsi railway.

Bombers Start Fires

To the southeast Japanese forces driving north from Suiki, their base in Hoisong peninsula, were halted last Saturday in the southeastern suburbs of Limkong, junction point for five highways. Heavy fighting continued there, the high command said.

Fires were started in Japanese

Big Carrier Strike Hits Cebu, Negros, Panay

Action Still In Progress, Admiral Nimitz Says; U. S. Losses Unknown As Yet

Fleet Headquarters, Pearl Harbor, Sept. 13 (AP)—American carrier-based aircraft rode full tilt Monday against the west central Philippines to destroy at least 200 Japanese planes in a continuing action against stiffening opposition.

Three islands—Cebu, Panay and Negros—all northwest of Mindanao, which carrier planes mauled only three days previously, were the targets.

Admiral Chhester W. Nimitz's announcement today of the slashing attack indicated it was still under way. Fragmentary reports failed to give American losses in the action.

Targets Not Mentioned

[The Pacific communique followed Japanese radio reports of continuing raids, which apparently referred to the same series of aerial encounters.]

In contrast to recent detailed statements today's communique said only that several cargo ships and small craft were sunk in the attacks.

Fifty Japanese planes were shot down in combat and 150 more were destroyed on the ground, Nimitz reported.

No mention was made of specific targets.

This second attack by carrier planes on the Philippines took American aircraft within about 200 miles of Manila. If the planes attacked Capiz airfield, on Panay Island, they were 210 miles from Manila. The northern tip of Panay is only 175 miles south of Manila.

First Attack Last Friday

Cebu, Panay and Negros are among the most productive islands in the Philippines. Negros, fourth largest, is 118 miles long and is a primary sugar area. Panay, sixth largest, has three towns, San Jose, Capiz and Iloilo. Iloilo is one of the largest cities in the Philippines. Cebu, which has no large cities, produces sugar, tobacco and hemp.

A group of Admiral William F. Halsey's Third Fleet made the first carrier attack on the Philippines last Friday. Eighty-nine enemy vessels, including an entire convoy of 52 craft, were sunk, probably sunk or damaged in that action, which swept the eastern coast of Mindanao and the bays at either end of the island. Five airfields were bombed and extensive damage done to barracks, runways and defenses.

Neither Palau nor Yap, Japanese bases on the eastern flank of the Philippines, was mentioned in today's communique. This was in strong contrast with the last several days when Palau was reported taking a heavy beating from carrier aircraft, battleships and cruisers.

Single planes attacked four northern Kurile islands Sunday and Monday. The American planes, presumably based in the Aleutians, hit Paramushiro, Shumushu, Onnekotan and Araito.

Five Ships Sunk

A medium cargo vessel and four smaller ships were sunk in Shumushu harbor. Two others were damaged. Army Mitchells, which staged this raid, were intercepted by Japanese fighters and one bomber was damaged.

At Paramushiro two cargo ships were hit. Fires were started on the southeast coast and small craft offshore were strafed.

A Japanese fighter was shot down east of Onnekotan.

Warehouse fires and flaming docks were left by Navy Venturas in raids on all four of the islands.

Seventh Army Air Force planes attacked Iwo Jima in the Volcano Islands, south of Japan, with 26 tons of bombs on Sunday. One enemy fighter was shot down and two American Liberators were damaged. A lone Catalina flying boat hit an ammunition dump on Nauru Island.

Jaluit Is Raided

A Corsair attack on a magazine storage area on Jaluit atoll in the Marshalls and an army Thunderbolt attack on Pagan Island in the Marianas with bombs and rockets were carried out Monday.

Enemy positions from the northern Kuriles to the islands north of Australia have been kept under steady attack, but the principal targets have been the Palau, Halmahera and Celebes islands.

The Palau group, 600 miles east of the Philippines, was reeling under a week of air or naval assault. Carrier planes have pounded the Palau airfields and naval facilities for days. Warships shelled the islands Monday for the second time in less than a week.

Appearance of the big battlewagons off Palau resembled the pattern of the pre-invasion softening of Guam.

Heavy aerial strikes on Halmahera, 300 miles below the southern tip of Mindanao, and on Dutch Celebes were reported in Gen Douglas MacArthur's Wednesday communique.

Halmahera, last major island obstacle in MacArthur's return route to the Philippines, has long since been reported "practically neutralized." It was worked over again Sunday by a strong force of Liberators.

SURFACE FORCE SHELLS ISLETS IN PALAU GROUP

Battleships and Cruisers Move In After Raids by U. S. Planes.

120 TONS OF BOMBS DROPPED

Tokyo Radio Reports Onslaughts Against Kuriles and Marcus by American Aircraft.

Pearl Harbor, Sept. 13 (A. P.).—Japan's deteriorating island fortresses of Palau, Celebes and Halmahera, which shield the southern Philippines, have been dealt new sledgehammer blows by battleships, bombers and rocket-firing aircraft operating in concert from the southwestern and central Pacific. The rising pitch of destruction visited on the Japanese bastions was evident in communiques from Admiral Chester W. Nimitz yesterday and Gen. Douglas MacArthur today.

[Berlin broadcast a Tokyo report that six United States bombers attempted to attack "North Japan" on Sunday morning, but were driven off by Japanese planes and anti-aircraft guns of Japanese warships. The broadcast did not indicate if the attack was aimed at the Kuriles, or closer to the heart of the homeland.]

30.24— 18767

Palau, 600 miles east of Davao, came under carrier aircraft attack on Sunday (United States time), and on the next day, battleships and cruisers moved in to shell the islands. Planes dumped 120 tons of bombs on buildings, gun positions and coastal defenses at Babelthuap, Peleliu and Angaur, the principal islands of the group, Admiral Nimitz reported.

More than 150 rockets burst among defensive positions during the two-day carrier-force attack, wrecking many installations. The entrance of battleships into the Palau raids was reminiscent of pre-invasion blows at Guam and the northeast.

No Report From Philippines.

Sixteen-inch rifles, waiting until carrier planes and lesser surface warships had pounded the island ten straight days, opened up five days before Guam was invaded. Palau's islands were raided on seventeen days in August and on six days this month.

[The Nimitz communique made no mention of a carrier task force assault on the central Philippines, as reported yesterday by Radio Tokyo.]

Gen. MacArthur's airmen executed a record 202-ton bomb assault Sunday on Dutch Celebes, the big island lying west of New Guinea and south of the Philippines. Near Manado, an the northeastern coast, airdrome runways were cratered and put out of service, barracks were burned and water front installations were damaged. There was no interception.

Halmahera, between Celebes and New Guinea, suifered an attack by a strong force of Liberators, which worked havoc on airfields, supply dumps and defense positions. Many fires were started, and again there was no interception.

Three Planes Shot Down.

Ceram, south of Halmahera, was hit with 126 tons of bombs which exploded on airdromes, oil installations and coastal defenses. Heavy blasts were set off and large fuel fires were started. There three parked enemy planes were destroyed, but anti-aircraft fire shot down an equal number of Allied aircraft.

During the Sunday and Monday strikes, the southwestern Pacific raiders sank one freighter, beached another with a direct hit and destroyed or damaged four other vessels.

The reduction of Japanese forces trapped on British New Guinea continued, with Gen. MacArthur reporting 504 more killed and 116 taken prisoner. Twenty-five friendly nationals were liberated by Allied troops.

Japs Report Raids On Kuriles, Marcus

New York, Sept. 13 (AP)—The Tokyo radio said today that ten United States heavy and medium bombers had attacked the Kuriles islands north of Japan yesterday morning (Tokyo time), while another force of Liberators struck at the Japanese base at Marcus Island, some 1,200 miles southeast of Tokyo, on Monday and Tuesday. The broadcast said two of the Kuriles raiders were downed and another damaged.

Berlin broadcast a Tokyo report that six United States bombers attempted to attack "north Japan" Sunday morning but were driven off by Japanese planes and anti-aircraft guns of Japanese warships. The broadcast did not indicate whether the attack was aimed at the Kuriles, or closer to the heart of the homeland.

Australia Expects Small Wheat Crop

Melbourne, Sept. 13 (A. P.).—Australia's wheat crop was estimated by the wheat board today to be the lowest since 1919-20, with the yield expected to be around 66,000,000 bushels. The estimate was made as Commonwealth officials feared the crop would be short of national requirement of 170,000,000 bushels. Exports may have to be drawn from reserves.

An Australia-wide drought, the worst since 1914, was blamed for the decline. For the ten-year period ending in 1942 Australia produced an average of 162,000,000 bushels a year.

Report 'Splendid Progress' At FDR-Churchill Meeting

QUEBEC, Sept. 13 — (AP) The high strategy of the second Quebec war conference was all but complete tonight — a result of "splendid progress" by President Roosevelt and Prime Minister Churchill on a formula for final victory over a reeling but still formidable axis.

Discussions will continue for three or four days in the guarded bastions of Quebec's citadel. But it became apparent that they will be devoted largely to filling in gaps in war plans already drafted in broad outline.

The major decisions which confronted Roosevelt and Churchill on their second wartime excursion to this provincial capital now have been made.

Probably the deliberations of the President and Prime Minister will adjourn this week-end with a joint pronouncement discussing those decisions in the most general terms. That has not been finally decided, but it has been the pattern of the past.

"Beat Japan" Program

This year's Quebec conference has been billed officially as a "beat Japan" assemblage. But developments during the day underscored the fact that the wars in the Pacific and in Europe are linked inseparably by problems of manpower, shipping, supply, overall strategy and timing.

Mr. Roosevelt himself asserted:

"This is a conference to get the best we can out of the combined British and United States war efforts in the Pacific and in Europe. We are working in consonance with the situation in China, the Pacific and in Europe, coordinating our efforts with those of our allies, particularly the Chinese and the Russians."

Presidential Secretary Stephen Early obtained that statement from the chief executive in response to questions about China's relationship to the conference.

"The European and the Pacific war," Early told a news conference, "are so interrelated that naturally they come together."

That was in answer to a question how conference announcements of various prospective arrivals gibed with previous statements that the meeting is chiefly military and chiefly concerned with the Pacific fighting.

The official announcements were that these men were coming to Quebec:

Rear Admiral Emory S. Land, American War Shipping Administrator; his British counterpart, Lord Leathers, has been present from the start, and the fact that Land was joining him stressed the importance of shipping for the shifting of American and British war power to the Pacific upon the defeat of Germany; Secretary of the Treasury Morgenthau, who, with Secretary of State Hull and Secretary of War Stimson, form a cabinet committee on economic problems rooted in war;

Sir William Glasgow, Australian high commissioner to Canada;

R. M. Firth, acting New Zealand high commissioner;

Richard Law, British minister of State, who is stopping off to see Churchill before attending the UNRRA conference in Montreal.

While these announcements were coming from the Chateau Frontenac, the President and Prime Minister met with their chiefs of staff at the Citadel. Early said Mr. Roosevelt expects, "because of the splendid progress being made in the meetings here, that the business of the conference, insofar as he is concerned, will be concluded this week-end."

(It was Churchill who invited the Australian and New Zealand commissioners to Quebec. That action served to quiet some publicly expressed criticism here that decisions on the conduct of the war in the Pacific were being made without adequate representation of Dominions vitally concerned.

Assurances that Britain will toss her full power into the conquest of Japan came from Robin Cruikshank, of the British Information Service.

To a question whether Churchill was telling Roosevelt of the part Britain would play in the Far East, Cruikshank replied that the Prime Minister had expressed an intention "to be in to the bitter end and right up to the neck." He added that he was sure "that's what Churchill would say in private."

The government and people of England, he asserted, "are pledged heart and soul to see that thing through to the end."

Early was asked whether he had any confirmation of published reports that a Supreme Allied Commander would be selected for the Pacific. His answer was; "None."

F. D. R. Reveals Reason For Parley

Quebec, Sept. 13 (AP)—President Roosevelt made known today that his conference here with Prime Minister Churchill and military advisers was designed "to get the best we can out of the combined British and United States war effort" in Europe and in the Pacific.

The President's words were read to reporters by Stephen Early, his press secretary, who said they were supplied in response to inquiries about China's possible part in the meeting. The text:

"This is a conference to get the best we can out of the combined British and United States war efforts in the Pacific and in Europe.

"Working In Consonance"

"We are working in consonance with the situation in China, the Pacific and in Europe, coordinating our efforts with those of our Allies, particularly the Chinese and the Russians."

Simultaneously with the President's statement, the global aspects of his conference with Churchill were emphasized by these developments:

The British announced that Sir William Glasgow, high commissioner to Canada for Australia, and R. M. Firth, acting high commissioner for New Zealand, would arrive from Ottawa today to participate.

Others To Arrive

Richard Law, British Minister of State who is en route to the UNRRA conference in Montreal, will stop in Ottawa to see Churchill.

Secretary of the Treasury Morgenthau will arrive from Washington today or tomorrow. He and Secretary of State Hull and Secretary of War Stimson make up a Cabinet committee on economic problems arising from the war.

Rear Admiral Emory S. Land, war shipping administrator, will join the conference. Lord Leathers, Britain's war transport minister, already is here.

Policy On Cartels Promised

A letter from Hull to Roosevelt, saying that experts soon would have ready "definitive policy proposals" on curbing international cartels was made public by Early "as something of spot news nature, more or less unrelated to the conference."

Asked how the various news announcements given out by himself and Robin Cruikshank, of British information, tied in with previous statements that the conference was chiefly military and primarily related to the war in the Pacific, Early replied:

"The European and the Pacific wars are so interrelated that naturally they come together."

Parley Near End, Is View

Progress of the conference has been so "splendid," Early said, that Roosevelt expects the meeting—so far as he is concerned—to conclude this week end. British-Canadian war talks may continue after the President's departure.

A reporter referred to published reports that Admiral Ernest J. King, commander of the fleet, might be designated the over-all top commander for the Pacific theater.

"Do you have any information to confirm that report?" he asked Early.

"None," Early declared.

Cruikshank was asked whether Churchill had outlined to Roosevelt the part Britain expects to play in the Pacific war.

"Up To The Hilt To The Finish"

He replied by referring to Churchill's public statement that Britain would be in "up to the hilt to the finish," adding: "I'm quite sure that is what the Prime Minister says in private also."

Early recalled that reporters had asked yesterday whether the invitation extended to Marshal Stalin to attend the meeting—which the Soviet leader declined on grounds that he was needed to direct the Red armies—could be made public.

"I talked about it with the President and Admiral Leahy (William D. Leahy, the President's personal chief of staff), and they said an invitation did go to Marshal Stalin," he said.

Other Matters In Letter

"But it was so interwoven into reports on matters to be discussed, which are chiefly military, that the letter as a whole cannot be made public for reasons of security."

Fairbanks, Alaska, Early revealed, was the first choice for the Roosevelt-Churchill-Stalin conference held at Teheran last November.

When it was found that Stalin could not leave Russia in the summer of 1943 because of offensives then in progress, it was delayed until November and transferred to the Middle East.

Nazis Predict A New Allied Ultimatum

London, Sept. 13 (AP)—Predicting that a new Allied surrender ultimatum would emerge from the Roosevelt-Churchill conference in Quebec, the Berlin radio told the German people today that to give in now would allow the Allies to gain victory "by sneaking through the backdoor."

The broadcast disclosed that simwarnings were published by all German morning newspapers as Nazi propagandists sought to bolster home-front morale for the final defense of the Reich by harping on the theme that defeat would be "worse than Versailles" and that Germany must "fight to the bitter end."

Wilson's Plan Cited

"A political offensive is in the making along the lines of President Wilson's 14 points in view of the terrific losses which the Allies will have to face during the coming phases of the onslaught against Germany," declared Adolf Hitler's *Voelkischer Beobachter*.

"In this way victory would be obtained by sneaking through the backdoor. The Allies know full well that Germany will play out decisive trump cards in the near future and that the war must be won now at all costs."

"Big Battle Yet To Come"

The *Deutsche Allgemeine Zeitung* said the Allies were "only beginning to face the big battle for Germany" and added "that is the difficulty in their effort to win the war this year so they may turn upon Japan."

"The Allies are not in position to fight Germany down with the military forces and time at their disposal," the paper added. "Some sort of declaration similar to the 1918 Wilson line must be expected."

Swiss Reports Differ

A dispatch from Switzerland, however, declared that Col. Gen. Heinz Guderian, chief of the German general staff, with the support of his field marshals and the whole high command had advised Hitler that the worst could be expected at any moment.

At the same time other neutral reports indicated the Nazi party itself was divided into two factions—one under Hitler, Heinrich Himmler, Paul Joseph Goebbels and Joachim von Ribbentrop called the *Vernichtungspartei*, or Destruction party; the other under Reichsmarshal Herman Goering known as the *Friedenspartei*, or Peace party.

Defend Area, Rhenish Urged

Another German broadcast called upon the people of the Rhineland to "defend yourselves to the utmost."

Dr. Joseph Saal, a political commentator, said:

"With all his might, the enemy is pressing forward to gain a footing on Rhenish territory and you, the people of western Germany, once again are being subjected to ever-increasing air terror.

"Today we are calling on you to defend yourselves to the utmost. Just as East Prussia rose to defend herself, so we know you too will stand up to the test. . . . Today there is no difference between these so-called 'liberators' and the bloodthirsty Russians."

Given Empire Medal For Keeping A Secret

Quebec, Canada, Sept. 13 (AP)—Major Charles E. Gernaey and Sergt. Maj. Emile Courture have been awarded the British Empire Medal for guarding secret documents regarding the invasion of Europe which they found after the first Quebec conference of President Roosevelt and Prime Minister Churchill last year.

Both French-Canadian soldiers are stationed at the Chateau Frontenac for the current conference. The documents they found were understood to have given a clue of the date of D-day. Courture found them under a book in the Chateau library.

SEP 13 1944 A

Mrs. Churchill On Air With Mrs. Roosevelt

Quebec, Sept. 13 (AP)—Mrs. Winston Churchill in a broadcast with Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt said today that the significance of the meeting between the British Prime Minister and President Roosevelt was that the British people "never forget the score they have to settle with Japan."

"They are resolved to see that through to the end with all the strength and devotion that is in them," Mrs. Churchill declared as she thanked the Canadian people for her reception here.

Mrs. Roosevelt told their listeners that "the influence of women is bound to become greater in the course of the next few years," and urged joint meetings of Canadian and American women's organizations with similar interests.

SEP 13 1944 NIGHT

Cartel Study Set, Hull Tells F. D. R.

Quebec, Sept. 13 (AP)—President Roosevelt received word from Secretary of State Hull today that "definitive policy proposals" for curbing international cartels as a means of promoting world trade and peace soon will be drafted. In a letter to the Chief Executive Hull also asserted:

"In the near future, and consistent with the pressing demands of the war upon your time, I want to present to you in more detail plans for discussions with other United Nations in respect to the whole subject of commercial policy."

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Hull Asked To Take Steps

Roosevelt had asked the Secretary of State on September 6 to take steps against cartels. Justice Department officials have told a Senate committee that Germany used cartels for economic and political warfare and that in some instances the Nazis received American military secrets because of cartel agreements with American business firms.

SEP 13 1944 DAY

Hull told the President that "the elimination of the restrictive practices of cartels is an objective that consistently follows from the liberal principles of international trade which this Government, under your direction, has consistently sought to implement through the trade-agreement program and other aspects of commercial policy."

Russian Mission in Canada

Officials Leave Edmonton by Air Presumably for United States

EDMONTON, Alberta, Sept. 13 (AP).—A group of Russian officials the nature of their mission undisclosed, arrived in Edmonton last night and departed by plane today, presumably for the United States.

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In the party were A. P. Morosov, V. A. Sergeev, Mr. and Mrs. Gromov, S. K. Mai and S. I. Emeljanova.

Canadian and American authorities here said they had no information regarding the identity of the Russians, nor could they say if the visit had any connection with the Churchill-Roosevelt conference in Quebec.

FOUR YEARS AGO TODAY

SEP 14 1944

By Associated Press.

Sept. 13, 1940.—British disclose Buckingham Palace hit by several German bombs, but King and Queen, in north wing, escape injury. British planes raid Essen, Hannover and Bremen by night.

Report WPB Picks Oct. 31 As Date of Nazi Collapse

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WASHINGTON, Sept. 13.—(AP) London reports that planners of the United States war effort had figured Oct. 31 as the "outside date" of German collapse brought from War Production Board officials tonight the comment they were ready for the end of European hostilities—no matter how early victory occurs.

The Associated Press dispatch from London quoted a responsible non-British source as saying the Oct. 31 date had been pinpointed by the WPB after consultations with military sources in working out plans to make a partial change from war to civilian production.

J. A. Krug, acting chairman of WPB, declined to comment on the report but other officials of the agency said they were prepared to order promptly the lifting of most government controls on industry, in accordance with the general reconversion pattern announced last week.

Other government sources said Army authorities recently withdrew their opposition to public reconversion planning because of a feeling that the end of the war with Germany is reasonably close. They stated the army had found that publicity given cutback and war contract cancellations had not caused mass exodus of workers from war plants, as had been feared, nor did it cause a drop in production of key weapons whose output was behind schedule.

The London source emphasized that the reported WPB war schedule called for no sacrifice of requirements for carrying out the conflict in the Pacific. The Oct. 31 date likewise was said to be tentative because of possibilities that a new revolt against Hitler could shorten the war by weeks, or that the Nazis might bring out some new weapon which could delay the Allied victory.

Coincident with disclosure of the London report, Chairman Paul V. McNutt of the War Manpower Commission gave American industry a go-ahead signal to put engineers and technicians to work on planning for resumption of civilian production. He cautioned that the assignment of such experts must not interfere with urgent war output.

PRISONERS OF JAPS CAN SEND CABLES

WASHINGTON, Sept. 13 — (AP) The Japanese government has agreed to permit all American prisoners of war in Japanese custody to send a 10-word cablegram to their next of kin at American government expense, the Red Cross reported tonight.

The agreement is not expected to become operative for at east a month, a Red Cross spokesmen said.

"It is unlikely that the prisoners will be allowed to give much information on their present circumstances but we feel the messages will be of tremendous value both to the sender and the receiver," the spokesman said.

The messages probably will be forwarded from prisoner areas to Tokyo where they will be censored, then sent to the International Red Cross at Geneva for relay to this country.

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Hull Favors French Voice On Germany

Washington, Sept. 13 (AP)—Secretary of State Hull said today he thought that unquestionably France should be consulted on plans for the military control of Germany.

He made the comment in response to a question at his press conference but avoided making any statement on more specific inquiries as to whether the present French administration should be given a place on the European advisory commission or any other commission which will be concerned with German administration.

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Give Germany A Chance, Burdick Asks

Washington, Sept. 13 (AP)—A plea that Germany, as a nation, be "given a chance to become law-abiding" was voiced today by Representative Burdick (R., N. D).

"The military aggressors of Germany must be crushed," Burdick asserted in a speech prepared for House delivery, "but the philosophy of crushing Germany as a nation should be abandoned if we are actually looking for a durable peace.

"The German nation has the right to live and survive, and any peace that does not give her this chance will breed another war.

"The people who make up Germany must be given an opportunity to shape a government of their own, and our interest in the matter is to see that such a government confines itself to Germany and does not again become an aggressor."

MORE CARTEL EVILS BARED

Senate Is Told Germany Got U. S. War Secrets.

Washington, Sept. 13 (A. P.).—A Justice Department official contended today that the Nazi Government was a "silent partner" in pre-war agreements between German industrial concerns and the Sperry Gyroscope Company, Inc., the Bendix Aviation Corporation and the American Bosch Corporation.

"In the aircraft industry, the German Government made use of what appeared to be private commercial agreements to further its own interests and to restrict American production," James S. Martin, chief of the department's economic warfare section, declared in his second consecutive day of testimony on cartels before a Senate military sub-committee on war mobilization.

He said that the three American firms entered into the agreements as ordinary business transactions.

"In contrast," he said, "the German companies entered into these agreements with the Nazi Government as the silent partner."

The agreements covered such devices as automatic pilots, the directional gyro and the artificial horizon, the witness declared.

None of the agreements is now operative.

SEEK GUARANTIES OF NEWS FREEDOM

SEP 14 1944

Washington, Sept. 13 (A. P.).—Prompt action toward proposing international guaranties of news freedom appeared probable today.

The next move is up to President Roosevelt. There is a growing sentiment among legislators to put Congress on record as supporting such a guaranty, but there is no prospect of House or Senate votes to that end very soon.

Meanwhile Mr. Rosevelt may act on a foreign policy statement of news freedom which was completed by the State Department last week and approved by Secretary Hull. Since it was not immediately made public it evidently went to the White House for final action.

Senator Taft (R.-Ohio,) yesterday took the latest step toward Congressional approval of the news freedom objective. He introduced a resolution by which Congress would request the President to seek treaty guaranties with other nations for equal access to information and the right to transmit it without censorship at fair communications rates. That would contribute to the preservation of future peace, Taft said.

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Aerial Collision Kills Chilean Army Officer

Washington, Sept. 13 (AP)—The Chilean Embassy said today First Lieutenant Carlos Vergara, of the Chilean air force, was killed at Corpus Christi, Texas, Monday when his plane collided with another of the Chilean air force.

Vergara was alone in his plane. The officer in the other plane, who was not identified, parachuted safely. The embassy said both flyers were taking the planes to Chile after their purchase in this country.

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NAVY CASUALTIES

Washington, Sept. 13 (A. P.).—The Navy Department announced today the names of 276 casualties in the Navy, Marine Corps and Coast Guard, which makes a total of 61,286 casualties reported by the Navy since Pearl Harbor. Of this total 24,396 are reported dead, 22,903 wounded, 9,521 missing and 4,466 prisoners of war. The list today includes the following with their next of kin:

Eric Knight Honored

WASHINGTON, Sept. 13 (AP).—Major Eric Knight, English-born author and American Army officer, has been awarded the Legion of Merit, posthumously, for the aid he gave the Army in explaining the war to its fighting men. Major Knight, who was a member of the staff of the Army information branch, was killed in an airplane crash in South America in January, 1943.

Canada Will Not Reduce Its Newsprint Shipments

WASHINGTON, Sept. 13 (AP).—Canada has agreed to continue shipping newsprint paper and wood pulp to the United States at the present rate for the remainder of 1944, the War Production Board announced tonight. The agreement was reached at a meeting of United States and Dominion officials in Montreal.

Although this appeared to set at rest any fears of a cut in paper tonnage for newspapers in the fourth quarter, J. Hale Steinman, director of the W. P. B. Printing and Publishing Division, had not yet returned from Montreal and his subordinates here said they did not know what other factors affecting newsprint might have arisen at the conference.

Canada, source of about 75 per cent of the newsprint used in this country, now ships 200,000 tons of the paper monthly and delivers wood pulp at the rate of 1,100,000 tons a year.

Admiral F. J. Wille Commended

Washington, Sept. 13 (AP)—The navy announced today award of a letter of commendation by Secretary Forrestal to Rear Admiral Frank J. Wille for outstanding services as a captain assigned to ship repair duties in the Mediterranean.

House Votes Draft-Dodger Bill

WASHINGTON, Sept. 13 (AP).—The House today passed and sent to the White House a bill taking away the citizenship of persons who left the country to evade military service. Such persons would be permanently excluded from admission to the United States, except to fight their cases in the courts.

22,743 CONTRACTS SETTLED BY ARMY

SEP 14 1944

Washington, Sept. 13 (A. P.).—The War Department said today the Army had terminated 27,344 war contracts up to August 1 of this year and has settled 22,743 of these. With mare than 3,500 terminated contracts held up at that time because contractors had not filed their claims, less

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than 1,000 now are in process of settlement.

Lieut.-Gen. Brehon Somervell, commanding the Army Service Forces, said the War Department has settled this year terminteed contracts with a dollar volume greater than that of all contracts canceled by the United States at thee nd of the world war I. Years were taken to settle the $3,500,000,000 in contracts canceled after the 1918 armistice, he said. Settlements have been made this year covering contracts with a total face value of $4,362,000,000.

"Up to August 1, 1944, there were $7,140,000,000 in contracts terminated but still unsettled," the War Department announcemetn said. "At the settlement rate achieved in July, 1944, when the contracts with an uncompleted value of $1,254,000,000 were disposed of, this backlog of unsettled contracts would be disposed of in less than six months."

Pershing Observes His 84th Birthday

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Washington, Sept. 13 (AP)—Gen. John J. Pershing, suffering from a slight cold but looking fit in the opinion of his few visitors, quietly observed his 84th birthday anniversary today at his quarters in the army's Walter Reed Hospital.

His visitors were limited largely to representatives of veterans' organizations.

The Army and Navy Union presented the general of the armies with a birthday cake signed by 312 veterans who served under Pershing in five campaigns—the Indian Wars, the Philippine Expedition, Spanish-American War, Mexican occupation and the World War. In addition, he was awarded the union's medal of honor.

Officers of the Military Order of the Purple Heart gave General Pershing another birthday greeting bearing the insigne of the veterans' organization, which limits its membership to servicemen wounded in combat.

The House agreed with the Senate today that the usual $35,000 fund for the ceremony at the Capitol January 20, 1945, should be cut to $25,000.

Smaller Crowd Expected

The action set the stage for polite by-play and in addition the disclosure that the President and his Republican opponent know about the plans and approve them.

Chairman Cannon (D., Mo.), of the Appropriations Committee, explained when the resolution came up that the bipartisan committee in charge expects a smaller crowd than usual. So the stands can be held to a smaller area and the sum cut.

Said Representative Michener (R., Mich.):

"I must commend the committee on the reduction because I'm sure Mr. Dewey will want no expense other than what is necessary."

Retorted Cannon:

"Well, President Roosevelt has been through this experience once or twice and I'm sure he won't want a big crowd. He favors the reduction."

"Has the President been interviewed about this?" Michener asked.

Both Candidates Consulted

"The resolution provided that the two candidates be consulted," Cannon explained.

Injected Representative Hoffman (R., Mich.):

"Since the President has been through this so often, why not use the old stands and save all the money?"

Speaker Sam Rayburn answered that one by banging the gavel, shouting "Is there objection?" and hearing none, the bill passed.

New Super-Fuel Has 4 Times Power Of 100-Octane Gas

SEP 14 1944

New York, Sept. 13 (AP)—Secrets of the world's most powerful motor fuel, the almost fabulous triptane, which has four times the horsepower of 100-octane gasoline, were announced to the American Chemical Society today by Dr. Charles F. Kettering, of General Motors.

Censorship about a year ago permitted announcement of triptane's existence. Today Dr. Kettering reported General Motors has in operation a medium-size plant producing five to ten barrels of the precious stuff a day for military and official aviation experiments. The method of manufacture is still a secret.

"A considerable number of engine tests," Dr. Kettering said, demonstrated remarkable gains.

Gain In Fuel Economy

"With triptane containing added tetra ethyl lead they have amounted to as much as four times the power and to as much as 25 per cent. gain in fuel economy over 100-octane gasoline.

"A twelve-cylinder Allison airplane engine has been operated on triptane blends at an output of well over 2,000 horsepower, although its rated horsepower with 100-octane gasoline is only about 1,500."

The new fuel for best results needs engines specially designed. General Motors is manufacturing it to experiment in inventing new types of automobile and airplane engines.

Triptane is made from petroleum. The cost, Dr. Kettering said, is still relatively high. It came down from a laboratory cost of over $3,000 a gallon a few years ago to a recent price of $35. Present costs are presumed to be lower.

Aviation Use

Chemists who heard the report today said the first peace use for triptane is likely to be in aviation. Passenger planes will be able to fly both farther and faster with this fuel.

The chemists suggested triptane may usher in air express planes flying non-stop, coast to coast, in the stratosphere, at speeds now economically out of reach. One of triptane's virtues is marked increase in power in planes using the supercharging required in high altitude flying.

Legislators Have Fun Saving $10,000 On The Inauguration

SEP 14 1944

Washington, Sept. 13 (AP)—Franklin D. Roosevelt and Thomas E. Dewey have decided that this is a good year to save $10,000 on the inauguration of the next President.

MINER GROUP LAUDS F. D. R.

Articulate Partisanship Appears At Convention

SEP 14 1944

Cincinnati, Sept. 13 (AP)—Political fever broke out in a rash at the United Mine Workers' convention today, disclosing an articulate group of Roosevelt partisans for the first time.

Whether they constituted a minority or a majority of the 2,500 or more delegates could not be determined. The answer may not be established conclusively in the convention at all, although further political debate is almost certain.

Lewis Aide Starts It

Frank Hefferly, Colorado lieutenant of John L. Lewis, UMW president, touched off the debate with a denunciation of manpower controls and an appeal to "vote this Administration out of power." Percy Tetlow, an appointive district president in West Virginia, already had criticized Administration wage controls.

Tetlow, hinting for the first time at 1945 wage goals, proposed a seven-hour day, including underground travel time at full rate. This would mean slightly more than six hours' production time on the average, based on recent surveys of the portal-to-portal work day.

John Mascaro, of Canonsburg, Pa., following Hefferly, declared "the previous speaker has talked out of order" and praised President Roosevelt.

Republicans Attacked

"We love President Lewis for his courageous leadership," he said, "but we will not turn down the savior of humanity, the man who has opened the gates to the unorganized. Now we have the greatest United Mine Workers in its history. That, my friends," he went on after generous applause, "has not been done under the Republican administrations."

Tom A. Farmer, Negro from Morgantown, W. Va., followed with an attack upon the Administration, declaring that the interference of "a lot of bureaucrats" and "government yellow dogs" during the wage negotiations last year made him "shed tears." A reference to "this damned Administration" provoked a few boos.

Farmer was not among delegates accredited so far, but he was not challenged on the floor.

Ralph Bartimioli, of Adah, Pa., chided the convention for indulging in politics, declaring "we have been hearing nothing but pro and con Republican and Democratic administrations. That's not getting us nowhere."

WLB Orders Mine Strikers To Work

Charleston, W. Va., Sept. 13 (AP). Miners in a dozen newly-seized coal mines in West Virginia started back to work tonight as the War Labor Board ordered strikers at five additional pits to be on the job tomorrow morning.

The WLB in Washington directed John O'Leary, United Mine Workers district vice-president, to order union members back to the Jamison Coal and Coke Company's No. 9 mine at Farmington; Raleigh Wyoming Mining Company's Edwight Nos. 1 and 6, Edwight; Eastern Gas and Fuel Associates (Koppers division) Glen White, and Lilly-Brook Coal Company's Affinity.

Roving bands of pickets from mines already struck by the UMW supervisors' union closed the Lilly-Brook, Koppers and Jamison No. 9 operations, while new walkouts of foremen occurred at the Edwight Nos. 1 and 6.

In Pennsylvania, where 27 mines are operating under Government control as a result of the supervisors' strikes, two more walkouts due to local disputes occurred.

At the H. C. Frick Coal and Coke Company's Bridgeport mine, near Brownsville, Pa., the night shift was out in a rotation dispute, but the day shift was working. The Poland mine of the Hillman Coal and Coke Company in Greene county was down for the fourth day in a dispute over the day of pay day.

MURRAY PREDICTS UPWARD REVISION OF STEEL FORMULA

SEP 14 1944

GRAND RAPIDS, Mich., Sept. 13.—(AP) High officers of the United Automobile Workers (CIO) strove today, in stormy convention floor debate that preceded a roll-call vote of delegates, to sidetrack demands for modification or revocation of the union's wartime no-strike pledge.

With one important exception, international officials of the union echoed the plea of CIO President Philip Murray, who urged reaffirmation of the pledge in a convention address and predicted upward revision, within a week, of the Little Steel wage formula.

Walter P. Reuther, UAW vice president, stood alone among the high officers in urging modification of the pledge after victory in Europe. He argued that such action would mean fewer strikes instead of more of them, because he said the mere threat of authorized stoppages would compel employers to accept collective bargaining.

"This is not a question of patriotism, but of trade union problems," Reuther said. "Let's tell the reactionaries what we are going to do and then do it."

UAW president R. J. Thomas shouted down a chorus of boos from the large Detroit Briggs local's delegation in answering spokesmen for two convention groups, one of which sought to limit application of the pledge to war industries once Germany is defeated. The other group sought outright revocation of the pledge.

"We have 300,000 members in the armed services," Thomas said. "We have to take their views into consideration in deciding this issue."

George F. Addes, secretary-treasurer of the union, described the no-strike pledge as an instrument for enlisting public opinion and for combatting "vicious" anti-labor legislation."

GEN. PATCH'S SON HURT IN ACTION

SEP 14 1944

CHICAGO, Sept. 13 (AP) Capt. Alexander M. Patch III, 24, son of Lieut. Gen. Alexander M. Patch commanding the American Seventh army in France, was wounded in action Aug. 28, his wife was notified today.

Mrs. Patch said she received word that Capt. Patch's wounds were "slight."

Capt. Patch, a West Point graduate, commanded a rifle company in the First Army under Lieut. Gen. Courtney H. Hodges' command. The First Army Monday penetrated the outposts of Germany's West Wall near Trier.

ROOSEVELT PLANS ADDRESS ON OCT. 5

SEP 14 1944

Hannegan Announces President Wil Give Radio Talk to Party Workers.

CHICAGO, Sept. 13—(AP) President Roosevelt will make a campaign speech on the night of Oct. 5 in a broadcast directed to meetings of party workers gathered in every voting district of the country, Democratic National Chairman Robert E. Hannegan announced today.

Hannegan, who billed the scheduled address as the President's "second nationwide campaign broadcast of 1944," said that listening audiences would be arranged in more than 125,000 voting areas in the 48 states.

He added that a minimum of 10 persons would be gathered around receiving sets in homes or other places.

The party chairman said that under the plan one worker in each district would invite 10 neighbors to his home to listen to the President. After the broadcast, he continued, each of the persons will be given a list of registered voters and will be asked to get those voters to the polls on Election day.

Hannegan announced that before or after the President's speech the networks would be split up so that in each state the Democratic governor or Democratic candidate for governor or for a Senate seat could speak to the listening groups in that state. The broadcast will begin at 10 p. m. (Eastern War Time).

Bar Association Urges International Courts

SEP 14 1944

Chicago, Sept. 13 (AP)—The American Bar Association today recommended establishment of a world court, the members of which should be available to sit as international circuit courts, holding regular terms in the capitals of each member nation of the international judicial system.

A resolution adopted by the association's house of delegates urged that the Permanent Court of International Justice, established after World War I and known as the "World Court," "should be continued as the highest tribunal of an accessible system of interrelated permanent international courts."

Scotch Whisky Imports Due To Jump

SEP 14 1944

Chicago, Sept. 13 (AP)—For the connoisseur of Scotch whisky Harry L. Lourie, of Washington, had a cheerful message today:

Shipments of Scotch are being resumed. The diminishing supply

in the United States will shortly be replenished. Quotas set by Scotch exporters for the United States for 1944 probably will be met."

Lourie, executive vice-president of the National Association of Alcoholic Beverage Importers, Inc., surveyed the Scotch situation and importing from other European countries in a talk to the National Alcoholic Beverage Control Association, of which 14 so-called monopoly States, those with State liquor-store systems, are members.

Resumption Likely

He said resumption of distilling in Scotland, which ceased four years ago, resulting in rationed exports from there since, might be permitted by the British Government this year.

Lourie added, however, that there will not be an abundance of Scotch for at least three years because by law Scotch whisky must be stored in wood for at least three year.

As for liberated France and its famous wines, champagnes and cognac, Lourie said reports indicate production continued throughout the German occupation in the Bordeaux region at least, and that recent vintages are "excellent." But he said it would be "most optimistic" to expect immediate resumption of imports when the European war ends because of shortages of shipping, bottles, corks, cases, barrels and vats.

Italian Imports Doubted

There is "nothing in sight" to indicate resumption of imports of Italian wines and Vermouth in the immediate future, he said.

Lourie anticipated substantial post-war increases in imports from Spain and Portugal which "have available substantial supplies of their excellent wins and brandies."

DEWEY HITS AT OPA ON NEBRASKA VISIT

Cites Excess Beef on Hoof; Favors Larger Command for Gen. MacArthur.

SEP 14 1944

EN ROUTE TO SHERIDAN, Wyo., With Dewey, Sept. 13.—(AP) Talks with Nebraska cattle raisers impelled Gov. Thomas E. Dewey today to assail what he called the "ignorantly conceived" OPA regulations which he said have led to a big surplus of rationed beef.

"As close as we are to the end of the war," the Republican presidential nominee said, "it is time that we face the exceedingly critical problem of having 10 million head of cattle above normal requirements on the ranges."

Any sudden release of the excess supply of beef on the hoof, he told a news conference, would "create a catastrophe which the cattlemen greatly fear."

Asked if he favored an end of beef rationing, the governor said: "Naturally you cannot eliminate rationing if the beef doesn't get to the market. There is no surplus on the market. The surplus is on the hoof."

The OPA regulations, he declared, have driven feeders out of business with the result that there is a bottleneck between the range and the meat counters.

After driving from the nearby Valentine, Nebr., ranch of former Gov. Sam R. McKelvie, where he and Mrs. Dewey spent the night, the nominee talked with reporters in the lounge car of his special train and then attended a rodeo before leaving for Sheridan, Wyo., and the West Coast.

Praises MacArthur

He called for greater scope and recognition of the "magnificent talents" of Gen. Douglas MacArthur but declined to name a choice for over-all commander in the Pacific war.

Told that this is one of the subjects reported under discussion between President Roosevelt and Prime Minister Churchill at Quebec, the governor observed there are many international political considerations involved.

While refraining from nominating a commander, Dewey said: "now what General MacArthur is no longer a political threat to Mr. Roosevelt, it would seem appropriate that his magnificent talents be given greater scope and recognition.

"General MacArthur has performed miracles with inadequate supply, inadequate airpower and inadequate force.

"A study of his offensives up from Australia reveals the most extraordinary brilliance of generalship. Time after time he has made landings on heavily-defended, long-prepared islands and almost everything he has managed to land on the exact spots where the Japanese are not. The result is that many more Japanese have been killed, captured and bottled up by these skillful landings than our entire losses under General MacArthur's command, even including the Philippines.

"I am not suggesting the name of the over-all commanding officer since so many political factors are involved in that choice, as well as military." Dewey explained that he meant international, not domestic factors.

"I am suggesting," he went on, "that adequate recognition and supplies commensurate with General MacArthur's talents are long overdue."

"Would you combine military and naval operations" he was asked.

"That is a technical problem to be decided by the chiefs of staff," Dewey replied.

Leaves for Wyoming

The Governor appeared refreshed by his brief stay in the vast, rolling sandhills of northwestern Nebraska and seemed to enjoy the colorful riding, bulldogging and calf roping contests put on by local cowmen and girls.

229,336 Veterans Get Pensions in This War

32 Out of Every 100 Discharged Men File Claims

DENVER, Sept. 13 (AP).—Brigadier General Frank T. Hines, chief of the veterans administration, said today thirty-two out of every 100 veterans discharged from this war have filed claims for disability pension and two-thirds of the claims adjudicated have been allowed. With disabilities the major cause for discharges thus far, the general told the disabled American veterans' national convention that neuropsychiatric disabilities comprised 40 per cent of the claims approved.

In his prepared address he said there were 229,336 World War II veterans on the pension rolls at the end of July, and the dependents of 30,737 deceased veterans were receiving pension payments.

General Hines said hospital admissions have more than doubled in the last year, with the veterans of this conflict making up 20 per cent of the 15,288 warriors hospitalized by the veterans administration.

DEMOCRATS PLACE ELECTORS FOR FDR ON TEXAS TICKET

DALLAS, Tex., Sept. 13.—(AP) Texas' militant Roosevelt Democrats today shouted approval of resolutions setting up machinery by which the state convention hopes to purge the party of presidential electors who will not support Roosevelt and Truman.

It certified for filing with the Secretary of State a new slate of electors, specifically instructing them to cast their votes for the national nominees.

The resolution directed the Secretary of State to expunge the list of electors filed by the regular convention, and substitute for it a new slate which included seven of the original electors who had said they would vote for Roosevelt and Truman.

The position of those dropped was characterized in the resolution as "defiant and contemptible."

The convention voted approval of a resolution revoking, repealing and annulling the resolutions passed by the regular convention May 23, under which its electors were not bound to support the party nominees unless the Chicago convention acceded to certain demands, which it turned down. These included demands for a white supremacy plank and for restoration of the two-thirds rule.

It was considered possible today's action by the convention would lead to court action to determine which set of Democratic electors names shall appear on the general election ballot. The Secretary of State has until Oct. 18 to certify elector names to county clerk for printing on the ballot.

The convention adjourned at 5 p. m., after an unprecedented two day session.

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Certify Electors

Certied to the Secretary of State were the names of Franklin D. Roosevelt and Harry S. Truman as the Democratic nominees for President and Vice-President, directing him to instruct county clerks to have their names printed on the ballot at the head of the Democratic column.

A resolution—anticipating court action in the elector battle — delegated to the new Executive committee which was overwhelmingly pro-Roosevelt, "all power and authority to fill vacancies in officers and nominees" and do all things that the convention could do if it had recessed instead of adjourned.

The legal situation in respect to electors was this:

The Secretary of State will soon have before him for certification to the county clerks for printing on the November ballot two sets of electors, both purporting to be the electors of the Democratic party.

Sometime before Oct. 18, he must rule on which of these is in his opinion the correct list. It was expected that no matter which way he ruled, the losing side would take action in the form of an original mandamus filed with the State Supreme court, seeking to compel him to certify that side's slate.

FDR Groups in Control

The Roosevelt Democrats, in firm control, roared approval of demands for unqualified party loyalty by persons taking part in Democratic conventions.

The convention heard Gov. Coke R. Stevenson, who has often disagreed with national administration policies, predict "a complete victory for the Democratic ticket from top to bottom" in Texas in November.

"I have always been a Democrat," the governor said. "My record for party loyalty has been unbroken from my first vote to my last."

SAIPAN JAPS SLEW OWN CHILDREN

SEP 14 1944

Los Angeles, Sept. 13 (A. P.).—Ten thousand Japanese civilians killed themselves on Saipan after United States Marines had bottled them up on the island, says Marine Capt. Milton Sperling.

"Husbands cut their wives' throats, mothers stabbed their own children, men shot, stabbed and bludgeoned to death their mothers and fathers," he declared. "Some killed themselves with hand grenades and by jumping over cliffs.

"It was an inconceivable thing to the American mind," Capt. Sperling, a veteran of the Saipan campaign, told 20,000 California Shipbuilding Corporation employees, "yet it is typical of the Jap way of thinking. . . . The Japs are fanatics who refuse to surrender even when their situation is without hope."

Lt. Mason, Admiral's Son, Killed in Bomber Crash

Radioman Also Victim of Navy Plane Accident in Nevada

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 13 (AP).—Lieutenant Charles Perry Mason jr., twenty-six years old, son of a rear admiral, and John Arthur Moore, aviation radioman first class, were killed, the Navy announced today, in the crash of a Navy bomber at Carson Sink, Nev., on Monday.

Lieutenant Perry was a son of Rear Admiral Charles Perry Mason, director of training at the naval air station at Corpus Christi, Tex. The family home it at Pensacola, Fla. Lieutenant Perry's wife, Mrs. Cornelia Lee Mason, and their ten-month-old son, Charles Perry Mason 3d, are living at Fallon, Nev.

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The Helldiver bomber crashed near the mouth of Stillwater Creek, fifteen miles northeast of Fallon, while on night exercises.

It was found today. Nothing but ashes remained.

Surviving Moore, twenty-one, rear gunner, is his wife, Mrs. Rae Jane Moore, of 1825 South Seventy-seventh Street, West Allis, Wis.

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THIRD NIGHT LEAD AERIAL

BY ERNEST AGNEW

LONDON, THURSDAY, SEPT.14-(AP)-- RAF MOSQUITOS BATTERED BERLIN LAST NIGHT FOR THE FOURTH NIGHT IN A ROW IN A MORALE-BUSTING CAMPAIGN SUPPLEMENTING THE OPERATIONS OF 5,000 TO 6,000 DAYLIGHT RAIDERS WHICH YESTERDAY RANGED AHEAD OF LAND FORCES INVADING GERMANY IN THE GREATES CONCENTRATED AIR ATTACK IN HISTORY.

SEP 14 1944

THE CONTINUED ASSAULTS UPON BERLIN OBVIOUSLY WERE INTENDED TO INCREASE NERVOUS TENSION IN THE GERMAN CAPITAL AS ALLIED ARMIES BORED INTO THE REICH.

APPROXIMATELY 10,000 TONS OF BOMBS WERE UNLOADED BETWEEN THE SIEGFRIED LINE AND BERLIN YESTERDAY DURING SWEEPING OPERATIONS IN WHICH AT LEAST 59 MORE PLANES OF THE FADING NAZI AIR FORCE WERE DESTROYED.

THE ALLIED X X X 2ND GRAF JA-- 114A

LONDON--SECOND ADD NIGHT LEAD RUSSIAN X X X TO SLOVAKIA.

(CHERCHER)

THE GERMAN TRANSOCEAN AGENCY SAID STRONG SOVIET RESERVES HAD BEEN THROWN INTO THE SAN BATTLE AIMED TOWARD DUKLA AND OTHER MOUNTAIN PASSES LEADING TO SLOVAKIA.

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CZECHO-SLOVAK FORCES INSIDE THAT PUPPET NAZI STATE WERE HARASSING THE GERMANS IN PREPARATION FOR THE EXPECTED RUSSIAN ENTRY. THE GERMANS IN A NEW TERRORISTIC ATTEMPT TO PUT DOWN THIS STROKE IN THE REAR, HAVE EXECUTED 28 MORE CZECHS, INCLUDING SIX WOMEN, CZECHOSLOVAK AUTHORITIES IN LONDON ANNOUNCED. THE VICTIMS WERE ACCUSED OF SHELTERING PATRIOTS FROM THE GESTAPO.

IN ROMANIA THE RED ARMY'S RAPID ADVANCES ABOVE ALBA JULIA HAD UNCOVERED THE GERMAN-HUNGARIAN FLANK IN TRANSYLVANIA AND FORCED THE ENEMY TO ABANDON POSITIONS AT SEVERAL STRONG POINTS, MOSCOW DISPATCHES REPORTED.

THE GERMAN COMMUNIQUE SAID ONLY THAT "IN THE BALKANS COUNTER-MEASURES ARE UNDER WAY AGAINST THE ENEMY ADVANCING AT THE WESTERN BORDERS OF ROMANIA AND BULGARIA."

THE GERMAN RADIO ADDED A WHOLLY UNCONFIRMED REPORT THAT THE RUSSIANS WERE ENTERING GREECE AFTER HAVING DRIVEN ACROSS BULGARIA.

ANOTHER GERMAN ASSERTION WAS THAT THE RUSSIANS WERE MAKING THRUSTS AT THE GERMAN TROOPS EVACUATING CENTRAL FINLAND "AND HAD TO BE REPELLED WITH LOSSES IN MANPOWER." THE GERMANS ARE SUPPOSED TO BE ENTIRELY OUT OF FINLAND BY FRIDAY.

EJ339PEW

ADD LONDON- (LONA) XX RECONNOITER

IN THE AREA EAST OF LIEGE U.S. FIRST ARMY UNITS DROVE AT LEAST SIX MILES BEYOND THE BELGIAN BORDER CITY OF EUPEN YESTERDAY AND PLUNGED INTO GERMANY. THIS OPERATION, THE SECOND PENETRATION OF THE REICH IN LESS THAN 24 HOURS, CARRIED TO A POINT 10 MILES SOUTH AND SLIGHTLY EAST OF AACHEN.

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ALTHOUGH THIS REPUTEDLY IS ONE OF THE MOST HEAVILY-GUARDED ZONES OF THE SIEGFRIED LINE, OR WESTWALL, FIRST INDICATIONS WERE THAT THE AMERICANS MADE THEIR MOVE AGAINST ONLY MODERATE RESISTANCE FROM A SCATTERED SERIES OF STRONGPOINTS.

THE NEW PENETRATION, DESCRIBED IN A FRONT DISPATCH AS A

"RECONNAISSANCE IN FORCE," WAS MADE BY STRONG AMERICAN ARMORED ELEMENTS WHICH DROVE IN FROM THE WEST. LT. COL. WILLIAM B. LOVELADY OF SODDY, TENN., COMMANDED THIS FORCE OF MEDIUM TANKS, INFANTRY AND ENGINEERS.

THE SECOND CROSSING OF THE GERMAN BORDER WAS 65 MILES NORTH AND SLIGHTLY WEST OF THE ORIGINAL INVASION PATHWAY TAKEN BY OTHER AMERICAN FIRST ARMY UNITS WHICH SWEPT ACROSS THE DUCHY OF LUXEMBOURG TO POSITIONS NORTHWEST OF THE GERMAN CITY OF TRIER.

LITTLE NEWS WAS FORTHCOMING FROM THE FIRST INVASION FORCE EXCEPTING IT HAD FOUGHT ITS WAY AT LEAST FIVE MILES INTO GERMANY, MEETING ONLY MODERATE OPPOSITION.

IN HIS DISPATCH TELLING OF THE SECOND PENETRATION ASSOCIATED PRESS CORRESPONDENT WILLIAM SMITH WHITE WROTE:

"THUS FAR ALL THE WAY UP FROM THE MARNE OUR TACTICS HAVE CONTINUALLY DISORGANIZED THE GERMANS, ALTHOUGH THEY ARE SIMPLE AND WELL RECOGNIZED TACTICS FIRST ADVANCED BY THE GERMAN MILITARY TACTICIAN VON MOLTKE HIMSELF.

"THEY ARE THE TACTICS OF ADVANCING IN MULTIPLE COLUMNS. AGAINST THIS SYSTEM THE GERMANS HAVE BEEN LIKE SQUIRRELS IN A CAGE, SEEMINGLY PERPETUALLY SURPRISED AND RUNNING ABOUT AIMLESSLY."

IN BOTH INVASION THRUSTS LT. GEN. COURTNEY H. HODGES' MEN WERE MOVING OVER ROUTES TAKEN AFTER THE 1918 ARMISTICE, WHEN THE OCCUPATION FORCES MARCHED INTO GERMANY.

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FIGHTING ALONG THE BLOODY MOSELLE RIVER FRONT IN NORTHEASTERN FRANCE, THE U.S. THIRD ARMY HAMMERED OUT NEW BRIDGEHEADS ACROSS THAT WATER BARRIER CRACKING THE NAZIS' POWERFUL DEFENSES.

AT ONE POINT IN THE 17-MILE STRETCH BETWEEN NANCY AND PONT-A-MOUSSON THE AMERICANS FORCED A FULL-SCALE GERMAN WITHDRAWAL UNDER A HAIL OF AERIAL BOMBS. THE FRENCH BORDER CITY OF STRASBOURG AND THE RHINE ARE EAST OF THE AMERICANS IN THIS AREA.

IN THE BREAKTHROUGH BETWEEN NANCY AND PONT-A-MOUSSON LT. GEN. GEORGE S. PATTON'S INFANTRY AND COMBAT ENGINEERS FOUGHT IN ICY NECK-DEEP WATER TO PROTECT THE FIRST FOOTBRIDGE ACROSS THE STREAM.

LATER HEAVIER BRIDGES WERE THROWN ACROSS AND ARMOR AND INFANTRY PLUNGED FROM THREE TO FOUR MILES THROUGH ENEMY DEFENSES ON THE EAST BANK. INFANTRY CAPTURED KEY HEIGHTS OVERLOOKING THE CROSSINGS SOUTH OF PONT-A-MOUSSON, CUTTING OFF GERMAN OBSERVATION OF THE AREA.

ON THE FRENCH CHANNEL COAST THE BRITISH 49TH DIVISION OPERATING WITH THE CANADIAN FIRST ARMY CAPTURED THE GREAT PORT OF LE HAVRE.

ALONG THE NORTHERN FLANK OF THE ALLIED LINE LT. GEN. SIR MILES C. DEMPSEY'S BRITISH SECOND ARMY BUILT UP ITS HOLDINGS ACROSS THE ALBERT CANAL IN BELGIUM AND SENT ONE SPEARHEAD WELL INTO HOLLAND.

CAPTURE OF HECHTEL AND PEER GAVE THE BRITISH DOMINATION OF A 10-MILE STRETCH OF THE MAIN HIGHWAY ACROSS THE CANAL. THE TOMMIES ALSO TOOK THE VILLAGE OF PETIT BROGEL, THREE MILES ABOVE PEER.

NORTH OF LIEGE AMERICAN FIRST ARMY TROOPS SLASHED THROUGH THE GREAT BELGIAN FORTRESS OF EBEN EMAEL. THIS ATTACK CARRIED WITHIN A MILE OF THE DUTCH FRONTIER FOUR MILES FROM MAASTRICHT.

THE AMERICANS ALSO CAPTURED THE FAMOUS WATERING PLACE OF SPA, 17 MILES SOUTHEAST OF LIEGE, THE FIRST WORLD WAR GERMAN ARMY'S GENERAL HEADQUARTERS.

SINCE D-DAY EISENHOWER'S ARMIES HAVE CAPTURED MORE THAN 300,000 GERMAN PRISONERS. UP TO MIDNIGHT MONDAY THE U.S. FIRST ARMY HAD TAKEN 169,706. THE AMERICAN THIRD ARMY REPORTED SEVERAL DAYS AGO IT HAD TAKEN 76,000. THE BRITISH AND CANADIANS HAVE SENT A HUGE NUMBER OF PRISONERS TO THE REAR, INCLUDING AN ESTIMATED 5,000 TAKEN IN THE CAPTURE OF LE HAVRE.

M508AEW

LONDON--FIRST ADD ARMISTICE X X X IN MOSCOW.

ROMANIA MUST PAY $300,000,000 IN GOODS OVER A SIX-YEAR PERIOD TO THE SOVIET UNION AS REPARATION.

GERMANS AND HUNGARIANS IN ROMANIA ARE TO BE INTERNED BUT NOT JEWS OF THOSE NATIONALITIES.

EJ335PEW

LONDON, SEPT.13-(AP)-THE TEXT OF THE ROMANIAN ARMISTICE AS BROADCAST TONIGHT FROM MOSCOW (ABOUT 1600):

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THE GOVERNMENT AND SUPREME COMMAND OF ROMANIA, ACKNOWLEDGING THE FACT THAT ROMANIA HAS BEEN DEFEATED IN WAR AGAINST THE U.S.S.R., GREAT BRITAIN, THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA AND THE OTHER UNITED NATIONS, ACCEPTS THE ARMISTICE CONDITIONS PRESENTED BY THE GOVERNMENTS OF THE ABOVE THREE ALLIED POWERS ACTING IN THE INTEREST OF ALL THE UNITED NATIONS.

ON THE BASIS OF THE ABOVE, MARSHAL (RODION Y.) MALINOVSKY, REPRESENTATIVE OF THE SOVIET SUPREME COMMAND, WHO WAS ACCORDINGLY AUTHORIZED BY THE GOVERNMENTS OF THE U.S.S.R., GREAT BRITAIN AND THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA ACTING IN THE INTEREST OF ALL THE UNITED NATIONS, ON THE ONE HAND, AND THE REPRESENTATIVES OF THE GOVERNMENT AND SUPREME COMMAND OF ROMANIA, MINISTER OF STATE PARTRASCANU, ASSISTANT MINISTER FOR INTERNAL AFFAIRS AND ADJUTANT OF HIS MAJESTY THE KING OF ROMANIA, GEN.DAMACANU, MR.STIRBEY AND MR.POPP, WHO WERE CORRESPONDINGLY AUTHORIZED ON THE OTHER HAND, SIGNED THE FOLLOWING CONDITIONS:

1. ROMANIA FROM 4 A.M. OCT. 24 COMPLETELY CEASED MILITARY OPERATIONS AGAINST THE U.S.S.R. IN ALL THEATERS AND LEFT THE WAR AGAINST THE UNITED NATIONS, BROKE WITH GERMANY AND HER SATELLITES, JOINED THE WAR AND WILL CONTINUE IT ON THE SIDE OF THE ALLIED POWERS AGAINST GERMANY AND HUNGARY, WITH THE AIM OF RESTORING HER INDEPENDENCE AND SOVEREIGNTY, FOR WHICH PURPOSE SHE PROVIDES NOT LESS THAN 12 INFANTRY DIVISIONS WITH THE MEANS FOR THEIR REINFORCEMENT.

MILITARY OPERATIONS OF THE ROMANIAN ARMED FORCES, INCLUDING THE NAVY AND AIR FORCE, AGAINST GERMANY AND HUNGARY ARE TO BE CONDUCTED UNDER THE COMMON LEADERSHIP OF THE SOVIET SUPREME COMMAND.

2. ROMANIA PROMISES TO DISARM AND INTERN THE ARMED FORCES OF GERMANY AND HUNGARY ON HER TERRITORY AND TO INTERN CITIZENS OF THESE COUNTRIES.

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3. ROMANIA WILL GUARANTEE FREE TRANSPORT IN ROMANIAN TERRITORY IN ANY DIRECTION FOR SOVIET AND OTHER ALLIED TROOPS IF NECESSITATED BY THE MILITARY SITUATION, PROVIDING ALL MEANS OF TRANSPORT ON LAND, WATER AND BY AIR AT ROMANIAN EXPENSE.

4. THE STATE FRONTIER BETWEEN THE U.S.S.R. AND ROMANIA AS ESTABLISHED BY THE SOVIET-ROMANIAN AGREEMENT OF JUNE 28, 1940, IS RESTORED.

5. THE GOVERNMENT AND SUPREME COMMAND OF ROMANIA WILL IMMEDIATELY HAND OVER TO THE SOVIET SUPREME COMMAND FOR REPATRIATION ALL SOVIET AND ALLIED PRISONERS OF WAR AND CITIZENS INTERNED OR FORCIBLY BROUGHT TO ROMANIA. FROM THE MOMENT OF SIGNATURE OF THESE CONDITIONS UP TO REPATRIATION, ROMANIA IS TO PROVIDE AT HER EXPENSE FOR ALL SOVIET AND ALLIED PRISONERS OF WAR AND CITIZENS INTERNED OR TRANSPORTED BY FORCE, AND REFUGEES, WITH ADEQUATE FOOD, CLOTHING AND MEDICAL SERVICES AND TRANSPORTATION FOR REPATRIATION.

6. THE ROMANIAN GOVERNMENT WILL IMMEDIATELY RELEASE, IRRESPECTIVE OF CITIZENSHIP OR NATIONALITY, ALL PERSONS IMPRISONED FOR ACTIVITY IN FAVOR OF THE UNITED NATIONS OR FOR SYMPATHY TO THE CAUSE OF THE UNITED NATIONS OR FOR RACIAL ORIGIN, AND WILL ABOLISH ALL LAWS OF DISCRIMINATION AND RESTRICTIONS IN THIS CONNECTION.

7. THE GOVERNMENT AND SUPREME COMMAND OF ROMANIA UNDERTAKE TO HAND OVER ALL BOOTY AND TO PUT AT THE DISPOSAL OF THE ALLIED SOVIET SUPREME COMMAND ALL MILITARY PROPERTY OF GERMANY AND HER SATELLITES ON ROMANIAN TERRITORY, INCLUDING SHIPS OF THE GERMAN NAVY AND SATELLITES IN ROMANIAN WATERS.

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8. THE GOVERNMENT OF ROMANIA AND ITS SUPREME COMMAND UNDERTAKE TO PREVENT THE EXPORT OR EXPROPRIATION OF ANY KIND OF PROPERTY, INCLUDING VALUABLES AND CURRENCY, BELONGING TO GERMANY AND HUNGARY OR TO THEIR CITIZENS OR TO PERSONS LIVING IN THOSE COUNTRIES OR OCCUPIED TERRITORY WITHOUT THE PERMISSION OF THE ALLIED SOVIET SUPREME COMMAND. THIS PROPERTY WILL BE KEPT ACCORDING TO PROCEDURE TO BE DETERMINED BY THE ALLIED SOVIET SUPREME COMMAND.

9. THE GOVERNMENT AND SUPREME COMMAND OF ROMANIA UNDERTAKE TO HAND OVER TO THE ALLIED SOVIET SUPREME COMMAND ALL SHIPS BELONGING TO THE UNITED NATIONS IN ROMANIAN PORTS, IRRESPECTIVE OF WHO CONTROLS THE PORTS FOR THE USE OF THE ALLIED SOVIET SUPREME COMMAND FOR THE DURATION OF THE WAR AGAINST GERMANY AND HUNGARY IN THE COMMON INTERESTS OF THE ALLIES, TO BE CONSEQUENTLY RETURNED TO THEIR OWNERS.

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THE ROMANIAN GOVERNMENT BEARS ALL MATERIAL RESPONSIBILITIES FOR ANY DAMAGE OR DESTRUCTION TO THE ABOVE-MENTIONED PROPERTY UP TO THE MOMENT OF HANDING IT OVER TO THE ALLIED SOVIET COMMAND.

10. THE ROMANIAN GOVERNMENT MUST REGULARLY PAY IN ROMANIAN CURRENCY THE MONEY REQUIRED BY THE ALLIED SOVIET SUPREME COMMAND FOR EXECUTION OF ITS FUNCTIONS AND MUST ALSO SECURE, IF NECESSARY, UTILIZATION OF INDUSTRIAL AND TRANSPORT ENTERPRISES, COMMUNICATIONS, POWER STATIONS,

FUEL SUPPLIES, FOOD SUPPLIES AND OTHER MATERIALS ON ROMANIAN TERRITORY AND PROVIDE SERVICES IN ACCORDANCE WITH INSTRUCTIONS ISSUED BY THE ALLIED SOVIET SUPREME COMMAND. ROMANIAN MERCHANT SHIPS IN ROMANIAN AND FOREIGN WATERS WILL BE SUBJECT TO OPERATIVE CONTROL OF THE ALLIED SOVIET SUPREME COMMAND TO BE UTILIZED IN THE COMMON INTEREST OF THE ALLIES.

11. DAMAGE INFLICTED ON THE SOVIET UNION BY MILITARY OPERATIONS AND OCCUPATION OF SOVIET TERRITORY BY ROMANIA WILL BE REPAID BY ROMANIA TO THE SOVIET UNION. TAKING INTO CONSIDERATION THE FACT THAT ROMANIA DID NOT SIMPLY GET OUT OF THE WAR, BUT DECLARED WAR ON AND IS IN FACT CONDUCTING WAR AGAINST GERMANY AND HUNGARY, BOTH SIDES AGREE THAT REPAYMENT FOR THESE DAMAGES WILL BE PAID BY ROMANIA IN PART, NOT IN FULL, NAMELY IN THE SUM OF 300,000,000 AMERICAN DOLLARS TO BE PAID OVER SIX YEARS IN GOODS, OIL PRODUCTS, GRAIN, TIMBER, SEA AND RIVER SHIPS, VARIOUS MACHINERY, ET CETERA.

ROMANIA WILL EPAY DAAGES CAU

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ROMANIA WILL REPAY DAMAGES CAUSED TO PROPERTY OF OTHER ALLIED STATES AND TO THEIR CITIZENS IN ROMANIA DURING THE WAR, THE AMOUNT OF REPAYMENT TO BE ESTABLISHED LATER.

12. THE ROMANIAN GOVERNMENT UNDERTAKES TO RETURN TO THE SOVIET GOVERNMENT AT DATES FIXED THE THE ALLIED SOVIET SUPREME COMMAND IN COMPLETE ORDER ALL VALUABLES AND MATERIALS TAKEN OUT OF THE SOVIET UNION DURING THE WAR BELONGING TO STATE, COMMUNAL AND COOPERATIVE ORGANIZATIONS AND FACTORIES, INSTITUTIONS OR INDIVIDUALS, SUCH AS EQUIPMENT OF FACTORIES, LOCOMOTIVES, FREIGHT CARS, TRACTORS, AUTOMOBILES, HISTORIC MONUMENTS, MUSEUM ARTICLES AND ANY OTHER PROPERTY.

13. THE GOVERNMENT OF ROMANIA UNDERTAKES TO RESTORE ALL THE LEGAL RIGHTS AND INTERESTS OF THE UNITED NATIONS AND THEIR NATIONALS ON ROMANIAN TERRITORY AS THEY EXISTED BEFORE THE WAR AND ALSO TO RETURN THEIR PROPERTY IN FULL ORDER.

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14. THE GOVERNMENT AND SUPREME COMMAND OF ROMANIA UNDERTAKE TO COOPERATE WITH THE ALLIED SOVIET SURPEME COMMAND IN DETAINING PERSONS ACCUSED OF WAR CRIMES AND IN TRYING THESE PERSONS.

15. THE ROMANIAN GOVERNMENT UNDERTAKES IMMEDIATELY TO DISSOLVE ALL PRO-HITLERITE, FASCIST POLITICAL, MILITARY, MILITARIZED AND OTHER ORGANIZATIONS ON ROMANIAN TERRITORY CONDUCTING PROPAGANDA HOSTILE TO THE UNITED NATIONS AND IN PARTICULAR TO THE SOVIET UNION AND NOT TO PERMIT IN THE FUTURE THE EXISTENCE OF ORGANIZATIONS OF THIS TYPE.

16. THE PUBLICATION, IMPORTATION AND DISTRIBUTION IN ROMANIA OF PERIODICAL AND NON-PERIODICAL LITERATURE, THE STAGING OF THEATER SHOWS AND FILMS, THE WORK OF RADIO STATIONS, POSTS, TELEGRAPH AND TELEPHONE WILL BE CARRIED OUT BY AGREEMENT WITH THE ALLIED SOVIET SUPREME COMMAND (SEE APPENDIX).

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17. THE ROMANIAN CIVIL ADMINISTRATION BEING RESTORED THROUGHOUT THOSE PARTS OF ROMANIA AT A DISTANCE NOT LESS THAN 50 TO 100 KILOMETERS FROM THE FRONT LINE, DEPENDING ON TERRITORIAL CONDITIONS, ROMANIAN ADMINISTRATIVE ORGANS UNDERTAKE TO FULFILL, IN THE INTEREST OF THE RESTORATION OF PEACE AND SECURITY, THE INSTRUCTIONS OF THE ALLIED SOVIET HIGH COMMAND ISSUED WITH A VIEW TO SECURING THE EXECUTION OF THESE ARMISTICE CONDITIONS.

18. AN ALLIED CONTROL COMMISSION WILL BE SET UP WHICH WILL UNDERTAKE FOR THE PERIOD UNTIL THE CONCLUSION OF PEACE TO REGULATE AND CONTROL THE EXECUTION OF THESE CONDITIONS UNDER COMMON LEADERSHIP AND ACCORDING TO INSTRUCTIONS OF THE ALLIED SOVIET SUPREME COMMAND

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OPERATING ON BEHALF OF THE ALLIED POWERS. (SEE APPENDIX).

19. THE ALLIED GOVERNMENTS CONSIDER THE DECISION OF THE VIENNA AWARD TO BE NON-EXISTENT AND AGREE THAT TRANSYLVANIA, EITHER ALL OR MOST OF IT, SHOULD BE RETURNED TO ROMANIA ACCORDING TO DEVELOPMENTS WHEREBY THE SOVIET GOVERNMENT AGREES THAT FOR THIS PURPOSE SOVIET TROOPS WILL TAKE PART IN JOINT OPERATIONS WITH ROMANIA AGAINST GERMANY AND HUNGARY.

20. THESE CONDITIONS COME INTO FORCE FROM THE MOMENT OF THEIR SIGNATURE COMPILED IN MOSCOW IN FOUR COPIES, EACH ONE IN RUSSIAN, ENGLISH AND ROMANIAN LANGUAGES, THE TEXT IN RUSSIAN AND ENGLISH BEING AUTHORITATIVE.

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SEPT. 12, 1944

ON THE AUTHORITY OF THE GOVERNMENT OF THE U.S.S.R., GREAT BRITAIN AND THE U.S.A.--MALINOVSKY.

ON THE AUTHORITY OF THE GOVERNMENT AND SUPREME COMMAND OF ROMANIA--LUCRECY, PATRASCANU, DAMACANU, STIRBEY AND POPP.

--DASH--

APPENDIX TO THE AGREEMENT BETWEEN THE GOVERNMENTS OF THE U.S.S.R., GREAT BRITAIN AND THE U.S.A, AND THE GOVERNMENT OF ROMANIA ON THE ARMISTICE.

APPENDIX TO ARTICLE 2. MEASURES FOR THE INTERNMENT OF CITIZENS OF GERMANY AND HUNGARY ON ROMANIAN TERRITORY LAID DOWN IN ARTICLE 2 DO NOT EXTEND TO CITIZENS OF THESE COUNTRIES OF JEWISH NATIONALITY.

APPENDIX TO ARTICLE 3. THE COOPERATION OF THE GOVERNMENT AND SUPREME COMMAND OF ROMANIA MENTIONED IN ARTICLE 3 MEANS PLACING AT THE DISPOSAL OF THE ALLIED SOVIET SUPREME COMMAND FOR USE AS IT DEEMS NECESSARY DURING THE ARMISTICE ALL ROMANIAN MILITARY, AIR AND NAVAL CONSTRUCTION AND INSTALLATIONS, PORTS, HARBORS, BARRACKS, DUMPS, AIRDROMES, COMMUNICATIONS AND METEOROLOGICAL STATIONS WHICH MAY BE REQUIRED FOR MILITARY NEEDS IN FULL ORDER AND WITH THE STAFF NECESSARY TO SERVE THEM.

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APPENDIX TO ARTICLE 10. THE ROMANIAN GOVERNMENT WILL ACCEPT OR BUY AT TIMES AND AT TERMS SET BY THE ALLIED SOVIET SUPREME COMMAND ALL CURRENCY ON ROMANIAN TERRITORY ISSUED BY THE ALLIED SOVIET SUPREME COMMAND AND WILL WITHOUT COMPENSATION HAND OVER CURRENCY ACCEPTED IN THIS MANNER TO THE ALLIED SOVIET SUPREME COMMAND.

APPENDIX TO ARTICLE 11, AS THE BASIS FOR CALCULATING THE PAYMENT OF REPARATION PROVIDED BY ARTICLE 11 THE AMERICAN DOLLAR IS TAKEN AT ITS GOLD PARITY ON THE DAY OF SIGNATURE OF THE AGREEMENT; THAT IS, 35 DOLLARS TO AN OUNCE OF GOLD.

APPENDIX TO ARTICLE 16. THE ROMANIAN GOVERNMENT UNDERTAKES THAT RADIO COMMUNICATIONS, TELEGRAPH AND POSTAL CORRESPONDENCE, CODES AND COURIER COMMUNICATIONS, AS WELL AS TELEPHONE COMMUNICATIONS ABROAD OF THE EMBASSIES, MISSIONS AND CONSULATES OF ROMANIA, WILL BE CARRIED OUT ACCORDING TO THE PROCEDURE ESTABLISHED BY THE ALLIED SOVIET SUPREME COMMAND.

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APPENDIX TO ARTICLE 18. THE ALLIED CONTROL COMMISSION ESTABLISHED ACCORDING TO ARTICLE 18 HAS CONTROL OVER THE EXACT EXECUTION OF THE ARMISTICE CONDITIONS. THE ROMANIAN GOVERNMENT AND ITS ORGANS MUST FULFILL ALL INSTRUCTIONS OF THE ALLIED CONTROL COMMISSION ARISING FROM THE ARMISTICE CONDITIONS. THE ALLIED CONTROL COMMISSION WILL SET UP SPECIAL ORGANS OR SECTIONS ENTRUSTING THEM WITH THE EXECUTION OF

CORRESPONDING FUNCTIONS. IN ADDITION, THE ALLIED CONTROL COMMISSION CAN HAVE ITS OFFICERS IN VARIOUS PLACES IN ROMANIA. THE ALLIED CONTROL COMMISSION WILL SIT IN BUCHAREST. (END TEXT)

VS&PEW

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BY WADE WERNER

LONDON, SEPT. 13-(AP)-A QUICK SHOWDOWN ON GERMANY'S MORALE FRONT WAS INDICATED TODAY AS MASSED ALLIED AIRPOWER BEGAN TRANSFORMING THE RHINELAND INTO A BURNING, CRUMBLING WASTELAND AND GEN. DWIGHT W. EISENHOWER WARNED THE INHABITANTS TO RUN FOR THEIR LIVES.

THE NAZIS -- GRASPING THE DANGER OF A CIVILIAN COLLAPSE UNDER THE DAY AND NIGHT BOMBING AND STRAFING OF THE WHOLE REGION BEHIND THE SIEGFRIED LINE-- STEPPED UP THEIR LAST-DITCH PROPAGANDA.

SPECIAL APPEALS WERE ADDRESSED TO RHINELANDERS TO DIG IN, STAND AND DIE.

A RADIO SPOKESMAN FOR GEN. EISENHOWER TOLD FOREIGN WORKERS IN NORTHWEST, WEST AND SOUTHWEST GERMANY TO "LEAVE THE FACTORIES" AND GET AWAY FROM THE GERMAN HUNT FOR FRESH SOLDIERS AND TRENCH DIGGERS.

DR. PAUL JOSEPH GOEBBELS, REICHS PLENIPOTENTIARY FOR THE TOTAL WAR EFFORT DISPLAYED NERVOUSNESS OVER THE POSSIBILITY OF A DRMATIC ELEVENTH-HOUR ALLIED APPEAL TO THE GERMAN PEOPLE.

HE SET HIS PROPAGANDISTS TO WORK WARNING RHINELANDERS AND OTHERS THAT PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT AND PRIME MINISTER CHURCHILL AT QUEBEC WERE DRAFTING A LAST CALL TO SURRENDER. THE EMBATTLED GERMANS WERE TOLD THE CALL WOULD BE SOMETHING ON THE LINE OF WOODROW WILSON'S 14 POINTS OF THE LAST WAR, BUT THAT IT WOULD BE A SWINDLE "WORSE THAN VERSAILLES."

EDITORIALS IN THE NAZI PRESS, MORE FREQUENTLY MENTIONING WIDESPREAD FEAR AND DISCOURAGEMENT AMONG THE POPULATION, TRIED A NEW PEP TALK LINE TO THE EFFECT THAT "X, THE UNKNOWN" WAS ABOUT TO SAVE THE SITUATION -- MEANING STILL ANOTHER MIRACLE WEAPON.

AMID STORIES OF A NEW CRISIS APPROACHING IN GERMANY THERE WAS AN UNCONFIRMED REPORT THAT THE NAZI PARTY ITSELF HAD BROKEN UP INTO A "DESTRUCTION PARTY" HEADED BY HITLER AND A "PEACE PARTY" UNDER THE LEADERSHIP OF HERMANN GOERING.

THE PARIS RADIO REPORTED 80,000 OF THE 12,000,000 SALVE CORPS IN GERMANY HAD ESCA

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THE PARIS RADIO REPORTED 80,000 OF THE 12,000,000 SLAVE CORPS IN GERMANY HAD ESCAPED AND FORMED A "REGULAR MAQUIS" WITHIN THE REICH BORDERS.

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LONDON, THURSDAY, SEPT. 14-(AP)-HERE IS THE ALIED WESTERN FRONT LI

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SO FAR AS HAS BEEN DISCLOSED:

FROM THE BELGIAN COAST AT ZEEBRUGGES INLAND TO BRUGGE (BRUGES), DUE EAST TEN MILES TO THE LEOPOLD CANAL AND THE DUTCH BORDE SOUTHEAST TO A POINT JUST NORTH OF GENT, THEN NORTHEAST TO ANTWERP ON A LINE SLIGHTLY ABOVE LOKEREN AND ST. NIKLAAS (ST. NICHOLAS):

NORTH-NORTHEAST FROM ANTWERP THEN FOLLOWING THE LINE OF THE ALBERT CANAL TO THE VICINITY OF GHEEL, NORTH OF THE ALBERT CANAL TO TAKE IN GHEEL, BOURG-LEOPOLD, HECHTEL AND PEER, WITH A SPEARHEAD PUSHING NORTH INTO HOLLAND, THEN SOUTHEAST TO A LINE BEYOND HASSELT AND BEYOND TONGRES:

ACROSS THE GERMAN BORDER EAST OF EUPEN SLIGHTLY BEYOND ROTGEN, THEN SOUTH ALONG A LINE SLIGHTLY EAST OF MALMEDY, TOUCHING THE GERMAN BRODER EAST OF CLERVAUX:

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OVER THE GERMAN BORDER TO A DEPTH OF AT LEAST FIVE MILES JUST ABOVE TRIER, TOUCHING THE BORDER WITH LUXEMBOURG:

SOUTH AND SLIGHTLY WEST TO THIONVILLE, SKIRTING WEST OF METZ AND PONT-A-MOUSSON, ACROSS THE MOSELLE TO A DEPTH OF AT LEAST EIGHT MILES ABOVE NANCY, ALONG THE EAST-WEST BEND OF THE MOSELLE JUST ABOVE NANCY: ACROSS THE MOSELLE AGAIN AT TOUL AND THEN SWINGING SHARPLY SOUTHWEST TO TAKE IN NEUFCHATEAU AND CHARMES.

LONDON, SEPT. 13-(AP)-THE BRITISH GOVERNMENT HAS DECLINED TO PERMIT THE ASSOCIATED PRESS TO INTERVIEW TYLER KENT, FORMER CODE CLERK OF THE UNITED STATES EMBASSY IN LONDON NOW SERVING A SEVEN-YEAR SENTENCE FOR VIOLATION OF BRITAIN'S OFFICIAL SECRETS ACT. HE WAS SENTENCED IN NOVEMBER, 1940.

HOME SECRETARY HERBERT MORRISON, REPLYING THROUGH A PRIVATE SECRETARY TO A WRITTEN REQUEST FROM THE AP'S LONDON BUREAU FOR AN INTERVIEW WITH KENT, SAID "IT WILL NOT BE POSSIBLE."

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IT WAS ADDED THAT "IT IS NOT THE PRACTICE IN THIS COUNTRY TO GIVE FACILITIES FOR PRESS INTERVIEWS WITH PRISONERS IN CUSTODY."

--DASH--

THE AP LONDON BUREAU WAS INSTRUCTED TO SEEK AN INTERVIEW WITH KENT AFTER NEW YORK HEADQUARTERS HAD RECEIVED A TELEGRAM FROM HIS MOTHER, MRS. ANN H.P.KENT OF WASHINGTON, D.C., ASSERTING SHE HAD BEEN INFORMED BY THE BRITISH EMBASSY THAT "THEY KNOW OF NO REASON WHY AMERICANS CAN NOT VISIT HIM (KENT) AT CAMP HILL, NEWPORT, ISLE OF WIGHT"--HIS PLACE OF DETENTION.

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LONDON, SEPT. 13-(AP)-U.S.EIGHTH AIR FORCE HAVY BOMBER CREWS SAID TODAY'S MISSION WAS A SNAP COMPARED TO THE TWO PREVIOUS

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DAY RAIDS WHEN THE LUFTWAFFE CAME OUT OF HIDING.

SGT. ROBERT G.WOODVILLE, 3128 PLAYBOURNE ST., PORTLAND, ORE.,

SAID: "THERE WERE FEW ENEMY FIGHTERS AND ONLY LIGHT FLAK."

"TODAY'S JOB SEEMED AWFULLY SOFT COMPARED WITH OTHER MISSIONS THE FIRST OF THE WEEK," DECLARED SGT. RAY E.POWERS, TURRETGUNNER, OF 2720 47TH ST., PORTLAND, ORE.

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LT. MAX LEVINE, 6420 ORANGE ST., LOS ANGELES, CALIF., SAID: "UNLIKE THE PAST FEW DAYS, ENEMY FIGHTERS DIDN'T ANNOY US. WE SAW TWO OR THREE IN THE DISTANCE BUT THERE WERE NO ATTACKS ON OUR FORMATIONS AND BOMBING CONDITIONS WERE FINE. FLAK WAS HEAVY OVER THE TARGET."

LT. FRANK M.FEFFER, 1310 WEST COLORADO ST., PHOENIX, ARIZ., SAID: "I SAW THREE FORTRESSES GO DOWN. ONE OF THEM COMPLETELY OUT OF CONTROL SWERVED RIGHT INTO FLAK AND BURST INTO FLAMES."

VS1002PEW

SUPREME HEADQUARTERS ALLIED EXPEDITIONARY FORCE, SEPT 13-(AP)-THE AMERICAN NINTH ARMY HAS TAKEN ITS PLACE IN THE OPERATIONS COMMAND IN FRANCE, IT WAS ANNOUNCED TODAY, ALONGSIDE THE U.S.FIRST, THIRD AND SEVENTH ARMIES MAKING THE MIGHTIEST AMERICAN FORCE EVER ASSEMBLED ON ONE FIGHTING FRONT.

LT.GEN.WILLIAM H.SIMPSON IS COMMANDING THE NINTH ARMY, THE ANNOUNCEMENT SAID. IT WAS NOT DISCLOSED IMMEDIATELY IN WHAT SECTOR THE NINTH ARMY WAS OPERATING NOR ITS RELATION TO THE OVERALL COMMAND SETUP.

THE NINTH IS THE FOURTH AMERICAN ARMY WHOSE PRESENCE IN FRANCE HAS BEEN DISCLOSED TO DATE.

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THOSE PREVIOUSLY IN ACTION WERE THE THIRD, UNDER LT.GEN.GEORGE S.PATTON, JR.; THE FIRST, UNDER LT.GEN.COURTNEY H.HODGES, AND THE SEVENTH, UNDER LT.GEN.ALEXANDER M.PATCH.

ALSO IN ACTION ON THE SAME WESTERN FRONT ARE THE BRITISH SECOND AND THE CANADIAN FIRST ARMIES.

SIMPSON, A NATIVE OF WEATHERFORD, TEX., WON THE DISTINGUISHED SERVICE CROSS IN THE FIRST WORLD WAR AS WELL AS THE SILVER STAR, THE CROIX DE GUERRE AND THE LEGION OF HONOR. HE IS 56 AND GRADUATED FROM WEST POINT JUNE 11, 1909.

AS ASSISTANT CHIEF OF STAFF OF THE 33RD DIVISION IN THE LAST WAR HE ACCOMPANIED IT TO FRANCE IN MAY, 1918, AND SUBSEQUENTLY BECAME DIVISION CHIEF OF STAFF.

AFTER THE WAR HE SERVED IN VARIOUS POSTS INCLUDING THE MILITARY SCIENCE CHAIR AT POMONA COLLEGE IN CALIFORNIA FROM 1932 TO 1936. HE WAS COMMANDING OFFICER OF THE NINTH INFANTRY AT FORT SAM HOUSTON, TEX., IN 1940.

SIMPSON BECAME THE COMMANDING GENERAL OF THE 30TH INFANTRY DIVISION IN 1942, COMMANDING GENERAL OF THE 12TH ARMY CORPS IN SEPTEMBER OF THAT SAME YEAR AND COMMANDING GENERAL OF THE FOURTH ARMY AT SAN JOSE, CALIF., IN OCTOBER, 1943.

MK650AEW

ON THE GERMAN-LUXEMBOURG BORDER--FIRST ADD ASSAULT (BY EDWARD D. BALL) X X X THE GERMANS.

TO THE SOUTH MEANWHILE THE THIRD ARMY GAINED THE EDGE IN THE BATTLE OF THE MOSELLE.

THEY CAPTURED NEUFCHATEAU, 15 MILES SOUTHWEST OF NANCY ON THE WEST SIDE OF THE RIVER, AND FIGHTING IS PROGRESSING NOW THROUGH CHARMES ON THE EAST SIDE OF THE STREAM 11 MILES SOUTH OF NANCY.

NEW CROSSINGS HAVE BEEN MADE BETWEEN METZ AND TOUL. TOUL IS WEST OF NANCY.

NORTH OF METZ THE GERMANS WERE CLEARED FROM THAT PART OF THIONVILLE ON THE WEST SIDE OF THE MOSELLE. THIS TOWN IS 10 MILES FROM GERMANY.

TO DATE THE THIRD ARMY HAS CAPTURED 80,300 PRISONERS, KILLED 24,000 AND WOUNDED 70,300, HEADQUARTERS ESTIMATED TONIGHT.

THE NINETEENTH TACTICAL AIR FORCE KNOCKED DOWN 35 ENEMY PLANES YESTERDAY AND DESTROYED NINE AGROUND AT THE COST OF EIGHT U.S. SHIPS.

ADD ROTGEN — (WHITE) XX GERMANY

THE FIRST MAN TO CROSS THIS FRONTIER IN OUR TASK FORCE WAS LT. LEW BURROUGHS OF OGDEN, UTAH. THE FIRST SOLDIER I TALKED WITH WAS PVT. GEORGE ECKSTROM OF 5016 SEVENTH AVE., BROOKLYN. LEANING DOWN FROM THE TURRET OF HIS ARMORED CAR HE SAID WITH A LONG SIGH OF EXCITEMENT:

SEP 141944

"I GUESS IT'S A SORT OF NEW LIFE."

HIS COMPANION, PVT. ARCHIE BISHMAN OF HUTCHINSON, MINN., INTERRUPTED TO SAY "IT'S ALL RIGHT. I HOPE WE KEEP ON GOING LIKE WE HAVE BEEN."

LT. JOHN H. HALDEMAN OF 1811 ARDMORE BLVD., PITTSBURGH, PA., ADDED:

"I AM FEELING ALL RIGHT. I'M KICKING ALONG AND I'M STILL ALIVE."

SGT. JOSEPH CLEMENTS OF SANDIA, TEXAS, HAD BLOOD ON HIS HANDS AND TROUSERS--THE BLOOD OF HIS LIEUTENANT WHOM HE HAD JUST PULLED WOUNDED FROM THE ROAD. HE RUBBED HIS HANDS TOGETHER AND SAID NOTHING AT ALL.#

MOSELLE VALLEY--FOURTH ADD ARMORED ADVANCES (BY GALLAGHER) (TOP ON AYE) X X X DAYLIGHT.

SEP 141944

WHEN THE ATTACK FIRST STARTED, CORP.LEWIS FOUTS OF DENVER, IND., IN THE OBSERVATION POST, SAID WITH A GRIN: "THERE THEY GO. NOW

WE'LL SEE SOMETHING."

PVT.PHILIP L.VESSA, 3401 NAVAJO ST., (HOMETOWN MISSING) COLORADO, DID NOT EVEN LOOK UP. HE HAD JUST RECEIVED HIS FIRST MAIL SINCE ARRIVING IN FRANCE---55LETTERS---AND HE WAS TOO BUSY.

SGT.MELVIN GARMS, MINERAL WELLS, TEX., SLEPT THROUGH THE DEVELOPING UPROAR OF BATTLE. HE HAD BEEN OBSERVING DURING THE NIGHT WHEN THE GERMANS TRIED TO SEAL OFF THE AMERICANS.

TANK LOADER PVT.RICHARD KINCADE OF 3735 NORTH 9TH ST., PHILADELPHIA, PA., WAS AMONG THOSE ENGAGED BY THE GERMAN COUNTERATTACK IN THE NIGHT.

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"THE FIRST THING WE KNEW SOME ONE HOLLERED THAT THE GERMANS WERE ALL AROUND US," HE SAID. "WE WERE SLEEPING IN A TANK SO WE STARTED IT UP AND BEGAN TO PULL AWAY WHEN SOMEONE ELSE SAID THERE WERE SOME WOUNDED AROUND ONE OF OUR TANKS. SO WE STOPPED TO HELP."

THE CREW HAD JUST GOTTEN OUT OF THE TANK WHEN A GERMAN TANK APPEARED 25 YARDS AWAY AND STARTED SHOOTING.

CORP.JOSEPH DELAURE, 6263 MERSHON ST., PHILADELPHIA, SAID "WE DIDN'T HAVE TIME TO GET BACK IN THE TANK, SO ALL WE COULD DO WAS RUN AND EXPECT TO GET SHOT IN THE BACK."

CORP.FELIX CHIMIL (OR PHIML) HOLYOKE, MASS., AND PVT.THEODORE BLEW TUSCARORA, PA., OF A MAINTENANCE UNIT, PULLED THEIR VEHICLES BACK ACROSS THE RIVER IN DARKNESS UNDER FIRE UNTIL THE SITUATION WAS RESTORED.

"WE HAD NO GUNS AND TOOK IT ON THE LAM," IT WAS EXPLAINED.

A STEADY STREAM OF PRISONERS STARTED BACK TO CAGES THIS MORNING AS THE GERMANS WERE CUT OFF. MAJ.J.F.GEORGE OF 1439 GRAYTON ST., NORFOLK, VA., ESTIMATED THERE WOULD BE MORE THAN 300 IN ONE POCKET ALONE.

"THE GERMANS HAVE TO GET OUT OF THE PONT-A-MOUSSON POSITION NOW AND THEY APPARENTLY ARE TRYING TO," SAID LT.-COL.H.G.ELEGAR, 512 BALTIMORE ST., EL PASO, TEX.

A P-47 PILOT, CAPT.HORACE E.BAMBURG OF COUSHATTA, LA., OUT ON HIS 61ST MISSION, FOUND HIMSELF PARACHUTING IN THE MIDDLE OF THE BATTLE AREA. HIS PLANE WAS HIT DURING A STRAFING ATTACK AND STARTED BURNING AT 500 FEET.

"I WAS SO CLOSE TO THE GROUND WHEN I JUMPED THAT I HIT ABOUT 10 SECONDS BEHIND THE PLANE, GOT TANGLED IN THE TREE, AND WHEN I LOOKED AROUND I SAW A BUNCH OF GERMANS COMING OUT OF THE WOOD WITH A WHITE FLAG," HE SAID.

THE GERMANS WERE PART OF A GROUP SURRENDERING TO NEARBY DOUGHBOYS, AND BAMBURG WAS PICKED UP BY THEM.

"I THINK I'LL STICK AROUND AND WATCH THIS FRONTLINE STUFF FOR A WHILE," BAMBURG ADDED.

SEP 141944

BY E.D.BALL

ON THE GERMAN-LUXEMBOURG BORDER OVERLOOKING THE SIEGFRIED LINE, SEPT. 13-(AP)-AN ASSAULT ON THE SIEGFRIED LINE IN THIS SECTOR WAS OPENED TODAY BY AMERICAN FORCES WITH A TERRIFIC BARRAGE WHICH FAILED TO BRING A SINGLE SHOT FROM THE GERMANS.

FOR MORE THAN TWO HOURS AMERICAN ARTILLERY AND TANKS MASSED ON THE LUXEMBOURG SIDE FIRED ACROSS THE OUR RIVER POURING A DEVASTATING FIRE INTO THE ENEMY FORTIFICATIONS.

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THE GERMANS FAILED TO RESPOND EITHER BECAUSE THEIR GUNS HAD BEEN KNOCKED OUT OR BECAUSE THEY WITHDRAW AFTER THEIR POSITIONS HAD BEEN EXPOSED TO OUR FORCES OCCUPYING POSITIONS ON THE COMMANDING LUXEMBOURG HILLS, OR THEY MAY BE LYING DOGGO.

WHILE THE SHELLING WAS GOING ON AMERICAN TANKS CREPT UP BUT THEY DREW NO ENEMY FIRE.

TWO HAMLETS IN THE SIEGFRIED FORTIFICATIONS WERE SET AFLAME BY AMERICAN SHELLS. NEAR ONE HAMLET MORTARS RIPPED GAPING HOLES THROUGH BIG GERMAN MILITARY BARRACKS.

AFTER THE BARRACKS WERE WRECKED VEHICLES STARTED UP THE ROAD LEADING TO THE INTERIOR OF GERMANY AND THEY WERE SUBJECTED TO HEAVY AIR ASSAULTS SPREADING HAVOC OVER THE ROUTE.

THE FIRST SHOTS OF THE THUNDERING BARRAGE FIRED AT THE SIEGFRIED IN THIS SECTOR--WHICH IS NORTHWEST OF TRIER WHERE THE AMERICANS HAVE ENTERED GERMANY--WERE FIRED BY A TANK DESTROYER CREW UNDER SGT. THOMAS KEARNEY, 7404 SOUTH EMERALD AVE., CHICAGO. THE TANK DESTROYER IS NAMED "BEAUTIFUL SHARON" AFTER THE YOUNG DAUGHTER OF THE DRIVER, CPL.JAMES TYRELL OF CARROLL, IOWA.

OTHER MEMBERS OF THE CREW INCLUDED CPL. LEO MCCARTNEY, CRAMPION, PA., GUNNER; PFC JOHN SUBIC, PRESTO, PA., GUNNER, AND PVT. JAMES MOORMAN, CHARLESTON, MISS., ASSISTANT DRIVER.

MEMBERS OF THE SCREENING FORCE FOR THE TANK DESTROYER INCLUDED PFC JAMES SMITH, GARYSBURG, N.C., PVT JOHN JAGO, PLYMOUTH, PA., SGT. MICHAEL KULL, JR., EAST BRUNSWICK, N.J., (NOT LISTED POSTAL GUIDE) AND PVT JOSEPH ARETZ, PITTSBURGH, PA.

TWO AID MEN, PFC SAM COSCHIGNANO, CLEVELAND, OHIO, AND SGT.RAY KLAYCOMB, IRVINGTON, KY., ENJOYING THE DAY WITH NOTHING TO DO, WERE TRYING TO GET SOME SLEEP IN A WHEATFIELD BUT EVERY SALVO LIFTED THEM FROM THE GROUND AND THEY GAVE UP.

HELPING DIRECT THE ARTILLERY FIRE WAS A TEAM MADE UP BY CAPT. JOHN H.BIRDSALL, WEST PALM BEACH, FLA., LT. ROBERT B.SEMPLE, 406 EAST 54TH ST., NEW YORK CITY, SGT. STANLEY SADEL, JOHNSTOWN, PA., SGT. DANIEL CWICK, 2032 WOODARD ST., CHICAGO, CPL THOMAS HENDRIX, SUNSET BEACH, CALIF., CPL CHESTER RALSTON, OTWAY, OHIO, CPL FRANCIS VERY, VENTURA, CALIF., AND PFC ALONZO CLODFELTER, 409 NORTH SARAH ST., ST. LOUIS, MO.

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VS1005PEW NKER (2)
. 13-(AP
ENESS OF
OF THE STRATEGY AND
FRENCH RAILROAD LINES,
CONTRIBUTION TO THE SUCCESS OF THE ALLIED INVASION OF FRANCE,
GIVEN U.S. ARMY AIR FORCE BOMB DAMAGE INSPECTION OFFICERS TODAY
ROBERT LEBESNERAIS, PRESIDENT OF THE NATIONAL SOCIETY OF FRENCH
LROADS.

LEBESNERAIS SAID THE GERMANS WERE HIT HARDEST BY THE BOMBING OF THE BRIDGES ON TH MAIN RAILROAD LINES LEADING FROM PARIS, HUB ALL FRENCH RAILROAD TRAFFIC, TO THE CHERBOURG AND BRITTANY NINSULAS. THESE ATTACKS DELAYED THE MOVEMENT OF GERMAN RESERVE VISIONS TO THE NORMANDY FRONT UNTIL IT WAS TOO LATE.

THIS WORK WAS SHARED BY THE U.S. EIGHTH AND NINTH AIR FORCES. THE NINTH CUT ALL THE BRIDGES ON THE SEINE BETWEEN PARIS AND LE HAVRE BEFORE D-DAY.

STARTING JUNE 12, ALL THE BRIDGES OVER THE LIRE IN THE SOUTH AND THE OISE IN THE NORTH WERE CUT, 75 PER CENT BY THE EIGHTH AND THE REST BY NINTH. THE BOMBARDMENT HAD TO BE CONFINED TO THE SEINE BEFORE D-DAY SO AS NOT TO TIP THE NAZIS OFF ON THE LOCALE OF THE IMPENDING ALLIED INVASION.

AN IDEA OF THE TERRIFIC AMOUNT OF REPAIR WORK TO BE DONE WAS GIVEN BY LEBESNERAIS IN ESTIMATING THE BOMB DAMAGE TO THE FRENCH RAIL SYSTEM AT SEVERAL HUNDRED MILLION DOLLARS.

HE SAID THE GERMANS DESTROYED MORE THAN ONE HALF OF THE LOCOMOTIVES OF THE FRENCH SYSTEM BEFORE RETREATING FROM FRANCE AND SINCE 1940 THEY HAD TAKEN 3,000 LOCOMOTIVES TO GERMANY. HOWEVER, ALLIED BOMBRS GAVE MANY OF THESE A HOT RECEPTION AT BIG RAIL CENTERS INCLUDING HAMM, MANNHEIM, SAARBRUCKEN

30.24 — 18779

PARIS, SEPT 13-(AP)-THE NEWSPAPER FIGARO TODAY DEPLORED THE PREDICAMENT OF THE AMERICAN SOLDIER AND HIS LIMITED POCKETBOOK AMIDST FRANCE'S GREATLY INFLATED PRICES.

IT EXPRESSED CONCERN THAT "GI JOE, AFTER SEVERAL WEEKS IN BATTLE AND AFTER HAVING SPENT TWO HOURS GIVING AWAY CHOCOLATE AND CIGARETTES WHICH HE SAVED UP FOR TWO MONTHS "SHOULD HAVE TO PAY 50 CENTS IN SOME PLACES FOR A GLASS OF WARM BEER.

SEP 14 1944

"IT IS INDECENT THAT AN ALLIED SOLDIER SHOULD HAVE TO BARTER PERSONAL POSSESSIONS TO LIVE A WEEK IN PARIS." THE PAPER SAID

BY HOWARD COWAN

A U.S.BOMBER BASE IN ENGLAND, SEPT. 13-(AP)-THE SHATTERED FLYING FORTRESS "MARIE HELENA" MADE A MIRACULOUS LANDING AT AN EMERGENCY FIELD IN FRANCE A FEW DAYS AGO AFTER FOUR GERMAN FLAK BARRAGES KILLED TWO OF ITS CREW, INJURED FOUR OTHERS AND KNOCKED OUT THREE OF ITS FOUR MOTORS.

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THE FIRST BARRAGE CAME JUST BEFORE THE BOMBER REACHED THE TARGET. ONE PROPELLER WAS COMPLETELY SHEARED OFF AND ANOTHER SO BADLY DAMAGED THE ENGINE WAS USELESS.

LT. JOHN THOMSEN, 1120 EAST 28TH ST., OAKLAND, CALIF., THE CO-PILOT, AND LT.JOSEPH BEUREGARD, 1436 SOUTH KENILWORTH AVE., BERWYN, ILL., THE NAVIGATOR, WERE KILLED.

THE BOBOMER FELL OUT OF FORMATION AND THE PILOT, LT.ROBERT SMITH, GRANT VIEW, WASH, WAU TRYING TO LEAVE THE TARGET AREA WHEN ANOTHER FLAK BLAST ROCKED THE SHIP.

LT. JUAN MORALES, 10408 HICKORY ST., LOS ANGELES, CALIF., THE BOMBARDIER, WAS HIT IN THE LEG AND INVOLUNTARILY CLUTCHED THE BOMB RELEASE BUTTON. THE EXPLOSVIE CARGO TUMBLED DOWN ON THE TARGET.

THE THIRD BARRAGE OF FLAK KNOCKED OUT THE RADIO AND INTERPHONE SYSTEM AND PUNCTURED THE OXYGEN LINES. SGT. JOHN KAYES, 384 WEST CHICKASAW ST., BROOKHAVEN.MASS., WAS HIT IN THE LEFT SHOULDER AND SGT. WILFRED CUNNINGHAM, 35 SO. UNION AVE., CRANFORD, N.J., WAU

WOUNDED IN THE RIGHT LEG.

SGT. JACK S.LODWIG, PACKWOOD, IOWA, PASSED OUT FROM LACK OF OXYGEN. SGT. DONALD R.TUCKER, ROUTE 3, KALMATH FALLS, ORE., LEFT WAIST GUNNER, DRAGGED LODWIG INTO THE RADIO COMPARTMENT AND REVIVED HIM.

SMITH AND MORALES, MEANWHILE, STARTED SETTING DOWN AT AN AIRFIELD.

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THE FIGHTERS ESCORT DIPPED AND WOBBLED ITS WINGS FRANCTICALLY TRYING TO SIGNAL THE BOMBER THAT IT WAS A GERMAN AIR BASE.

"I THOUGHT SOME OF THOSE ACROBATICS WERE BY WAY OF LANDING INSTRUCTIONS," SAID SMITH. "BUT SUDDENLY A BARRAGE OF FLAK, MACHINEGUN AND SMALL ARMS FIRE EXPLODED ALL AROUND US."

THE FORTRESS PULLED AWAY WITH ITS TAIL SECTION UNCONTROLLABLE FROM SEVERED CABLES AND ALL THE GAS TANKS PUNCTURED AND LEAKING.

UGT. WILLIAM LORIG, OF TELLURDIE, COLO., AND SGT. EVEREET O'MALLEY 4835 43RD ST., WOODSIDE, N.Y., THREW OUT GUNS, FLAK SUITS AND EVERYTHING ELSE THEY COULD MOVE TO LIGHTEN THE LOAD.

FIGHTER ESCORTS SHEPHERDED THE BOMBER TO AN EMERGENCY FIELD IN FRANC AND SMITH SAT IT DOWN A FEW MINUTES AFTER A THIRD ENGINE CONKED OUT FROM LACK OF FUEL.

THE SHIP LANDED ON A SHORT RUNWAY WITH A SINGLE MOTOR. THE WOUNDED WERE GIVEN ATTENTION AT THE AIR EVACUATION HOSPITAL AND FLOWN BACK TO ENGLAND THE FOLLOWING DAY.

VS829PEW

MOSCOW, SEPT 13-(AP)-GEN.FEODOR TOLBUKHIN, COMMANDER OF RED ARMY FORCES WHICH OCCUPIED BULGARIA, HAS BEEN NAMED A MARSHAL OF THE SOVIET UNION, IT WAS ANNOUNCED TODAY. THE ANNOUNCEMENT, FOLLOWED THE CONFERRING OF SIMILAR RANK UPON RODION MALINOVSKY, WITH WHOM HE SHARED CREDIT FOR THE SUCCESS OF THE BALKAN CAMPAIGN.

MT925AEW

MOSCOW, SEPT 13-(AP)-AMERICAN FLIERS WHO BOMBED CHEMNITZ IN GERMANY AND LANDED IN RUSSIA ON A LONG TRIP FROM ENGLAND DESCRIBED THE LAST SHUTTLE MISSION AS "RUGGED AND TIRESOME."

LT.JONAH E.GOODBREAD, CLEWISTON, FLA., AND LT.RICHARD WRIGHT, 5762 HARPER AVE., CHICAGO, SIGHTED 100 FOCKE-WULF-190 FIGHTERS BUT THE NAZIS FAILED TO BOTHER THE BOMBERS OR THEIR RECONNAISSANCE PLANE.

"THE FLAK WASN'T MUCH," AGREED SGTS.FRANK GAGLIERDO, 229 LOWELL ST., PITTSBURGH, AND WILLARD E.SUTTON, ROTAN, TEXAS.

"THE BIGGEST SURPRISE WAS THE SUNSHINE IN RUSSIA," SAID SGT.EDWARD WARD, PITMAN, N.J.

SEP 14 1944

"THE BIGGEST SURPRISE WAS THE SUNSHINE IN RUSSIA," SAID SGT.EDWARD WARD, PITMAN, N.J.

SJ1157AEW

A133

NIGHT LEAD FINNISH (150)

SEP 14 1944

STOCKHOLM, SEPT 13-(AP)-THE PRIME MINISTER HACKZELL OF FINLAND WAS RELIABLY REPORTED TO BE RETURNING TO HELSINKI FROM MOSCOW TONIGHT FOR LAST MINUTE CONFERENCES WITH HIS GOVERNMENT, JUST TWO DAYS BEFORE THE EXPIRATION OF THE TIME GIVEN FOR GERMANS TO VACATE NORTHERN FINLAND AS A CONDITION FOR A RUSSIAN-FINISH ARMISTICE.

AUTHORITATIVE REPORTS WERE LACKING ON THE SPECIFIC PURPOSE OF HACKZELL'S TRIP, BUT MOST OBSERVERS FELT HE WAS BRINGING PEACE TERMS FOR SUBMISSION TO PARLIAMENT. THE REST OF THE FINNISH PEACE DELEGATION REMAINED AT MOSCOW.

THERE WAS AN ALMOST COMPLETE BLACKOUT OF NEWS FROM HELSINKI DURING THE LAST 24 HOURS, WHICH USUALLY INDICATES SOME NEW IMPORTANT DEVELOPMENT MAY BE BREWING.

REPORTS FROM THE NORTH OF FINLAND INDICATED THAT WHILE THE GERMANS APPARENTLY ARE WITHDRAWING FROM LARGE AREAS THEY HAVE NOT EVACUATED ALL TROOPS AND MAY EVEN BE CONTEMPLATING SOME SORT OF A STAND.

SHOULD THE GERMANS FAIL TO LEAVE THE FINNS ARE BOUND BY THEIR SEPT.9 AGREEMENT WITH RUSSIA TO DISARM THE REMAINING GERMANS AND MAKE THEM PRISONERS OF WAR.

DY1145PEW

30.24— 18781

ADD ROME AXXX PRESS

THE DISPATCH, QUOTING RESIDENTS OF THE TOWN, SAID THE THREE SOLDIERS WERE SHOT JUNE 18 WHEN THE PARTISANS CAUGHT THEM LOOTING.

ACCORDING TO THIS ACCOUNT THIRTY HOSTAGES, INCLUDING A PARISH PRIEST, WERE SEIZED IN CHURCH JUNE 26. THEY WERE LINED UP IN A SCHOOL COURTYARD AND MACHINEGUNNED. TWENTY-ONE BOYS WERE SEIZED ON A ROAD NEAR THE TOWN AND ALSO WERE MACHINEGUNNED.

OTHER RESIDENTS WERE SHOT IN DOORWAYS OF THEIR HOMES WHEN ANSWERING KNOCKS. #

SEP 141944

ROME--FIRST ADD SEVENTH ARMY (BJT) X X X TO FALL QUICKLY.

A DELAYED DISPATCH FROM ST.SEINE L'ABBAYE, FRENCH VILLAGE 12 MILES NORTH OF DIJON, DESCRIBED ONE JUNCTION OF THE NORTHERN (FEDER) AND SOUTHERN ARMIES OF FRANCE.

SEP 141944

THE MEETING TOOK PLACE BETWEEN TWO AMERICAN ARMY PHOTOGRAPHERS, SGT.WILLIAM E.TEAS, 30, OF PASADENA, CALIF., AND PFC HOWARD E. (JESSE) JAMES, 26, OF NIAGARA FALLS, N.Y., AND A FRENCH TANK DESTROYER. TEAS AND JAMES HAD BEEN IN PARIS FOUR DAYS BEFORE AND PICKED UP TWO FRENCH OFFICERS ON THE LAST LEG OF THEIR JOURNEY TO MAKE THE MEETING OFFICIAL.

TWENTY MINUTES AFTER VESOUL HAD BEEN CLEARED OF THE ENEMY THOUSANDS OF FRENCH AND AMERICAN FLAGS FLUTTERED IN THE BREEZE. THE STREETS WERE JAMMED WITH EXULTANT CITIZENS WHO OFFERED BOTTLES OF CHAMPAGNE, CAKES AND KISSES TO EVERYONE WEARING A KHAKI UNIFORM.

PVT.ERNEST NEILSON OF 4236 TENTH AVE., SEATTLE, WASH., AND PFC. JOSEPH LIBERIO, 1136 NORTH MONTECELLO ST., CHICAGO WERE AMONG THOSE ENTERING VESOUL.

CAPT.WARREN M.STEWART OF CHICAGO, AND CAPT.JAMES W.COLE OF ENCINITAS, CALIF., LED THE AMERICANS INTO THE TOWN. A FEW MOMENTS LATER CPL.ROBERT KLEIN, 1324 MALVERN ST., PITTSBURGH, PA., AND STAFF SGT.CROLAND MCABEE, 243 1/2 WEST 48TH ST., LOS ANGELES, CAME MARCHING DOWN THE ROAD WITH SEVEN PRISONERS.

THEN PFC ARTHUR C.LEBLANC, BOX 194 CARENCO, LA., AND ANOTHER SOLDIE CAME DOWN THE MAIN STREET WITH A DOZEN PRISONERS. OTHER CAPTIVES FOLLOWED.

THE FIRST TANK DESTROYER IN TOWN WAS COMMANDED BY LT.CHARLES R. BELL, 4156 DETONTY ST., ST.LOUIS, MO. HE AND HIS MEN WERE SMOTHERED WITH KISSES AND CAKES.

SEP 141944

SJ10'PFW

ROME, SEPT 13-(AP)-RAF HALIFAXES FLEW 1,750 MILES THROUGH DENSE CLOUDS WHICH LEFT THE PLANES ENCRUSTED WITH ICE AND DROPPED MORE SUPPLIES TO POLISH PATRIOT FORCES IN WARSAW SUNDAY NIGHT, THE MEDITERRANEAN ALLIED AIR FORCE ANNOUNCED TODAY.

SEP 141944

PILOTS REPORTED THAT FIRES WERE RAGING IN THE POLISH CAPITAL AS THE BRITISH PLANES SWOOPED LOW AND RELEASED THE CONTAINERS.

MT921AFW

ROME, SEPT. 13-(AP)-SWIMMING 75 YARDS THROUGH A WIND-TOSSED SEA AGAINST A CLUTCHING UNDERTOW, CAPT.J.W.TIMBERLAKE, JR., MEDITERRANEAN AIR FORCE HEADQUARTERS STAFF OFFICER FROM GASTONIA, N.C., HELPED SAVE BRITISH BRIG.NORMAN W.SMITH FROM DROWNING AT A BEACH NORTH OF NAPLES SEPT. 3.

SEP 141944

TIMBERLAKE, LT.GROVER W.MARTIN, SYRACUSE, N.Y., AND CAPT.MARVIN F.LUECK, UNIVERSITY CITY, MO., SAW SMITH AND BRITISH LT.-COL.S.E.H. DAW, TRYING TO KEEP HIM AFLOAT, STRUGGLING IN THE SURF.

THEY WENT TO THE RESCUE, BUT MARTIN AND LUECK BECAME WINDED AND RETURNED. TIMBERLAKE REACHED THE BRIGADIER AND TOWED HIM AS FAR AS HE COULD TOWARD SHORE UNTIL THREE BRITISH OFFICERS WERE ABLE TO SWIM OUT AND COMPLETE THE RESCUE JUST AS THE CAROLINIAN WAS AT THE POINT OF EXHAUSTION.

CB339PEW

ADD FLEET H-Q - P.H. - (WORDEN) XXLIBERATORS

THE MANADO AREA OF CELEBES WAS SMOTHERED WITH 202 TONS OF BOMBS. RUNWAYS WERE CRATERED, BARRACKS BURNED AND WATERFRONT INSTALLATIONS DEMOLISHED. MANADO, AT THE TIP OF THE NORTHEASTERN ARM OF CELEBES, IS BUT 160 MILES WEST OF THE NORTHERN PENINSULA OF HALMAHERA.

CERAM, ENEMY HELD ISLAND LESS THAN 200 MILES SOUTH OF HALMAHERA, ALSO TOOK A HEAVY POUNDING. THREE PLANES WERE DESTROYED ON THE GROUND. ACCURAGE ANTIAIRCRAFT FIRE SHOT DOWN THREE OF THE ALLIED RAIDERS.

SEP 141944

VB519P

CIVILIAN INTERNMENT CAMP, SAIPAN -- (AP)-(DELAYED)-AMONG THE 4,000 PERSONS IN SAIPAN'S FIRST CIVILIAN INTERNMENT CAMP THERE IS BUT ONE WHITE MAN -- VLADIMIR OSMOLOVSKY, ONETIME POLICE CHIEF AT VLADIVOSTOK.

OSMOLOVSKY FLED HIS HOMELAND WHEN THE KOLCHAKS COLLAPSED AFTER THE LAST WAR. A SIBERIA-BOUND JAPANESE FORCE SAVED HIM AND HE WAS SO GRATEFUL THAT HE CHOSE JAPAN AS HIS HOME. HE LIVED ON HONSHU ISLAND AND SOLD CLOTH UNTIL HIS HEALTH FAILED. THEN HE WENT TO SAIPAN.

AMERICAN OFFICERS SAY THEY HAVE NO IDEA WHAT WILL BE DONE WITH HIM.

FJ622ACW

SEP 141944

EDITORS: THE FOLLOWING DISPATCH WAS WRITTEN BY SERGEANT HERB SCHULTZ, MARINE CORPS COMBAT CORRESPONDENT AND FORMERLY OF THE ALBANY BUREAU OF THE ASSOCIATED PRESS. IT IS DISTRIBUTED BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

(AB) TINIAN, MARIANAS ISLANDS-(DELAYED)-WITH ONE SHOT SEP 141944 MARINE SGT. ROBERT J. CURRAN OF (2211 GRANT BOULEVARD), SYRACUSE, N.Y., KILLED A SOLDIER WHO HAD INFILTRATED THROUGH MARINE LINES.

THE INCIDENT OCCURRED SHORTLY AFTER 2 A.M., WHEN CURRAN HAD TAKEN OVER A SENTRY WATCH AT A FORWARD COMMAND POST.

"I HEARD SOMETHING CRACKING IN THE BUSHES ABOUT 20 YARDS AWAY," HE SAID, "AND A MOMENT LATER SAW THE FIGURE OF A MAN. I CHALLENGED HIM. THE ANSVER WAS SOME JAPANESE GIBBERISH. WHEN THE FIGURE SLUNK DOWN IN THE BUSHES I OPENED FIRE."

BADLY WOUNDED, THE JAP DRAGGED HIMSELF SEVERAL YARDS THROUGH THE BUSHES TO A SPOT WHERE HIS BODY WAS FOUND THE NEXT MORNING.

SERGEANT CURRAN IS A VETERAN OF TARAVA AND OF THE RECENT SAIPAN CAMPAIGN. "I'VE SQUEEZED OFF SHOTS AT JAPS SEVERAL TIMES BEFORE," HE SAID, "BUT THIS GUY WAS THE FIRST ONE I'D SURE HIT."

SEP 141944

ST952ACW NM S

HONOLULU, SEPT. 13-(AP)-JACK BENNY'S GAG ABOUT BEING AN EXPECTANT FATHER WAS JUST THAT. HE WAS KIDDING.

THE COMEDIAN TOLD A CROWD OF SERVICE MEN YESTERDAY:

"MY WIFE, MARY LIVINGSTON, WANTED TO MAKE THIS TRIP WITH ME BUT ONE OF US HAD TO STAY HOME AND HAVE THE BABY. WE TOSSED A COUPLE OF DIAPERS TO SEE WHO WOULD GO, AND I WON."

BENNY RUEFULLY ADDED TODAY: "I INTENDED TO SAY I WAS ONLY KIDDING BUT FORGOT IT. I MUST HAVE BEEN ISLAND HAPPY.

"ANYWAY, IT GOT A LAUGH."

BENNY IS ENDING A 25,000-MILE TOUR OF PACIFIC ISLAND BASES.

SEP 141944

QD859PPW NM

BALBOA, PANAMA CANAL ZONE, SEPT. 13-(AP)-MAJ.-GEN. RALPH MEYER HAS ASSUMED DUTIES AS DEPUTY COMMANDER OF THE PANAMA CANAL DEPARTMENT, DEPARTMENTAL HEADQUARTERS ANNOUNCED TODAY.

SEP 141944

MEYER, FORMERLY IN COMMAND OF COAST ARTILLERY FORCES HERE, RETURNED TUESDAY FROM FORT SAM HOUSTON, TEX., WHERE HE HAD UNDERGONE MEDICAL TREATMENT FOR TWO MONTHS. HIS HOME IS IN SAN ANTONIO, TEX.

CHANGE PEN

QUEBEC--FIRST ADD CARTELS (TOP ON AYE) X X X COMMERCIAL POLICY."

THE TEXT OF HULL'S LETTER (ABOUT 350):

SEP 141944

"I HAVE YOUR LETTER OF SEPTEMBER 6 CONCERNING THE IMPORTANCE OF TAKING WHATEVER STEPS ARE NECESSARY FOR THE ELIMINATION OF THE POLITICAL ACTIVITIES OF GERMAN CARTELS, AND THE CURBING OF CARTEL PRACTICES WHICH MAY RESTRICT THE FREE FLOW OF GOODS IN FOREIGN COMMERCE IN THE POST-WAR WORLD.

"AS YOU SAY, THE ELIMINATION OF THE RESTRICTIVE PRACTICES OF CARTELS IS AN OBJECTIVE THAT CONSISTENTLY FOLLOWS FROM THE LIBERAL PRINCIPLES

OF INTERNATIONAL TRADE WHICH THIS GOVERNMENT, UNDER YOUR DIRECTION, HAS CONSTANTLY SOUGHT TO IMPLEMENT THROUGH THE TRADE AGREEMENT PROGRAM AND OTHER ASPECTS OF COMMERCIAL POLICY. IT IS ALSO AN OBJECTIVE WHICH CONSISTENTLY FOLLOWS FROM THIS COUNTRY'S TRADITIONAL AND LONG-STANDING PROGRAM DESIGNED TO PROTECT THE CONSUMER AGAINST MONOPOLY AND TO PRESERVE INDIVIDUAL ENTERPRISE ON A FREELY COMPETITIVE BASIS.

"FOR MORE THAN A YEAR THE DEPARTMENT, TOGETHER WITH OTHER INTERESTED AGENCIES, HAS BEEN GIVING CAREFUL ATTENTION TO THE ISSUES WHICH YOU MENTION, AS WELL AS OTHER RELATED SUBJECTS. AN INTERDEPARTMENTAL COMMITTEE WAS ESTABLISHED AT MY SUGGESTION, AND HAS BEEN GIVING CONSTANT AND CURRENT CONSIDERATION TO CARTEL MATTERS AND THE METHODS BY WHICH THE OBJECTIVES SET FORTH IN YOUR LETTER MAY BEST BE ACHIEVED AND MOST APPROPRIATELY BE COORDINATED WITH OTHER FACETS OF OUR FOREIGN ECONOMIC POLICY.

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"I SHALL CONTINUE TO FOLLOW CLOSELY THE PROGRESS OF THIS WORK ON THE SUBJECT OF INTERNATIONAL CARTELS, AND I AM BRINGING YOUR LETTER AND MY REPLY TO THE ATTENTION OF THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE ON ECONOMIC FOREIGN POLICY WITH THE REQUEST THAT THIS COMMITTEE AND ITS SUBSIDIARY UNITS EXPEDITE THEIR WORK SO AS TO BE READY ON SHORT NOTICE WITH DEFINITIVE POLICY PROPOSALS. IN THE NEAR FUTURE, AND CONSISTENT WITH TH PRESSING DEMANDS OF THE WAR UPON YOUR TIME, I WANT TO PRESENT TO YOU IN MORE DETAIL PLANS FOR DISCUSSIONS WITH OTHER UNITED NATIONS IN RESPECT TO THE WHOLE SUBJECT OF COMMERCIAL POLICY."

(END TEXT)

SJ130PEW

BY W.L.BEALE JR.

QUEBEC, SEPT 13-(AP)-AN ALLIED ONSLAUGHT ON THE PHILIPPINES BEFORE THE LAST ECHOES OF THIS ROOSEVELT-CHURCHILL VICTORY CONFERENCE DIE AWAY SEEMED POSSIBLE TODAY AS THE BRITISH AND AMERICAN COMMANDS DISCUSSED THE SHORTEST CUT TO GLOBAL VICTORY.

IN PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT'S MAP ROOM ON TH SECOND FLOOR OF THE GOVERNOR GENERAL'S RESIDENCE ON THE ( )ATED CITADEL, THE EUROPEAN BATTLE LINES AS WELL AS THOSE OF MORE FLUID NAVAL ATTACKS SPEARING TOWARD TOKYO ARE CAREFULLY CHARTED. BUT IN ALL OFFICIAL STATEMENTS, THE GOLD-BRAID CONFERENCE OF STAFF OFFICERS IN THE 800-ROOM CHATEAU FRONTENAC IS NAILED TO THE PACIFIC WAR AND BRITAIN'S DETERMINATION TO HELP BLOT OUT JAPANESE AGGRESSION.

THE INFORMAL GET-TOGETHERS BETWEEN MR.ROOSEVELT AND PRIME MINISTER CHURCHILL ARE BOUND BY NO GEOGRAPHIC LIMITATIONS, HOWEVER, AND AT THE MOMENT ALLIED ARMIES ARE SLUGGING INTO GERMANY AHEAD OF D-DAY SCHEDULE. INTERNATIONAL POLITICAL RELATIONS ACROSS THE NARROW CHANNEL BETWEEN BRITAIN AND FRANCE, INVOLVING THE DUMBARTON OAKS SECURITY TALKS AT WASHINGTON AND THE FUTURE OF THE BRITISH-AMERICAN-SOVIET ADVISORY COMMISSION IN LONDON, PRESS FOR SWIFT DISPATCH OF STRICTLY MILITARY BUSINESS.

SEP 141944

IN THE PACIFIC OCEAN, AIR AND NAVAL ATTACKS SET THE PACE FOR EVENTS TO COME. MR. ROOSEVELT, GEN. DOUGLAS MACARTHUR, SOUTHWEST PACIFIC COMMANDER, AND ADMIRAL CHESTER W. NIMITZ, PACIFIC FLEET COMMANDER, REVIEWED STRATEGY FOR THIS HUGE WAR THEATER LESS THAN TWO MONTHS AGO IN PEARL HAGVMV. SINCE THEN, ALLIED POWER HA

REVIEWED STRATEGY FOR THIS HUGE WAR THEATER LESS THAN TWO MONTHS AGO IN PEARL HARBOR. SINCE THEN, ALLIED POWER HAS MUSHROOMED AT TERRIFIC SPEED TOWARD MINDANAO, SOUTHERNMOST OF THE MAJOR ISLANDS IN THE PHILIPPINE CHAIN.

SOME MILITARY MEN SAY G.I.-JOES WILL BE OPENING K-RATIONS IN THE PHILIPPINE ISLANDS BEFORE THANKSGIVING TURKEYS ARE ON THEIR TABLES BACK HOME.

SUCH A STROKE, BACKED BY TREMENDOUS AMERICAN NAVAL AND AIR POWER, WOULD SUBSTANTIALLY CHART OVER-ALL PACIFIC STRATEGY.

THE PHILIPPINES, FORMOSA, THE JAPANESE HOMELAND, PRESUMABLY WOULD BE PRIMARILY AN AMERICAN SHOW.

SEP 141944

INDIA, BURMA, MALAYA AND THE NETHERLANDS EAST INDIES WOULD BE ASSIGNED TO BRITISH COMMAND--A JOB GIVEN ADMIRAL LORD LOUIS MOUNTBATTEN AT ANOTHER HISTORIC QUEBEC CONFERENCE 13 MONTHS AGO.

ON THE CHINA MAINLAND, GEN.JOSEPH W.STILWELL AND HIS FORCES WOULD FORM THE LAND CONNECTING LINK IN TERRITORY ALREADY INTEGRATED IN THE AIR BY THE B-29 SUPERFORTRESSES OF GENERAL H.H.ARNOLD'S 20TH AIR FORCE.

SEP 141944

FOR BRITAIN'S PART, REPORTS FROM LONDON RELAYED THROUGH WASHINGTON PUT VIRTUALLY HER ENTIRE FLEET--AT LEAST 19 BATTLESHIPS, 300 CRUISERS AND DESTROYERS, 100 OR MORE SUBMARINES, EIGHT AIRCRAFT CARRIERS PLUS OTHERS OF THE AUXILIARY TYPE--AT THE DISPOSAL OF THE ALLIED COMBINED CHIEFS OF STAFF ONCE BERLIN IS OCCUPIED. BUT IN THE FAR REACHES OF THE PACIFIC, SUPPLY IS THE INITIAL WORRY, AND THIS BIG FACTOR COULD OPERATE TO LIMIT THE NUMBER OF FIGHTING SHIPS.

WITH THE CONFERENCE NOW OFFICIALLY IN FULL STRIDE AFTER THE USUAL CEREMONIAL PRELIMINARIES, IT IS EXPECTED THE MEETING MAY END THIS COMING WEEK-END.

THE METHODS OF BATTERING JAPAN INTO SUBMISSION LONG SINCE HAVE BEEN PLANNED BY THE COMBINED CHIEFS OF STAFF IN WASHINGTON AND CONFIRMED BY MACARTHUR AND NIMITZ IN HAWAII. THEY NOW ARE BEING TEMPERED ON THE CONFERENCE TABLE AT THE CITADEL, WHERE THE FIRST OFFICIAL MEETING WAS HELD YESTERDAY.

BUT THE POLITICAL MILITARY RESPONSIBILITIES OF CHAOS IN A CRUSHED GERMANY AND HER EUROPEAN SATELLITES REMAIN THE MOST INTRICATE PUZZLE FACING ROOSEVELT, CHURCHILL AND PREMIER STALIN OF RUSSIA.

BZ312AEW

BROADCASTS
NEW YORK, SEPT 13--THE BRITISH RADIO SAID TONIGHT IN AN OVERSEAS BROADCAST THAT THE BRITISH SECOND ARMY HAD "FORCED THE GERMANS TO ABANDON THE WHOLE ALBERT CANAL LINE" IN BELGIUM. SEP
THE BROADCAST WAS REPORTED BY THE OFFICE OF WAR INFORMATION.
DY1142PEW

NEW YORK, SEPT. 13-- AN ABSIE (AMERICAN BROADCASTING STATION IN EUROPE) BROADCAST MONITORED BY THE FCC SAID TONIGHT THAT EDOUARD HERRIOT, WHO WAS FOR MANY YEARS MAYOR OF LYON WAS REELECTED TO THAT POST BY THE MUNICIPAL COUNCIL DESPITE THE FACT THAT HE WAS LAST REPORTED A NR PRISONER OF THE GERMANS.

SEP 141944

NEW YORK, SEPT 13-(AP)-REPORTS THAT COL.JOHN HAY WHITNEY, CAPTURED BY THE GERMAN ARMY IN FRANCE TWO WEEKS AGO, HAD ESCAPED AND MADE HIS WAY BACK TO THE ALLIED LINES, REACHED HERE TODAY BT COULD NOT BE CONFIRMED BY OFFICIAL SOURCES OR BY HIS FAMILY.
A SPOKESMAN FOR THE FAMILY SAID THAT MRS.WHITNEY, THE FORMER BETSY CUSHING ROOSEVELT, HAD RECEIVED NO REPORT OF HIS ESCAPE AND THE WAR DEPARTMENT SAID IT COULD NEITHER CONFIRM NOR DENY THE REPORT.
DY1210AEW

SEP 141944

NEW YORK, SEPT. 13-(AP)-U.S.AMBASSADOR WILLIAM PHILLIPS, WHO ARRIVED IN NEW YORK YESTERDAY FROM OVERSEAS AFTER RESIGNING AS POLITICAL ADVISER ON GENERAL DWIGHT D. EISENHOWER'S STAFF, SAID TODAY HE WOULD MAKE NO COMMENT ON CHARGES AND DENIALS WHICH AROSE CONCERNING THE RESIGNATION.
"ALL I CAN SAY," PHILLIPS SAID WHEN REACHED AT HIS HOTEL ST. REGIS SUITE, "IS THAT I AM LEAVING IMMEDIATELY TO SPEND A FEW DAYS AT MY BEVERLY (MASS.) HOME AND THEN I SHALL GO TO WASHINGTON TO REPORT TO THE STATE DEPARTMENT."
PHILLIPS', WHO WENT TO INDIA LAST YEAR WITH THE RANK OF AMBASSADOR TO STUDY THE POLITICAL SITUATION THERE, RESIGNED FROM EISENHOWER'S STAFF AMID CHARGES, WHICH WERE OFFICIALLY DENIED, THAT THE BRITISH HAD DECLARED HIM PERSONA NON GRATA BECAUSE OF A REPORT HE HAD MADE TO PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT ON THE BRITISH POLICY TOWARD INDIA. SEP 141944
UX1055AEW

NEW YORK, SEPT.13-(AP)-THE NETHERLANDS INFORMATION BUREAU AND WINTHROP W.ALDRICH, CHAIRMAN OF THE BOARD OF THE CHASE NATIONAL BANK, SAID HERE TODAY IN A JOINT ANNOUNCEMENT THAT THE ROYAL NETHERLANDS GOVERNMENT IS IN THE COURSE OF COMPLETING ARRANGEMENTS WITH A GROUP OF 14 NEW YORK CITY BANKS AND TRUST COMPANIES FOR AN INTERIM CREDIT OF $100,000,000 FOR RECONSTRUCTION PURPOSES.

THE ANNOUNCEMENT SAID THAT IN ADDITION TO THE CHASE BANK, WHICH WILL MANAGE THE CREDIT, THE GROUP WILL INCLUDE THE NATIONAL CITY BANK, THE GUARANTY TRUST COMPANY, BANKERS TRUST COMPANY, CENTRAL HANOVER BANK AND TRUST COMPANY, CHEMICAL BANK AND TRUST COMPANY, FIRST NATIONAL BANK, MANUFACTURERS TRUST COMPANY, IRVING TRUST COMPANY, BANK OF THE MANHATTAN COMPANY, J.P.MORGAN & CO., INC., NEW YORK TRUST COMPANY, BANK OF NEW YORK, AND BROWN BROTHERS HARRIMAN & CO.

THE CREDIT, TO RUN FOR A PERIOD OF THREE YEARS, WILL CARRY AN INTEREST RATE OF 1 1/2 PER CENT PER ANNUM IT WAS SAID.

"FULLY SECURED BY FREE ASSETS OF THE NETHERLANDS GOVERNMENT," SAID THE ANNOUNCEMENT, "THE $100,000,000 REPRESENTS THE MAXIMUM AMOUNT UNDER THIS CREDIT UPON WHICH THE GOVERNMENT MAY DRAW FOR ITS VARIOUS RECONSTRUCTION PURPOSES."

SEP 141944

THE NETHERLANDS GOVERNMENT, UNDER THE AGREEMENT, IS TO HAVE THE PRIVILEGE OF PREPAYING THE CREDIT AS A WHOLE AT ANY TIME PRIOR TO MATURITY WITHOUT PREMIUM OR PENALTY ON 30 DAYS NOTICE.

ALDRICH SAID THE LOAN WAS THE FIRST POSTWAR PRIVATE CREDIT TO BE EXTENDED TO A LIBERATED COUNTRY. HE ADDED THAT HE HAD DISCUSSED THE CREDIT IN ADVANCE WITH SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY HENRY MORGENTHAU AND WITH THE DEPARTMENT OF STATE.

IT WAS LEARNED THAT THE NETHERLANDS GOVERNMENT PROPOSES TO ALLOCATE THE CREDIT OBTAINED HERE TO VARIOUS PRIVATELY-OWNED BANKS IN HOLLAND, WHICH THUS WOULD BE ABLE TO UNDERWRITE FUTURE MERCHANDISE REQUIREMENTS IN THE RECONSTRUCTION PERIOD.

NW813:032

NEW YORK, SEPT 12-(AP)-SALLOUM MOKARZEL, PRESIDENT OF THE LEBANON LEAGUE OF PROGRESS, SAID HERE TODAY THAT THE PROPOSED PROGRAM OF SEP 141944

HE ARAB CONFERENCE, SCHEDULED FOR SEPT. 25 IN ALEXANDRIA, EGYPT, ONTAINS A "SERIOUS THREAT TO THE INDEPENDENCE OF LEBANON."

MOKARZEL SAID HE HAD CABLED GOVERNMENT OFFICIALS OF LEBANON, HICH IS A SMALL REPUBLIC BORDERING SYRIA AND NORTH OF PALESTINE, O URGE THEM TO PRESERVE AND DEFEND THE STATUS OF THEIR COUNTRY.

THE CABLE WAS AUTHORIZED, MOKARZEL SAID, BY 45 DELEGATES WHO TTENDED A NATIONAL CONVENTION OF THE LEAGUE HERE LAST WEEK-END HICH HE IDENTIFIED AS THE NATIONAL ORGANIZATION OF LEBANESE IN MERICA.

SEP 141944

EDITOR OF A DAILY ARABIAN LANGUAGE NEWSPAPER PUBLISHED IN EW YORK, MOKARZEL SAID THAT PUBLISHED REPORTS OF THE ARAB CONFERENCE ROGRAM INCLUDED A PROPOSAL TO ABSORB LEBANON INTO THE BODY POLITIC F SYRIA.

LEBANON, FORMERLY UNDER FRENCH MANDATE, WAS PROCLAIMED AN NDEPENDENT REPUBLIC IN 1941.

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AP REGIONAL SERVICE

SEP 141944

WASHINGTON, SEPT.13-(AP)-THE WAR DEPARTMENT TODAY ANNOUNCED THE NAMES OF 233 SICK OR WOUNDED ARMY OFFICERS AND ENLISTED MEN, FORMER PRISONERS OF WAR OF GERMANY, WHO ARE EN ROUTE TO THE UNITED STATES ABOARD THE SWEDISH MOTORSHIP GRIPSHOLM FOLLOWING AN EXCHANGE OF PRISONERS AT GOTESBURG, SWEDEN.

THE SHIP IS DUE TO ARRIVE IN THE UNITED STATES LATE THIS MONTH.

AFTER PHYSICAL EXAMINATIONS, THE RETURNING SOLDIERS WILL BE GRANTED LEAVE OR FURLOUGH, IF PHYSICAL CONDITION PERMITS, OR CONTINUED HOSPITALIZATION FOR THOSE REQUIRING IT.

30.24— 18785

PAY ACCOUNTS WILL BE SETTLED IN FULL UPON THEIR ARRIVAL, AND ANY DECORATIONS OR AWARDS AUTHORIZED WILL BE PRESENTED.

THE RETURNING SOLDIERS, WITH NAME AND ADDRESS OF NEXT OF KIN, INCLUDE:

SEP 141944

CALIFORNIA:

ALFRED R.BOYLE, FIRST LIEUTENANT, AIR CORPS--MR.WILFRED R. BOYLE, FATHER, 1796 WINONA BOULEVARD, HOLLYWOOD.

ROBIN E.TABER, FIRST LIEUTENANT, AIR CORPS--MRS.LOUISE E. TABER, MOTHER, 2212 LAKE STREET, SAN FRANCISCO.

WALLACE E.EMMERT, SECOND LIEUTENANT, AIR CORPS--MR.CHARLES J. EMMERT, FATHER, POST OFFICE BOX 428, MADERA.

CHARLES E.MCKEE, SECOND LIEUTENANT, AIR CORPS--MRS.DELORES I. MCKEE, POST OFFICE BOX 1, RIONIDO.

ARTHUR A.COOPER, TECHNICAL SERGEANT, AIR CORPS--MR.BERNARD R. COOPER, BROTHER, 1221 NORTH HAZARD, LOS ANGELES.

JACKSON M.HUGHINS, TECHNICAL SERGEANT, AIR CORPS--MRS.MARTHA D. HUGHINS, MOTHER, ROUTE 4, BOX 749, SAN JOSE.

EUGENE M.ROUNTREE, TECHNICAL SERGEANT, AIR CORPS--MRS.MINNIE R. ROUNTREE, MOTHER, ROUTE 2, BOX 482, VACAVILLE.

ROBERT E.GREELEY, STAFF SERGEANT, AIR CORPS--MRS.J.E.COTA, MOTHER, 825 BOND AVENUE, UANTA BARBARA.

CARLOS M.GUTIERREZ, STAFF SERGEANT, AIR CORPS--MRS.LUPE SAMBRANO, MOTHER, 2616 EAST 135TH STREET, COMPTON.

MARTIN W.MISSEN, STAFF SERGEANT, AIR CORPS--MRS.FRANK F. NISSEN, MOTHER, 2307 EAST 20TH STREET, OAKLAND.

JOHN P. HAGAN, SERGEANT, AIR CORPS--MR.DONALD D.HAGAN, BROTHER, C/O ST.VINCENT SCHOOL FOR BOYS, SAN RAFAEL.

JACOB J.REILE, PRIVATE FIRST CLASS, INFANTRY--MR.FRED REILE, FATHER, ROUTE 1, BOX 229, ESCALON.

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COLORADO:

JAMES N.GROVES, SECOND LIEUTENANT, AIR CORPS--MR.FRED L. GROVES, FATHER, POST OFFICE BOX 84, BAYFIELD.

LINDEN K.VOIGHT, SERGEANT, AIR CORPS--MRS.VERNIE E. VOIGHT, MOTHER 1724 LINCOLN STREET, DENVER.

DELAWARE:

HAROLD R.HARDING, STAFF SERGEANT, AIR CORPS--MRS.FLORCE L. HARDING, WIFE, 1011 8TH STREET, WILMINGTON.

ILLINOIS:

JOHN K.SMITH, FIRST LIEUTENANT, AIR CORPS--DR.KENNETH F.SMITH, FATHER, 7736 LUELLA STREET, CHICAGO.

MEYER BEGAB, SECOND LIEUTENANT AIR CORPS--MR.JULIUS BEGAB, FATHER, 1830 SOUTH RIDGEWAY, CHICAGO.

CHRIS FILLER, SECOND LIEUTENANT, AIR CORPS--MRS.HELEN M. FILLER, MOTHER, 4741 HUBBARD STREET, CHICAGO.

MYRON L.JOHNSON, SECOND LIEUTENANT, AIR CORPS--MR.HARRY M.JOHNSON, FATHER, 101 CLARK STREET, PONTIAC.

ADAM C.WYGONIK, TECHNICAL SERGEANT, AIR CORPS--MRS.CATHERINE WYGONIK, MOTHER, 5242 WEST 31ST STREET, CICERO.

CLARENCE F.BORGHARDT, STAFF SERGEANT, AIR CORPS--MRS.PAULINE BORCHARDT, MOTHER, 2244 NORTH AVERS AVENUE, CHICAGO.

EMIL R.BOSAK, STAFF SERGEANT, AIR CORPS--MRS.ANNA BOSAK, MOTHER, 4537 NORTH KILBOURN AVENUE, CHICAGO.

CHARLES L.BUDZIUS, STAFF SERGEANT, AIR CORPS--MRS.PAULINE BUDZIUS, MOTHER, 3519 WEST 26TH STREET, CHICAGO.

ROBERT C.DANIELSEN, STAFF SERGEANT, AIR CORPS--MRS.ANNA NIELSEN, MOTHER, 520 MADISON STREET, WAUKEGAN.

DONALD B.GARRISON, STAFF SERGEANT, AIR CORPS--MRS.LAURA M.GARRISON, MOTHER, 29 WISE STREET, ELDORADO.

THOMAS D.GILBERT, STAFF SERGEANT, AIR CORPS--MRS.DOROTHY M. GILBERT, WIFE, 536 LAWN DRIVE, ROCKFORD.

ROBERT F.GOWER, STAFF SERGEANT, AIR CORPS--MRS.MAUDE GOWER, MOTHER, 221 ST.JAMES STREET, PEORIA.

FRANCIS A.SVEHLA, STAFF SERGEANT, AIR CORPS--MRS.ROSE SVEHLA, MOTHER, 2820 LOWE AVENUE, CHICAGO.

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DONALD E.WILLIAMS, STAFF SERGEANT, AIR CORPS--MR.GEORGE L. WILLIAMS, FATHER, WAYNE CITY.

HAROLD SHEAHAN, SERGEANT, AIR CORPS--MRS.GENEVIEVE SHEAHAN, MOTHER, 105 OAKWOOD AVENUE, WEST CHICAGO.

HOWARD F.WOOD, SERGEANT, AIR CORPS--MRS.GLADYS L.WOOD, WIFE, 4131 RAYMOND AVENUE, CONGRESS PARK.

STEPHEN J. MARSZOWSKI, CORPORAL, INFANTRY--MRS.MARY MARSZOWSKI, MOTHER, 13457 AVENUE O, CHICAGO.

EUGENE A.WAREKOIS, PRIVATE FIRST CLASS, INFANTRY--MRS. MARCELLA WAREKOIS, MOTHER, 7229 STEWART STREET, CHICAGO.

LOUIS O.TUCKER, PRIVATE, INFANTRY--MR.J.H.BEHNEN, UNCLE 544 NORTH 23RD STREET, EAST ST.LOUIS.

EDWARD F.JALOWIEC, PRIVATE, INFANTRY--MRS.ANNA RENDO, SISTER, 3028 BROAD STREET, CHICAGO.

TEDDY P.MILEWSKI, PRIVATE, INFANTRY--MRS.STELLA MILEWSKI, MOTHER, 1658 WEST 18TH STREET, CHICAGO.

30.24— 18787

INDIANA:

THOMAS D.DRAKE, COLONEL, GENERAL STAFF CORPS--MRS.THOMAS D. DRAKE, WIFE, 2252 ADAMS STREET, INDIANAPOLIS.

HENRY L.AYRES, JR., FIRST LIEUTENANT, AIR CORPS--MR.HENRY LEE AYRES, FATHER, 1837 NOWLAND AVENUE, INDIANAPOLIS.

EARLE E.BUCKLEY, FIRST LIEUTENANT, INFANTRY--MR.BERNARD J. BUCKLEY, FATHER, 216 NORTH SHERMAN STREET, CROWN POINT.

WILLIAM S.CLOUD, TECHNICAL SERGEANT, AIR CORPS--MRS.LETHA B. CLOUD, WIFE, 2415 BROADWAY, INDIANAPOLIS.

MAX U.DRUDGE, TECHNICAL SERGEANT, AIR CORPS--MR.ARTHUR D. DRUDGE, FATHER, RFD 1, WHEATFIELD.

RAPHAEL J.GEORGE, TECHNICAL SERGEANT, AIR CORPS--MR.AND MRS. THOMAS GEORGE, PARENTS, 1418 NORTH WARMAN AVENUE, INDIANAPOLIS.

HOYT W.STROPES, STAFF SERGEANT, AIR CORPS--MRS.IDA F. STROPES, WIFE, 118 EAST CHESTNUT STREET, GREENCASTLE.

JAMES L.WILSON, CORPORAL, INFANTRY--MR.KIRT L.WILSON, FATHER, 1100 EAST TAYLOR, KOKOMO.

ERNEST M.VANCE, PRIVATE FIRST CLASS, INFANTRY--MRS.NELLIE VANCE, MOTHER, ROUTE 1, COMMINSKEY.

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IOWA:

FRANCIS D.BURDICK, CAPTAIN, MEDICAL CORPS--MRS.VERNA L. BURDICK, MOTHER, 104 CRESCENT STREET, SHENANDOAH.

ADALBERT D.PORTER, FIRST LIEUTENANT, AIR CORPS--MRS.BONNIE D.PORTER, WIFE, 3215 WOODLAND AVENUE, DES MOINES.

ROBERT L.GUDGEL, SECOND LIEUTENANT, AIR CORPS--MRS.DORIS J. GUDGEL, WIFE, 715 CARROLL STREET, BOONE.

EDWARD C.BURLINGHAM, STAFF SERGEANT, AIR CORPS--MRS.BETH J. BURLINGHAM, MOTHER, WALNUT.

RALPH F.EDWARDS, STAFF SERGEANT, AIR CORPS--MRS.RALPH EDWARDS, WIFE, POST OFFICE BOX 254, MANILLA.

LESLIE QUINN, SERGEANT, INFANTRY--MRS.CAROLINE E.QUINN, MOTHER, 212 SOUTH EAST RACCOON STREET, DES MOINES.

EDWARD R.HERMAN, CORPORAL, ARMORED FORCE--MR.A.HERMAN, BROTHER, 3903 AVENUE C, COUNCIL BLUFFS.

ORA D.LYMAN, PRIVATE FIRST CLASS, INFANTRY--MR.ROY D. LYMAN, FATHER, 2235 23RD STREET, SOUTHWEST, MASON CITY.

KANSAS:

ALBERT E.BROUHARD, SECOND LIEUTENANT, AIR CORPS--MR.ALBERT P.BROUHARD, FATHER, DANVILLE.

EDGAR LEE MOORE, SECOND LIEUTENANT, AIR CORPS--MRS.LEONA M. ARNOLD, MOTHER, 827 SOUTH E STREET, ARKANSAS CITY.

KENTUCKY:

WILLIAM C.NICHOLS, STAFF SERGEANT, AIR CORPS--MRS.CATHERINE M.NICHOLS, WIFE, 2819 SOUTH 4TH STREET, LOUISVILLE.

WILLIS T.PERRIN, PRIVATE, INFANTRY--MRS.NAOMI PERRIN, WIFE, ROUTE 1, ONTON.

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MICHIGAN:

GEORGE W.HALL, SECOND LIEUTENANT, AIR CORPS--MRS.GEORGE W. HALL, WIFE, C/O JOHN GOODRICH, ROUTE 3, LUDINGTON.

ORVAL L.PARSON, TECHNICAL SERGEANT, AIR CORPS--MRS.LENA M. PARSONS, WIFE, 703 MOORE STREET, ANN ARBOR.

STEPHEN R.BOSOWSKI, STAFF SERGEANT, AIR CORPS--MRS.ELIZABETH REGINIA BOSOWSKI, WIFE, 935 CHATHAM STREET, NORTHWEST, GRAND RAPIDS.

WILLIAM E.HOWARD, STAFF SERGEANT, AIR CORPS--MRS.ANNA HOWARD,

MOTHER, ROUTE 1, NEW BOSTON.

FREDERICK G.NUNNOLD, STAFF SERGEANT, AIR CORPS--MRS.CATHERINE L. NUNNOLD, 2237 FISCHER AVENUE, DETROIT.

RALPH J.TOMEK, STAFF SERGEANT, AIR CORPS--MRS.AGNES TOMEK, 1234 EAST RIDGEWAY AVENUE, FLINT.

GEORGE GRESKO, JR., SERGEANT, INFANTRY--MRS.ANNA J.GRESKO, WIFE, 7146 WEST CHICAGO AVENUE, DETROIT.

FRANK T.LUSIC, SERGEANT, AIR CORPS--MRS.MARY E.LUSIC, WIFE, 1705 MAPLE STREET, GLADSTONE.

WILLIAM F.PELTIER, SERGEANT, AIR CORPS--MRS.BETTY PELTIER, WIFE, 2614 FOREST STREET, PORT HURON.

CARL T.JONSON, PRIVATE FIRST CLASS, INFANTRY--MR.ALEXIS B. JONSON, BROTHER, ROUTE 2, TUSTIN.

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FERRIS C.BUSHA, PRIVATE, INFANTRY--MRS.RUBY E.BUSHA, WIFE, 703 EMMET, YPSILANTI.

DONALD C.MCLEAN, PRIVATE, INFANTRY--MRS.NORMA F.MCLEAN, MOTHER, 330 HEISTERMAN STREET, BAD AXE.

MINNESOTA:

ROBERT A.LAWRENZ, SECOND LIEUTENANT, AIR CORPS--MRS.MARTHA LAWRENZ, MOTHER, 124 PARK AVENUE, SPRINGFIELD.

CARLTON E.MILLS, SECOND LIEUTENANT, AIR CORPS--MRS.MARION E. MILLS, WIFE, 40211 HARRIET AVENUE, MINNEAPOLIS.

DAVID G.HARRINGTON, TECHNICAL SERGEANT, AIR CORPS--MR.DAVID G. HARRINGTON, FATHER, 1580 POINT DOUGLAS ROAD, ST.PAUL.

MATHIAS J.KREMER, STAFF SERGEANT, AIR CORPS--MRS.GERALDINE F. KREMER, WIFE, PERHAM.

WILLIAM K.MITCHELL. SERGEANT. INFANTRY--MR.JOHN MITCHELL, FATHER, 310 3RD AVENUE, SOUTHEAST, WASECA.

MISSOURI:

OTTO HENRY PFANNEBECKER, TECHNICAL SERGEANT, AIR CORPS--MRS. MINNIE PFANNEBECKER, MOTHER, 4517 NORTH 2ND STREET, ST.LOUIS.

RAYMOND M.GILSTRAP, STAFF SERGEANT, AIR CORPS--MRS.ELLEN O. GILSTRAP, MOTHER, ROUTE 2, BOX 99B, SENECA.

CHARLES E.ROLLE, STAFF SERGEANT, AIR CORPS--MRS.DORIS ROLLE, MOTHER, ROUTE 1, VANDALIA.

MONTANA:

GERALD H.TUCKER, STAFF SERGEANT, AIR CORPS--MRS.EDNA H.TUCKER, MOTHER, LOLO.

JIMMIE G.MCLAUGHLIN, SERGEANT, AIR CORPS--MR.JAMES J. MCLAUGHLIN, FATHER, TWIN BRIDGES.

NEBRASKA:

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VICTOR H.KUHLMANN, STAFF SERGEANT, AIR CORPS--MRS.ETHEL C. KUHLMANN, WIFE, BYRON.

NEVADA:

HARVEY E.MCDONALD, TECHNICAL SERGEANT, AIR CORPS--MRS.HARVEY E.MCDONALD, WIFE, POST OFFICE BOX 509, LAS VEGAS.

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NEW JERSEY:

ADRIAN F.DEDECKER,JR., FIRST LIEUTENANT, INFANTRY--MRS.FRANCES J.DEDECKER, MOTHER, 18 WHITTINGHAM TERRACE, MILLBURN.

STEWART E.COOPER, SECOND LIEUTENANT, AIR CORPS--MRS.JESSIE COOPER, MOTHER, 14 SOUTH MOUNTAIN AVENUE, CEDAR GROVE.

WILLIAM T.CURRY, STAFF SERGEANT, AIR CORPS--MRS.SADIE R.CURRY, MOTHER, 232 BALDWIN AVENUE, JERSEY CITY.

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EDWARD J.DAPKIEWICZ, STAFF SERGEANT, AIR CORPS--MRS.HELEN D. MARION, SISTER, 345 GRANT STREET, PHILLIPSBURG.

HARRY LENSON, STAFF SERGEANT, AIR CORPS--MR.LOUIS MESSER, FATHER-IN-LAW, 301 53RD STREET, WEST NEW YORK.

EDWARD FERNANDEZ, SERGEANT, AIR CORPS--MRS.FRANCES A.FERNANDEZ, WIFE, 496 AVENUE A, BAYONNE.

GEORGE A.LEHMAN, PRIVATE FIRST CLASS, INFANTRY--MRS.VIOLET E. LEHMAN, WIFE, 321 DORSEY STREET, PERTH AMBOY.

ANTHONY SANSEVERINO, PRIVATE FIRST CLASS, INFANTRY--MJS.LENA SANSEVERINO, MOTHER, 198 NEW STREET, NEWARK. SEP 141944

NORTH DAKOTA:

BERT W.FLEWELL, STAFF SERGEANT, AIR CORPS--MR.PEMBROKE H. FLEWELL, FATHER, 509 1/2 4TH STREET, FARGO.

ROY PETERSON, SERGEANT, AIR CORPS--MRS.JOSEPHINE HANSON, MOTHER, KATHRYN.

OHIO: SEP 141944

JOHN E.FAWCETT, FIRST LIEUTENANT AIR CORPS--MR.JOHN E.FAWCETT, FATHER, 333 ELM STREET, ORRVILLE.

WILLIAM C.BARDON, TECHNICAL SERGEANT, AIR CORPS--MRS.JENNIE BARDON, MOTHER, 1561 ELIZABETH PLACE, CINCINNATI.

ROBERT F.HUMBEL, TECHNICAL SERGEANT, AIR CORPS--MRS.ETHEL M. HUMBEL, MOTHER, 2179 LAKELAND AVENUE, LAKEWOOD.

RICHARD M.CASTILLO, STAFF SERGEANT, AIR CORPS--MRS.ALICE MAE CASTILLO, MOTHER, 1314 SOUTH LIMESTONE STREET, SPRINGFIELD.

EUGENE L.FENNELL, STAFF SERGEANT, AIR CORPS--MRS.BERNICE D. FENNELL, WIFE, 2431 LOGAN AVENUE, YOUNGSTOWN.

CARL G.GLASMEIER, STAFF SERGEANT, AIR CORPS--MRS.ANNA GLASMEIER, MOTHER, 607 SYCAMORE, HAMILTON.

JOHN F.JERED, STAFF SERGEANT, AIR CORPS--MRS.FRANK GREGG, SISTER, 804 SILVERCREST AVENUE, AKRON.

WILLIAM H.ROSS, STAFF SERGEANT, AIR CORPS--MRS.PEARL D.ROSS, MOTHER, ROUTE 3, ELMIRA.

ROBERT J.REASONER, SERGEANT, AIR CORPS--MR.EUGENE F.REASONER, FATHER, ROUTE 2, NEW PLYMOUTH.

PAUL J.STEVENSON, PRIVATE FIRST CLASS, INFANTRY--MRS.REVENA STEVENSON, MOTHER, 1207 SHERLOCK PLACE, NORTHEAST, CANTON.

RICHARD K.SPERO, PRIVATE, INFANTRY--MRS.HATTIE K.SPERO, MOTHER, 3284 SILSBY ROAD, CLEVELAND HEIGHTS.

EDWARD J.ZAYD, PRIVATE, INFANTRY--MRS.DOROTHY ZAYD, WIFE, 3999 EAST 41ST STREET, CLEVELAND.

OKLAHOMA: SEP 141944

AUSTIN E.WEBB, FIRST LIEUTENANT, INFANTRY--MRS.DOROTHY J.WEBB, WIFE, 307 SOUTH 5TH STREET, OKEMAH.

RUSSELL L.WARWICK, TECHNICAL SERGEANT, AIR CORPS--MRS.BERTIE C. WARWICK, MOTHER, 215 EAST PIERCE STREET, MANGUM.

HARRY B.CROMER, STAFF SERGEANT, AIR CORPS--MR.ALBERT B.CROMER, FATHER, 6 C STREET, MIAMI.

WILBUR S.THYS, STAFF SERGEANT, AIR CORPS--MRS.BEULAH G. THYS, MOTHER, 700 NORTH 6TH STREET, FAIRVIEW.

OREGON:

HARRISON J.HURLBURST, SECOND LIEUTENANT, AIR CORPS--MR.ALVIN HURLBURST, FATHER, BURNSM

PENNSYLVANIA:

EDWARD A.ABDALLAH, SECOND LIEUTENANT, AIR CORPS--MRS.MARY J. ABDALLAH, MOTHER, 810 NORTH 9TH STREET, CONNELLSVILLE.

CECIL B.FISHER, SECOND LIEUTENANT, AIR CORPS--MR.CHESTER B. FISHER, FATHER, 430 WEST CHESTNUT STREET, WASHINGTON.

ROBERT B.THOMPSON, SECOND LIEUTENANT, INFANTRY--MRS.NAOMI J.THOMPSON, MOTHER, 48 NORTH WADE AVENUE, WASHINGTON.

ROBERT R.AMMARELL, STAFF SERGEANT, AIR CORPS--MRS.MARY J. AMMARELL, WIFE, 523 NORTH 11TH STREET, READING.

ANDREW BELUSCHAK, STAFF SERGEANT, AIR CORPS--MR.JOHN BELUSCHAK, FATHER, QUECREEK.

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MATTHEW BERK, STAFF SERGEANT, AIR CORPS--MRS.FAY BERK, MOTHER, 337 EMERALD STREET, HARRISBURG.

ROBERT W.FISHER, STAFF SERGEANT, AIR CORPS--MRS.JOHN G. MANSKI, MOTHER, 2651 MERWYN AVENUE, PITTSBURGH.

JOHN A.MCGETTIGAN, JR., STAFF SERGEANT, AIR CORPS--MRS.MARION C.MCGETTIGAN, MOTHER, 952 SERRILL AVENUE, YEADON.

DONALD W.ROSS, STAFF SERGEANT, AIR CORPS--MRS.MILDRED ENGLISH, FRIEND, CARMICHAELS.

EUGENE A.RUNSER, STAFF SERGEANT, AIR CORPS--MR.JOSEPH F. RUNSER, FATHER, 3122 MAPLE STREET, ERIE.

CHARLES J.SAILER, STAFF SERGEANT, AIR CORPS--MR.WILLIAM W. SAILER, FATHER, 2553 NORTH 8TH STREET, PHILADELPHIA.

JOHN M.VAUGHN, STAFF SERGEANT, AIR CORPS--MISS FLORENCE C. BUTZ, FRIEND, 600 SANDUSKY STREET, PITTSBURGH.

STEWARD G.HALL, SERGEANT, AIR CORPS--MRS.MARGARET HALL, MOTHER, ROUTE 1, WESTFIELD.

JACK F.STEWART, CORPORAL, INFANTRY--MR.RALPH D.STEWART, FATHER, 220 SOUTH NEGLEY AVENUE, PITTSBURGH.

DAVID H.SMITH, PRIVATE FIRST CLASS, INFANTRY--MR.EDWARD J. SMITH, FATHER, 1608 LOGAN STREET, HARRISBURG.

LAWRENCE J. KELLY, PRIVATE, INFANTRY--MR.THOMAS J.KELLY, FATHER, 3315 NORTH AMERICAN STREET, PHILADELPHIA.

DOMINICK J.TRUNZO, PRIVATE, INFANTRY--MRS.JENNIE TRUNZO, MOTHER, POST OFFICE BOX 629, OKLAHOMA BORO, APOLLO.

SOUTH DAKOTA:

THEODORE A.THODE, TECHNICAL SERGEANT, AIR CORPS--MR.CARL K THODE, FATHER, POST OFFICE BOX 123, RUTLAND.

JAMES O.BALVIN, STAFF SERGEANT, AIR CORPS--MR.JOSEPH JAMES BALVIN, FATHER, TYNDALL.

ROY F.MATTSON, STAFF SERGEANT, AIR CORPS--MRS.MABEL K. MATTSON, WIFE, 315 PARK AVENUE, LEAD.

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TEXAS

STERLING D.PRICE, III, CAPTAIN, AIR CORPS--MR.STERLING D.PRICE, JR., FATHER, 3616 AUDUBON PLACE, HOUSTON.

RUSSELL P.ALLMAN, SECOND LIEUTENANT, AIR CORPS--MRS. MILDRED A.ALLMAN, WIFE, 1518 RIDGEWOOD AVENUE, HOUSTON.

ROBERT C.ELLIOTT, STAFF SERGEANT, AIR CORPS--MRS.LUCILLE B. ELLIOTT, MOTHER, 613 ROCK ISLAND STREET, DALHART.

PAUL HENNESSEY, STAFF SERGEANT, AIR CORPS--MRS.PAUL HENNESEY, WIFE, 802 IRVINE STREET, HOUSTON.

H.C.PATTON, STAFF SERGEANT, AIR CORPS--MRS.BOB PATTON, MOTHER, ROUTE 2, KAUFMAN.

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WILLIS LEE PATTON, STAFF SERGEANT, AIR CORPS--MRS.MARJORIE M. PATTON, WIFE, 605 EAST HOUSTON STREET, LULING.

GORDON L.SCHMITT, STAFF SERGEANT, AIR CORPS--MRS.CECILE E. SCHMITT, MOTHER, 2910 MAPLE SPRINGS BOULEVARD, DALLAS.

EDWARD P.TROY, STAFF SERGEANT, AIR CORPS--MRS.WILLIE P. TROY, MOTHER, 4401 CANAL STREET, HOUSTON.

JAMES E.F.COLLINS, SERGEANT, AIR CORPS--MRS.BIRTIE P. COLLINS, WIFE, POST OFFICE BOX 2826, ODESSA.

ALVIN B.VINSON, SERGEANT, INFANTRY--MRS.VIRGINIA E. VINSON, WIFE, 603 WEST POLK AVENUE, HOUSTON.

MORRIS A.WALL, SERGEANT, AIR CORPS--MRS.PASSIE WALL, MOTHER, 807 PRAIRIE AVENUE, CLEBURNE.

PAUL E.TROTTER, PRIVATE FIRST CLASS, INFANTRY--MRS.ESTHER TROTTER, MOTHER, 605 SOUTH HAZELWOOD STREET, SHERMAN.

JACK P.WAGNER, PRIVATE, INFANTRY--MR.DAN F.WAGNER, FATHER, GENERAL DELIVERY, PLANTERSVILLE.

UTAH:

EDWARD H.HOVDE, SECOND LIEUTENANT, AIR CORPS--MRS.E.H. HOVDE, WIFE, 150 SOUTH 1 WEST, PROVO.

WASHINGTON:

DONALD E.FALK, FLIGHT OFFICER, AIR CORPS--MRS.VIRGINIA P. FALK, WIFE, 222 EAST NORA, SPOKANE.

JAMES A.WAKEFIELD, STAFF SERGEANT, AIR CORPS--MRS.THELMA WAKEFIELD, WIFE, 901 JEFFERSON LANE, YAKIMA.

WISCONSIN:

JOSEPH E.BLOOM, SECOND LIEUTENANT, AIR CORPS--MRS.FRED F. BLOOM, MOTHER, 704 KEENAN STREET, RHINELANDER.

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FREDERICK B.BREDAEL, SECOND LIEUTENANT, INFANTRY--MRS.LEONA M.BREDAEL, WIFE, 510 4TH STREET, GREEN BAY.

SYDNEY A.WHITE, SECOND LIEUTENANT, AIR CORPS--MR.ALEC WHITE, FATHER, 3810A NORTH 7TH STREET, MILWAUKEE.

LOUIS C.KOTH, TECHNICAL SERGEANT, AIR CORPS--MRS.PAULINE KOTH, MOTHER, 1327 WEST HARRISON AVENUE, MILWAUKEE.

ARTHUR B.JOHNSON, STAFF SERGEANT, AIR CORPS--MRS.ARTHUR B. JOHNSON, WIFE, 832 EAST DAYTON STREET, MADISON.

AZZAN C.MCKAGAN, STAFF SERGEANT, AIR CORPS--MRS.JOSEPHINE MCKAGAN, MOTHER, 5815 NORTH 37TH STREET, MILWAUKEE.

CLAUDE W.PAGE, STAFF SERGEANT, AIR CORPS--MRS.STELLA M.PAGE, MOTHER, ENDEAVOR.

HAROLD A.YORTON, STAFF SERGEANT, AIR CORPS--MRS.BERTHA F.YORTON, MOTHER, 111 WEST JOHNSON STREET, FOND DU LAC.

ROBERT THIEL, CORPORAL, INFANTRY--MRS.WILLIAM F.THIEL, MOTHER, ROUTE 1, ARGONNE.

AB646PEW

SEP 14 1944

BY FRANCIS J. KELLY

WASHINGTON, SEPT. 13-(AP)-"JAKE" AND "RUFE" AND THE OTHER HILLBILLY NICKNAMES BY WHICH AMERICAN FLIERS REFER TO THE MIKADO'S PET WARPLANES WERE ATTRIBUTED TODAY TO A HOMESICK OFFICER FROM TENNESSEE.

IN THE HEAT OF AIR BATTLE, IT OBVIOUSLY IS IMPRACTICAL TO CAUTION YOUR WING-MAN TO WATCH OUT FOR THAT "TYPE ZERO MARK I CARRIER-BORNE FIGHTER MODEL I", SO THE AIR TECHNICAL INTELLIGENCE UNIT IN THE SOUTHWEST PACIFIC DECIDED TO DO SOMETHING ABOUT IT.

"THE OFFICER IN CHARGE (OF THE UNIT) WAS FROM TENNESSEE," REPORTS THE OFFICIAL SERVICE JOURNAL AIR FORCE (CAP A, F), "SO ALL JAP FIGHTERS EMGAGED AT FIRST WITH DISTINCTLY HILL-BILLY CODE NAMES: NATE, RUFE, JAKE, PETE, ZEKE, AND SO ON.

"WHENEVER POSSIBLE, AN ATTEMPT WAS MADE TO TIE IN THE CODE NAME WITH SOME FEATURE OF THE TYPE; FOR EXAMPLE, ZEKE WAS SO NAMED BECAUSE IT WAS THE BEST KNOWN OF THE 'ZERO' TYPES."

INCIDENTALLY, THE MAGAZINE EXPLAINS, THE "ZERO" DESIGNATION SIMPLY MEANS THE AIRPLANE FIRST WAS ACCEPTED BY THE JAPANESE ARMY OR NAVY IN 1940.

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THERE WAS ONLY ONE DRAWBACK TO THE SYSTEM. THE FRANTIC SUN-EMPEROR BEGAN ASSIGNING SO MANY NEW CONTRAPTIONS TO HIS AIR FORCE THAT OUR INTELLIGENCE UNIT RAN OUT OF HILL-BILLY NAMES.

IN A CURIOUS, BACK-HANDED KIND OF CHIVALRY, MEN IN THE ALLIED AIR FORCES BEGAN SUGGESTING THAT THE ENEMY SHIPS BE NAMED AFTER THEIR WIVES OR SWEETHEARTS. THERE IS NO RECORD OF HONEY-CHILE'S REACTION WHEN HER EVER-LOVING WROTE HE HAD JUST SUCCEEDED IN CHRISTENING A SINGLE-ENGINED TORPEDO BOMBER FOR HER.

AIR INTELLIGENCE MADE THE MOST OF THE INNOVATION, EMPHASIZING THAT "DOUBLE"TAILED NELL IS A TWIN-FINNED BELLE" AND THAT "DINAH HAS A NICE LINAH."

UNDER THE CURRENT SYSTEM, JAPANESE FIGHTERS AND OBSERVATION PLANES CARRY MASCULINE MONICKERS SUCH AS TONY, NICK, OSCAR AND HAMP, WHILE THE BOMBERS ARE DUBBED KATE AND JUDY AND BETTY, HELEN, LILY AND SALLY.

OS432AEW

WASHINGTON SEPT. 13-(AP)-THE WAR DEPARTMENT REPORTED TODAY THAT THE GERMAN INTERNMENT CAMP AT VITTEL, KNOWN AS FRONT STALAG 194, HAS BEEN VISITED REPEATEDLY BY REPRESENTATIVES OF THE INTERNATIONAL RED CROSS WHO REPORTED THAT IT WAS WELL CONDUCTED.

LITTLE INFORMATION WAS AVAILABLE HERE ON THE CAMP. A REPORT DATED AUGUST 17 SAID THERE WERE 358 "RESIDENTS" OF THE CAMP, BUT IT WAS NOT CLEAR WHETHER THESE WERE INDIVIDUALS OR FAMILIES. LAST FEBRUARY THE RED CROSS REPORTED 180 AMERICAN FAMILY UNITS AT THE CAMP. NEITHER THE STATE OR WAR DEPARTMENT HAD THE NAMES OF THE PRESENT INTERNEES.

THE CAMP, FOR CIVILIANS, OCCUPIED SOME OF THE HOTELS OF VITTEL, FORMERLY A FASHIONABLE SPA.

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(ADVANCE)-WASHINGTON,SEPT.13-(AP)-A FAST AND POWERFUL NEW SPITFIRE, HURTLED THROUGH THE AIR BY A FIVE-BLADED PROPELLER WHICH GIVES IT FIGHTING STRENGTH AT 40,000 FEET AND HIGHER, CAME OFF THE BRITISH AIR MINISTRY'S SECRET LIST TONIGHT.

IT'S BEEN CRUISING ENEMY TERRITORY FOR MONTHS LOOKING FOR A FIGHT, BUT THE TIMID LUFTWAFFE HAS MADE IT A LONESOME JOB.

"THE ENEMY HAVE BEEN SHY AND COMBATS HAVE BEEN RARE," SAID THE BRITISH INFORMATION SERVICE ANNOUNCEMENT MAKING PUBLIC THE BIG SISTER OF THE SPITFIRES THAT FOUGHT THE BATTLE OF BRITAIN FOUR YEARS AGO.

THE NEW RAF FIGHTER--OFFICIALLY DESIGNATED THE SPITFIRE MARK XIV--IS POWERED BY A NEW ROLLS-ROYCE ENGINE DEVELOPING OVER 2,000 HORSEPOWER. THE FIVE-BLADED PROPELLER IS TO CARRY THE EXTRA ENGINE POWER.

ALTERNATIVE ARMAMENTS ARE FOUR 20 MM. CANNON, OR TWO 20 MM. CANNON AND TWO .5 INCH MACHINE GUNS OR FOUR .303 MACHINE GUNS. THE BRITISH ANNOUNCEMENT SAID THE NEW MODEL IS "FASTER THAN ANY OTHER SPITFIRE IN SERVICE. (THE SPITFIRE MARK IX HAD AN ADMITTED SPEED EXCEEDING 400 MILES AN HOUR.)

DETAILS OF THE DESIGN WERE GIVEN THE UNITED STATES AUTHORITIES UNDER REVERSE LEND-LEASE.

(END ADVANCE FOR USE AT 8:30 P. M. EASTERN WAR TIME TODAY, SEPT. 13)

MN1137PEW

WASHINGTON,SEPT.13-(AP)-WOUNDED IN THE JAW AND UNABE TO SPEAK, WILLIAM O. HAYNES, JR., 42 SOKONSSET AVE., CRANSTON, R.I., TAPPED OUT IN MORSE CODE A MESSCE WARNING THE PILOT OF HIS PLANE OF APPROACHING JAPANESE FIGHTER PLANES.

THE NAVY, TELLING THE STORY TODAY, SAID:

"THE JAW WOUND WAS SO SEVERE THAT HE COULDN'T SPEAK ON THE INTERCOMMUNICATIONS MICROPHONE TO HIS PILOT, LIEUT.COMDR. ROBERT B.WOOD, HAMILTON, OHIO.

WHEN AN INTERCOM MIKE IS TURNED ON, IT MAKES A SLIGHT ELECTRICAL CLICK IN THE PILOT'S EARPHONES. SO, BY TURNING THE MIKE ON AND OFF IN MORSE CODE, HAYNES MANAGED TO TELL WOOD THAT HE WAS STILL ALIVE AND ALSO TO WARN HIM OF PURSUING JAP FIGHTERS.

"BECAUSE OF HAYNES' INGENUITY AND STAMINA, THE HELLDIVER WAS ABLE TO ELUDE THE ENEMY PLANES AND RETURN TO ITS CARRIER."

SEP 141944

AB1120AEW

WASHINGTON, SEPT.13-(AP)-REP.BARRY (D-NY) SAID TODAY HE WAS CONVINCED THAT ANY POST WAR PLANS FAILING TO RESTORE "EVERY INCH OF POLISH SOIL TO THAT GREAT NATION WILL ONLY RESULT IN SOWING THE SEEDS OF A FUTURE WAR."

ASSERTING THAT AFTER EVERY PARTITION OF POLAND, PATRIOTS OF THAT NATION HAVE RISEN "TO RECOVER ITS STOLEN PROPERTY," BARRY TOLD THE HOUSE:

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"LET US LEARN A LESSON FROM THE PAST AND NOT DELUDE OURSELVES THAT A LASTING PEACE CAN BE FOUNDED ON INJUSTICE."

HE EXPRESSED HOPE THE DUMBARTON OAKS CONFERENCE ON WORLD SECURITY WOULD NOT FAIL TO REMEMBER THE "HEROIC" PART POLAND HAS PLAYED IN THE PRESENT WAR.

350PEW

SEP 141944

FORT LEAVENWORTH,KAS.,SEPT 13 (AP)-FOUR CUBAN ARMY OFFICERS EXPRESSED ADMIRATION FOR THE WORK AND TRAINING BEING CARRIED OUT BY THE U.S.ARMY TODAY AS THEY WOUND UP A VISIT HERE.

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THE FOUR ARE COL.ROGELIO LOPEZ, COMMANDING OFFICER OF THE

SECOND CAVALRY REGIMENT; LT.COL.RENE SCOTT, EXECUTIVE OFFICER OF THE ARTILLERY REGIMENT; LT.COL.FERNANDO SALCEDO, IN CHARGE OF THE RECEPTION CENTER AT MANAGUA, CUBA, AND CAPT.CARLOS PASCUAL, SECRETARY OF THE TOUR AND A MEMBER OF THE CUBAN AIR FORCE.

THE NEXT STOP ON THEIR TOUR IS FORT KNOX, KY.

SEP 141944

6G256PCW

SAN FRANCISCO,SEPT.13-(AP)-THE ARMY IS USING THE LAND MINE AS AN OFFENSIVE WEAPON, SAYS COL.W.W.HOLLER.

THE ARMY ORDINANCE DEPARTMENT RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT SERVICE OFFICER EXPLAINED THAT WHEN A COLUMN STRIKES INTO ENEMY TERRITORY IT PLANTS MINES ALONG ITS FLANKS TO PREVENT THE FOE FROM CUTTING OFF THE SPEARHEAD OF THE ATTACK. AS MORE TROOPS MOVE UP, THE MINES ARE TAKEN UP.

COLONEL HOLLER EXPLAINED THE USE OF THE MINE YESTERDAY IN URGING FASTER PRODUCTION OF THE WEAPON BY THE RHEEM MANUFACTURING COMPANY HERE.

EJ621ACW

UNDATED WAR [redacted] COMPARISON

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

SEP 14

TWENTY-SIX YEARS AGO AMERICAN TROOPS, FROM NEARLY EVERY STATE IN THE UNION, WERE DRIVING THE GERMANS FROM THEIR STRONGLY FORTIFIED POSITIONS AT ST.MIHIEL JUST AS TODAY ANOTHER GENERATION OF AMERICANS IS [redacted] PUSHING THE GERMANS BACK BEHIND THEIR MODERN SIEGFRIED LINE FORTIFICATION AND FIGHTING FIERCELY ON GERMAN SOIL.

THE BATTLE FOR ST MIHIEL WHICH WAS MAINLY [redacted] AN AMERICAN AFFAIR ALTHOUGH THE FRENCH GAVE VALUABLE ASSISTANCE STARTED ON SEPT. 12,19[redacted] AND ON SEPT.13,[redacted] THE AMERICANS UNDER GEN.JOHN J.PERSHING WERE MOVING THROUGH THE DEFENSES WHICH THE GERMANS HAD HAD FOUR YEARS TO PREPARE AGAINST ONLY RELATIVELY WEAK MACHINEGUN AND RIFLE FIRE.

TODAY MODERN AMERICAN GUNS ARE HAMMERING AWAY AT THE SIEGFRIED LINE WHICH THE PRESENT-DAY GERMANS UNDER HITLER HAVE SPENT YEARS PERFECTING. ON ONE SECTOR A TWO-HOUR BARRAGE BY AMERICAN HEAVY GUNS FAILED TO PROVOKE A SINGLE RETALIATORY SHOT [redacted] FROM THE NAZIS.

THE VICTORY AT ST MIHIEL PUT THE AMERICANS ALMOST IN SIGHT OF METZ AND THE GERMAN FRONTIER BUT TODAY GRIMY, [redacted] BATTLE-VETERAN DOUGHBOYS, ARE ON GERMAN SOIL AND THOUSANDS OF ALLIED WARPLANES ARE POUNDING AND SEERING THE REICH TO DEATH.

SEP 141944

AM512P

AS NIGHT LEAD THE ROAD TO BERLIN

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

1. RUSSIAN FRONT: 312 MILES (FROM OUTSIDE PULUTSK).
2. WESTERN FRONT: 319 MILES (FROM EAST OF EUPEN).
3. EASTERN FRANCE: 440 MILES (FROM BELOW MONTBELIARD).
4. ITALIAN FRONT: 583 MILES (FROM BELOW RIMINI).

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EUROPEAN WAR FLASHBACK

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

SEPT. 14, 1918--GEN.JOHN J.PERSHING'S AMERICAN TROOPS, IN PINCHING OFF ST.MIHIEL SALIENT, LIBERATED 155 SQUARE MILES OF TERRITORY AND CAPTURED 20,000 GERMANS. AUSTRIA-HUNGARY OFFICIALLY ASKED ALL BELLIGERENT GOVERNMENTS TO DISCUSS PEACE AT SOME NEUTRAL MEETING PLACE.

SEPT. 14, 1940--CONGRESS PASSED BURKE-WADSWORTH CONSCRIPTION BILL; FIELD MARSHAL GEN.WALTER VON BRAUCHITSCH INSPECTED GERMAN TROOP FORMATIONS IN NORTHERN FRANCE.

EJ523PEW

30.24 — 18795

U. S. GUNS SHELL AACHEN FROM A MILE AWAY; OUR TROOPS LAND 300 MILES FROM PHILIPPINES; JAPANESE LOSE 233 MORE PLANES OVER ISLES

1st Army Pours Troops Across German Border

Several Towns In Vicinity of Aachen Seized

SEP 15 1944

BY WILLIAM F. BONI

SUPREME HEADQUARTERS, ALLIED EXPEDITIONARY FORCE, Friday, Sept. 15. (AP)—The American First army opened a full-scale assault on the Nazi Siegfried line citadel of Aachen today, driving to within a mile of the city from the south, and poured tanks and infantry across the German frontier at a number of points in a general offensive extending southward more than 90 miles.

Aachen, an important industrial city as well as a gateway to the Nazis' prized Ruhr and Rhineland regions, was already partly ringed from the west as well as the south as American armored power plowed thru tank traps and pill boxes and rolled thru half a dozen outlying villages to close in on the border bastion.

Third Invasion

Southward 40 miles the Americans made a new penetration of Germany, driving into Nazi territory some eight miles at a point northwest of Prum. This is 30 miles above Trier, near where the first invasion of Germany was made, and 40 miles west of Coblenz on a main road to that important city.

Near Trier, at the lower end of the 90-mile invasion front, Yankee infantrymen fought their way into the Siegfried line for a depth of two miles and widened their breach to four miles thru thinly-manned and lightly-armed fortifications.

American reconnaissance fliers returning to U. S. Ninth air force headquarters in France reported sighting American vehicles 16 miles inside the German border at one point, not immediately identified.

The First army in closing in on Aachen captured Hergenrath and Gemmenich, Belgian border towns three miles south and three miles southwest of Aachen, respectively, and seized the Nazi village of Forstebach two miles inside the border and five miles south of Aachen.

ADMIT REVERSES

The Germans made no effort to hide the success of the American attack, announcing that "with the largest array of forces" at Aachen the invaders had "succeeded in penetrating fortified positions of the westwall at two points."

American artillery joined in the Aachen assault, blazing away at the city itself and knocking out a German railway train in one of its first supporting barrages.

Engineers also played a vital role in this first big breakthru, clearing the way thru chains of "dragon's teeth" and other tank obstacles so that the American advance could keep rolling.

An American staff officer summed up [illegible] a day of success as "very satisfactory—very much so!"

Field dispatches described German opposition as still surprisingly light in the Aachen area, with some forts in the Siegfried line not even manned, but the thin Nazi forces opposing the invasion northwest of Trier fought like fanatics and had to be blasted to pieces, bunker by bunker and pillbox by pillbox. German villages were burned to the ground to rout their suicide de-

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CRUSH DEFENSES

American troops had a tremendous advantage in fire power, at smoe points literally pulverizing with tanks and artillery sections of the Siegfried line manned by Germans dependent upon rifles and machineguns.

Launching the first great assault of the war on German soil, tanks and doughboys skidded forward across terrain drenched by an all-night rain and pocked with thousands of holes fro ma thunderous preliminary artillery bombardment. Within an hour the first crust of enemy defenses in the Tier area was broken, and pillboxes bypassed by the first attacking wave were being destroyed point blank by tanks.

Heavy weather drastically reduced aerial support for the advancing troops.

Lt. Gen. George S. Patton's Third army continued to slash east and north from its half-dozen firm bridgeheads across the Moselle river near Nancy in Northern France, rolling the Nazis back under sledgehammer blows of armor and artillery.

NEW BRIDGEHEAD

Troops under Gen. Patton occupied Mirecourt, 25 miles south of Nancy and 10 miles southwest of Charmes, where the Americans threw another bridgehead across the Moselle. A steady stream of Third army infantry and armor poured across the river between Toul and Metz, a 21-mile stretch in the Nancy area.

Fighting edged closer to the serpentine Moselle west of Metz and in Thionville to the north, late front dispatches said. American infantrymen pushed east of Pont-a-Mousson.

German broadcasts reported that a Third army spearhead had reached Chateau Salins, about 18 miles east of the Moselle, and that the fortress city of Metz was under heavy attack.

With Patton's right wing about to join firmly with Lieut. Gen. Alexander M. Patch's American and French Seventh Army below Nancy, it was pointed out at headquarters tonight that the Germans soon must attempt to check the Allies along a line of more than 250 miles.

There were no reported instances of resistance by German civilians to the forces swiftly overrunning their soil.

Associated Press correspondent Don Whitehead disclosed that an infantry unit commanded by Capt. Kimball Richmond of Windsor, Vt., smashed the first belt of fortifications before Aachen.

Numerous German villages were overrun in the area immediately east of Rotgen, the little border town nine miles southeast of Aachen which was the first to fall to Lt.-Gen. Courtney Hodges' First army. Yesterday's aggregate advance in that area was about six miles, placing Hodges' troops well east of Aachen.

SUGGESTS STRATEGY

Capt. Ludwig Sertorius, Nazi military commentator, predicted that the Americans, once they succeeded in breaking thru at Aachen would veer sharply northward in a drive to envelop the nearby industrial Rhineland containing such famous armament centers as Essen, home of the Krupp works; Cologne, Dusseldorf, Dortmund and Wuppertal. The British Second army, he concluded, would at the same time sweep thru Southern Holland and form a junction with Hodges' army in the Essen area.

Headquarters announced a new crossing of the Dutch frontier near Maastricht, 15 miles north of Liege, but did not say whether it was by British or American troops.

Canadian infantry advancing along the northern coast of Belgium were reported fighting fiercely to hold a crossing of the 300-foot wide Leopold canal they made late yesterday at Moerkerke, north of Brugge. They were under heavy enemy artillery fire.

The Canadians were fighting difficult going thru country which had been flooded by the Nazis. Their tanks were confined to the roads, where they made easy targets for enemy anti-tank guns.

BREST ATTACKED

American troops fought into the streets of the besieged port of Brest on the Brittany peninsula, and heavy explosions heard within the city possibly were from German demolitions. Ninth airforce bombers—among the few Allied planes to get into the air during a day of terrible weather—made a 50-minute assault on Brest and reported they saw Yank troops fighting in the western section of the port where the Nazis built their bomb-proof submarine pens.

The British Second army, which took 39,000 prisoners in the first 12 days of September as it drove across Belgium, was pushing the Germans back from the Leopold onto the Schelde canal. Some Nazis were believed to be trapped between the two waterways, as they prematurely blew up many bridges over the Schelde, and the only one left standing was in Allied hands.

A Polish armored division carried on with a cleanup job in the outskirts of Gent. There was no news from the several besieged channel ports. The final count of prisoners at Le Havre stood at 8,474.

FIRST BELT DEFENSES CAVE IN NEAR AACHEN

SEP 15 1944

West Wall Is Torn Apart at Six Places Along 150-mile Front—Nazis Admit Key Bastions Are Imperiled.

London

London, Sept. 14 (A. P.).—American offensives today knocked open the first-belt defenses of the Siegfried Line near Aachen and tore gaping holes in Germany's defenses at five other places along a 150-mile front.

The Berlin radio acknowledged that breakthroughs threatened two defense bastions—Aachen in Germany and Nancy along the Moselle—from two sides. North of Aachen, the Germans said, the American infantry broke through at Maastricht in Holland and drove to the northern approaches of Aachen, the German key in the Siegfried Line, forcing the Nazis to fall back to Valkenburg, twelve miles northwest of Aachen.

Front-line dispatches said that the First United States Army thundered through the first belt of Siegfried de-

fenses below Aachen (Aix-la-Chapelle), and passed the city to attack the second line. Midway along the front, in the Luxembourg area, the Americans meanwhile smashed two miles deep into the line on a four-mile front, and between these two deep penetrations First Army units tore eight miles into the outer defenses toward the major bastion of Prum, ten miles inside Germany.

Eighteen-mile Salient Across Moselle.

To the south, German broadcasts said, the Third Army forged an eighteen-mile salient across the Moselle which clamped a pincers on the Moselle stronghold of Nancy.

All along a front of 150 miles the Americans were hammering home a powerful series of offensives with infantry teams riding tanks under a cover of fierce artillery fire.

Aachen was passed in the drive below that hub at the corner of the German, Belgian and Netherlands border lands as Lieut.-Gen Courtney H. Hodges's First Army bit deep into the Siegfried Line. The infantrymen are not yet through all the Siegfried Line there because the enemy had built a double belt of concrete tank barriers and thick walled forts, but they have smashed the first belt and are on their way toward the second.

With the first line of defenses ripped open, the Americans plowed on toward the second belt of fortifications, an A. P. dispatch from the front said.

Forty miles to the south, just opposite the northern tip of Luxembourg, other First Army units rolled eight miles toward Prum. That offensive was said to be proceeding all along a wide broken front.

Still farther south, along the Luxembourg sector where the Americans had been shelling the Germans across the Our River, the infantrymen drove forward into Germany and two miles into the Siegfried Line.

Patton Forms Pincers.

Lieut.-Gen. George S. Patton's Third Army was said in German accounts to be forging a clamp on Nancy in operations across the Moselle both to the north and south of that stronghold. Berlin asserted the Americans had driven to Chateau-Salins, eighteen miles beyond the Moselle at Pont-a-Mousson, fourteen miles northeast of Nancy and twenty-four miles southeast of Metz.

South of Nancy, other broadcasts from Berlin said, Patton's warriors had reached the outer rim of Luneville, fourteen miles southeast of Nancy and sixteen miles northeast of Charmes.

Six-mile Advance Near Aachen.

A general advance of about six miles was scored in the Aachen-Prum sectors.

At Aachen the back of the Siegfried Line of concrete bunkers and thick earthen forts was believed broken, and dispatches characterized the day as one of "measured but great success."

Opposite Luxembourg the Americans ran into nothing but rifle fire and machine-guns thinly manned, but these few Nazis, defending their homeland for the first time, fought like fanatics, and the Americans had to rip open their bunkers and pillboxes one by one with fierce artillery and bazooka fire.

The attack jumped off at noon from Luxembourg while mists still shrouded the hills and while the forests still were dripping from an all-night rain. The doughboys slogged through the mud and tanks slid crazily along the slippery trails.

The first thin crust of the enemy line was blown to pieces by a terrific barrage the day before and by point-blank fire from the charging tanks.

Dragon Teeth Barriers Reduced.

Gen. Hodges's combat teams below Aachen collided with belts of dragons' teeth tank barriers—huge concrete rows of forts with six-foot thick walls with steel doors and green shrubbery for camouflage. Some forts had several inner chambers, which had to be cleaned out, and interlocking zones of fire.

Tanks blasted them open. The defenses, built five and six years ago, proved worthless in front of modern fire power.

Several villages near Aachen, one of them identified in a Paris broadcast as Lammersdorf, fell in the advance.

Some 500 miles behind the front line, which is now inside Germany, American troops drove into the long-besieged port of Brest. American medium and dive bombers bombed the German garrison defenses for fifty minutes, despite poor weather which limited air activity elsewhere, and pilots reported seeing the Americans fighting the Nazis in the submarine pen area west of the city.

On the left American flank, Lieut.-Gen. Courtney H. Hodges's American First Army invaded the Netherlands at a new spot—the 15-mile wide panhandle province of Limburg, where a flanking threat to Aachen was poised from the north.

Supreme Headquarters said this new crossing of the Dutch frontier occurred near Maastricht, fifteen miles north of Liege. It did not disclose the nationality of the attacking troops. The American First Army, however, has been operating in that sector.

Resistance Surprisingly Weak.

There were no official progress reports on Lieut.-Gen. Courtney H. Hodges's troops who, according to field dispatches last night, penetrated the outskirts of Aachen and captured the German village of Rotgen. The daily communique, however, announced a widening of the Luxembourg positions from where the Americans first entered the Reich northwest of Trier, sixty-five miles south of Rotgen.

Resistance was said to be surprisingly weak near and south of Aachen, a northern keystone of the Siegfried Line. Field dispatches reported the Germans might be falling back for a major stand on the Rhine—some forty miles to the east in this sector. This suggested that the Germans were making another trade of space for a time.

The Algiers radio broadcast a report that Americans had entered Trier.

(A Berlin broadcast this morning said the Americans, "supported by very powerful air forces," were attacking on a "broad front" in the Aachen-Rotgen sector with "very bitter fighting raging at the Siegfried Line." This broadcast by the Transocean News Agency said the Americans in the Luxembourg area to the south had "pushed out three wedges.")

New Metz Offensive Reported

A Berlin broadcast this morning said a terrific artillery bombardment in the Metz area had touched off a new American offensive. There was no immediate official comment here, but field dispatches said American shellfire in that sector had drawn no reaction.

The Paris radio said without any official confirmation that the American column which two days ago captured Rotgen, three and a half miles inside Germany and eight miles south of Aachen, plunged on beyond Lammersdorf, five miles from the border.

The Americans drew up to the German border near Clervaux at the northern tip of Luxembourg in widening their wedge northeast of the Duchy's capital.

Nazi Guns Fail To Reply

At the southern tip of Luxembourg, Associated Press Correspondent Edward D. Ball reported, United States Third Army guns were shelling the Siegfried Line across the river Our. He said two hamlets were set afire and German barracks riddled without drawing a single round of German return fire.

Still farther south the Third Army drove the Germans from the west-bank portion of Thionville on the Moselle river, kept Metz under artillery fire, and smashed forward eight miles in two hours. This thrust deepened the Third's wedge beyond the Moselle north of Nancy.

The Third Army drive south of Nancy threatened to slash between that city and Strasbourg, 70 miles east. After capturing Neufchateau, this spearhead thrust east through Charmes, on the Moselle 23 miles south of Nancy.

Seventh Army At Langres

This drive was paralleled by the United States Seventh Army, which wheeled into an arc 15 to 20 miles west of Belfort and cut to Langres, 35 miles south of Neufchateau.

In addition to the crossing into Holland near Maastricht, the Allied communique announced a drive in the British Second Army's sector to the northwest. It did not make clear whether this was in addition to the previously reported British penetration of Holland.

Aiming At Eindhoven

The British beat off repeated local German counterattacks upon their whole northern bulge, which apparently had broken final German hopes of holding any sort of line along the Albert Canal in Belgium. The British had already crossed the Escaut Canal, which runs 66 miles east from Antwerp through Massenhoven, Herenthals and Degroote into Holland.

This drive was aimed at the Dutch road center of Eindhoven, 11 miles north of the border—and a Paris broadcast said the British had already reached there.

Air reconnaissance over Holland showed neither any considerable German troop concentration nor any heavy movement by road or rail. What there was was headed east.

Meanwhile, back on the Brittany peninsula progress was made in reducing the Atlantic port of Brest, with the capture of a German fort two miles east of the city.

Nazis Down To 4,000

A front-line dispatch said there were no more than 4,000 Germans opposing Canadian and Polish forces in the narrow corridor below the Schelde river. These were all that remained of 50,000 to 60,000 between the Somme and Schelde two weeks ago, the dispatch said. The rest had escaped, fallen back into Boulogne, Calais and Dunkirk, or been captured or killed.

Canadian infantry crossed the Leopold Canal, last water barrier in front of the Dutch frontier below the Schelde estuary, in the vicinity of Moerkerke, five miles northwest of Brugge.

Supreme headquarters announced that the American First, Third and Seventh Armies had taken a grand total of 320,000 prisoners in France since D-day.

SIEGFRIED LINE FIGHT RAGES

Germans Resist Fiercely After Two-Mile U. S. Advance

With Americans in Germany, Sept. 14 (AP)—Furious fighting blazed tonight in this Our river sector of the Siegfried Line where American troops and tanks had smashed in two miles deep earlier in the day. American tanks—charging in point-blank—blew to bits German pillboxes by-passed by the initial wave of invaders that breached the first crust of the enemy lines after the attack had been launched at noon.

Germans were sending sheets of machine-gun fire from cliff emplacements overhanging a German village the Americans entered. American machine gunners were marking these opponents with red tracers for artillery batteries farther back. They in turn were tearing out great hunks of cliffs half hidden in the mist.

Sniping Still Going On

Sniping was still going on as the Americans slogged through deep German mud, and the tanks skidded and lurched across terrain drenched by an all-night rain.

Initial stiff resistance on this four-mile front was encountered one half mile across the Our river. But a terrific artillery barrage laid down yesterday had softened the German lines and the weight of American tanks and artillery gradually overpowered the Germans, fighting fiercely from thinly garrisoned and lightly armed fortifications.

Houses in a village had to be set ablaze to rout out Germans spraying advancing Americans with machine-gun and rifle fire.

One prisoner taken said they did not hear any more talk about Hitler in the front lines. "All they talk about," he said, "is when will the war be over? My guess is one month."

CAPTAIN PICKS SPOT TO HIT WESTWALL

Proves Right in Figuring That Troops 'Can Slip' Past German Defenses

IN GERMANY, Sept. 14, 5:53 P. M. (AP)—Doughboys of the United States First Army, supported by tanks, broke through the first line of the Siegfried defenses today and drove on deeper into Germany.

Infantry commanded by Capt. Kimball Richmond of Windsor, Vt., directed the operation that broke the back of the formidable line in the sector from which this is written.

This sector is deep in the Aachen town forest. The doughboys are not yet through all the Siegfried Line there, because the enemy had built a double belt of concrete tank barriers and thick-walled forts, but they have smashed the first belt and are on their way toward the second.

Yesterday Captain Richmond studied his maps and said, "I think I can slip my boys in through here." He pointed to a trail through the heavily wooded forest. And today he did just that.

On the crest of a rolling ridge across which tanks could approach the Germans had built a belt of dragon-teeth tank barriers. They were made up of concrete piles set deep in the ground and ranging from two and a half to four and a half feet in height.

Tapering slightly to the top, they were set in rows five deep.

Behind this belt were the fortifications. They were almost invisible to a casual observer, they blended so well into the green of the forest and the grass. When the Germans built them they piled dirt on top and during the years the grass has grown thickly there.

Walls of the forts were six feet thick and there were several chambers to each, with doors of steel plating an inch and a half thick. They were placed to give supporting bands of fire across the approaches.

Captain Richmond called upon his tanks for artillery support when his infantrymen reached the Siegfried Line and they blasted the forts into submission.

Infantry crossed through the belt of dragon-teeth and afterward engineers cut through the belt and the tanks rolled on to continue their supporting role.

For some reason—probably because they did not have enough manpower for the entire line across Germany—the enemy has not manned all fortifications. Actually this breach was made swiftly and efficiently. Germans came pouring out of the forts to surrender. Some of them died inside.

Capt. Richmond's men knocked out four forts and an observation tower in making the breach. When his men were fired on from the main fort in this area he brought up his tanks. Their guns roared, and shells crashed into the fortification. Six German soldiers, a forty-year-old woman and a ten-year-old girl came running out with their hands in the air. Ten, in rapid succession, other points collapsed. The Siegfried Line defenses had wilted.

The woman and child, it was learned, had fled into the fort when a shell had set fire to their home near by.

"She came out and spat at me and called us swine," said Staff Sergt. John Sullivan of 676 East 238th street, New York.

The shots that knocked out the fort were fired from three tanks by Corporal Hal Hermanson of Capron, Ill.; Corporal Emil Piper of Downers Grove, Ill., and Corporal Paul Clark of Hammond, Ill.

30 24 — 18797

Strong Nazi Forces Hold Retreat Thru Belfort Gap

BY NOLAND NORGAARD

ROME, Sept. 14. (AP)—American and French forces of the Seventh army have cracked three strong outposts of German defenses guarding Belfort gap and are now 20 miles from Belfort, but the gap itself is still open for the movement of Nazi units north of the Doubs river and west of the Vosges mountains.

The closing stages of Lt.-Gen. Alexander M. Patch's campaign to destroy or drive out every German soldier in Southern France have brought his divisions into the toughest fighting they have encountered so far.

"Considerable opposition" was encountered by Americans advancing northeast from Vesoul, Gen. Patch's headquarters announced late tonight, indicating the importance the Germans are attaching to holding this last line of retreat open. French troops pushing north from Champlittle, 36 miles northwest of Versoul are encountering some enemy units who so far have been unable to reach the gap.

In the latest onslaught of the campaign to gain the Belfort gateway and a foothold from which Allied troops could penetrate the upper Rhine valley, Patch's army was attacking on a 20-mile front in the Doubs valley area. The attacks from the south and southwest, are aimed at the fortress city of Belfort.

On the left wing, American doughboys shot open the path into Villersexel, less than 20 miles west of Belfort.

In th center, revenge-seeking French units cleared the enemy out of L'isle-Sur-Le Doubs, on the Doubs river 10 miles southeast of Villersexel.

On the extreme right wing, after two days of street fighting, other French troops dislodged stubborn enemy garrisons from Pont de Roide, 10 miles farther southeast, as well as from the neighboring village of Autechaux.

Apparently alarmed over the danger to Belfort, particularly from the south, the Nazi command threw an armored column into a violent counter attack near Pont de Roide.

Seventh army columns moving northward along the Soane and upper Marne valleys encountered dwindling opposition for the third straight day and overran Langres, 15 miles south of historic Chaumont, which was Gen. John J. Pershing's headquarters in the last war.

Allies Smash Up Marne, Near Chaumont

Rome, Sept. 14 (AP) — French troops smashed up the Marne river today to within 15 miles of Chaumont, headquarters of Gen. John J. Pershing in the first World War. The Allied assault on the Belfort gateway to southwestern Germany drew nearer with the American entrance into Villersexel and the fall of Pont de Roide to the French.

The break into Villersexel against apparently lessening resistance everywhere along the entire 120-mile front, except in the area of the Swiss frontier, put the Americans less than 20 miles west of Belfort.

Pont de Roide, 16 miles south of Belfort, was cleared of the enemy after a two-day street-by-street struggle, and the French fanned out and took near-by Autechaux-Roide.

Germans Counterattack

The Germans, battling bitterly in an effort to halt the southern spear of the three-pronged attack on the Belfort Gap, last night started a strong counterattack. For the second day in a row the Germans threw tanks into the counterthrust.

The northward plunging French on the left flank of the Seventh Army front found opposition light for the third straight day and overran Langres, a town of 6,000 and an important communications center 65 miles southwest of Nancy, then pushed ahead toward Chaumont.

Southeast of Langres, where enemy pockets remain to be cleared from the Plateau de Langres on the far southwestern edges of the Doubs Valley, the French occupied the village of Genevrieres without resistance, and cleared the last snipers out of Gray, a town of 6,000 on the upper Saone river.

Gain In Vesoul Area

Americans maintained a steady, swift advance across the wide reaches of the flatlands area of Vesoul, which includes the valleys of the Doubs, Ognon and Saone.

Forward elements stabbed as far north as Cubry-Les-Faverney, 13 miles from Vesoul, in a seven-mile overnight jump. The Americans spread out and seized Calmoutier and Noroy-Le-Bourg.

The opposition stiffened as the doughboys tore into Villersexel.

Enemy Convoy Sunk

To the south and east the French battering ram aimed at Belfort not only had to beat off a heavy counterattack at Pont de Roide but 10 miles to the northwest had to fight its way yard by yard to take L'isle sur Doubs, a village midway between Villersexel and Pont de Roide.

AIR GENERALS HOLD REUNION IN FRANCE

U. S. Chiefs From North And South Fly Own Planes

An Advance Allied Air Base in Southern France, Sept. 12 (AP—Delayed)—While fighter-bombers continued to take off to strike targets inside Germany, a motley collection of warplanes circled this field today in a traffic jam, impatiently awaiting tower orders to land.

When finally they got down one by one, the pilots leaped out, yelling like schoolboys. In this manner, the first official meeting of the Allied air chieftains of the northern and southern armies in France began.

Those in the "northside gang" included Maj. Gen. Hoyt S. Vandenburg, Ninth United States Air Force; Maj. Gen. Elwood R. Quesada, Ninth United States Tactical Air Command; Maj. Gen. William E. Kepner, Eighth United States Air Force.

Eaker A "Southsider"

The "southsiders" included Lieut. Gen. Ira C. Eaker, MAAF chief; Maj. Gen. John K. (Uncle Joe) Cannon, 12th United States Air Force, and Brig. Gen. Gordon P. Saville, 12th Tactical Air Command.

Attending the subsequent strategy huddle were Lieut. Gen. Jacob R. Devers, deputy Allied commander of the Mediterranean theater, and Colonel Dyke Meyer, Quesada's operations officer.

For the most part, the star-studded cast flew their own planes. Quesada piloted a Lightning, with Meyer as wingman in a Mustang. Kepner and Vandenberg each flew a Thunderbolt. Eaker personally flew a Skytrain, with Cannon in a P-25. Saville, who has been flying everything from cubs to medium bombers all over the theater, was waiting their arrival at the field.

Not A Necktie

While busy combat pilots gawked, they shouted greetings.

The lack of sartorial splendor among these top Allied leaders would have disappointed Hollywood. There were no gaudy airmen's scarves. There wasn't one single tie in the outfit and not even one pair of flying boots, plain or fancy.

Piling into two jeeps, they headed for Saville's one-room headquarters.

Ukrainians Revolt And Join French

WITH THE SEVENTH ARMY IN SOUTHERN FRANCE, Sept. 14. (AP)—A unit of Ukrainians pressed into service by the underpowered German army was disclosed today to have killed its Nazi officers and gone over to the Allied side.

Some of the troops were prisoners captured as they served in the Russian army and others were impressed Ukrainians. They were sent to France to combat Maquis (underground) groups, it was announecd.

TheUkrainians killed all their German officers and noncommissioned officers Aug. 26, chose one of their own number as commander and established contact with the Maquis. The ex-captives fought beside the French and frequently spearheaded attacks.

Wide Region Cleared of Foe

LONDON, Sept. 14 (AP).—The whole region of southwestern France between the Loire and the Allier—a river paralleling the Rhone sixty miles to the west—has been liberated from German control, the French Forces of the Interior announced tonight. Another 5,000 prisoners were taken south of Nevers.

Toulon Welcomes French Fleet Back

Rome, Sept. 14 (AP)—The French fleet steamed into its old base at Toulon yesterday, past the hulks of watercraft scuttled to keep them from German hands two years ago.

Thousands of residents waited in the rain to welcome French sailors back to the city which has been a naval base since the 15th century.

Planes droned overhead and officers and men of Allied warcraft in the harbor lined the rail in formal welcome. Vice-Admiral H. K. Hewitt, commander of American naval forces in the southern France invasion, viewed the homecoming from his flagship. The cruiser Philadelphia, commanded by Capt. Walter Ansell, represented the United States.

Thirty Priests Reported Shot

London, *Friday*, Sept. 15 (AP)—The French Brazzaville radio said in a broadcast today that seized Gestapo records had revealed that 30 Catholic priests had been shot and at least 100 others are still in the hands of the Germans, 13 of them being taken to the Reich.

Airplane Plants In Paris Subways

PARIS, Sept. 13. (Delayed). (AP)—With the disclosure today that the Germans had begun to move airplane parts factories into the Paris subway, the question has arisen among observers whether the Berlin subway system also is being used to shelter war industries from the fury of Allied air bombardments.

Eighth air force bomb damage inspection officers learned the Germans had planned to move all the plan parts works in the Paris area into the underground transit system. In great secrecy the Nazis had transferred the machinery of two plants into subway stations at the end of the line near one of the famed gates of Paris.

Sealing off a two-and-one-half mile section of the subway system at its deepest point, the Germans acquired plenty of factory "floor space," 100 feet under the city's streets and safe from Flying Fortress and Liberator raids.

Explosives in Gifts Thrown to Troops

LONDON, Sept. 14. (AP)—A warning to the Dutch people not to throw flowers, fruit and other offerings at Allied troops was broadcast today by Radio Orange, Free Netherlands station, The Netherlands news agency reported.

The broadcaster explained there had been several cases in which enemies and traitors had used the population's demonstrations to conceal explosives in flowers and fruit thrown at Allied troops.

U. S. Plants in Paris Unharmed

The International Telephone and Telegraph Corporation announced yesterday receipt of information from Europe that its factories and plants in Paris and Bucharest escaped unharmed from the war and were prepared to help restore communications and supply radio equipment for Allied needs, The Associated Press reported.

Yanks Land 300 Miles To South Of Philippines

Losses Reported Light In 350-Mile Leapfrog Landing On Island Just North Of Halmahera

501 Jap planes destroyed in Philippines raid..... *Page 5*

Allied Headquarters, New Guinea, *Friday*, Sept. 15 (AP)—American forces, completely fooling the Japanese, landed in strength today against light opposition on the southwest coast of little Morotai Island within 300 miles—fighter plane range—of Gen. Douglas MacArthur's long-sought objective, the Philippines.

General MacArthur went along with the amphibious force and landed with them.

After decoying the Japanese by weeks of heavy air attacks into massing ground defenses farther south in Halmahera group, MacArthur sent his invasion forces to the northernmost part of the Moluccas and put them ashore under heavy air and naval cover.

Ground losses in the landing were described as minor. There were no plane and warship losses.

Could Isolate 200,000 Japs

"The Halmahera-Philippines line now has been penetrated," General MacArthur said, "and enemy conquests to the south are imperiled by threat of envelopment.

"Rolling up of the remainder of this line would cut off and isolate garrisons in the East Indies estimated at 200,000 men of the 16th and 19th armies and would sever the vital supply to the Jap mainland of oil and other war essentials."

The Morotai invasion vaulted MacArthur's point of advance about 350 miles northwest of its previous location at Sansapor, Dutch New Guinea.

After going ashore with his men, MacArthur later told them, "you have done well. You now dominate the last stronghold which barred you from the Philippines. The enemy, as usual, was not in the right places at the right time."

Sees Air, Naval Base

The general told a group of officers, "we shall shortly have an air and light naval base here within 300 miles of the Philippines."

The text of the communique follows:

"We have landed in the Halmaheras, 300 miles beyond New Guinea. Our ground forces under cover of naval and air bombardment seized beachheads on the island of Morotai, the most northern of the Halmahera group.

Point Not Anticipated

The point of landing was unexpected, the enemy having anticipated it in the lower parts of the islands where he had accumulated very strong forces in heavily defended positions.

"In by-passing these forces and landing farther to the north he was taken by surprise and his initial resistance is being rapidly overcome. Our ground losses up to the present time have been very light. And we have had no naval or air losses."

[A CBS correspondent reported in a broadcast recorded in New York that General MacArthur himself had gone ashore.]

Could Isolate Halmahera

Swift establishment of air bases on Morotai would enable fighters to escort huge forces of land-based bombers in raids on the Philippines as deadly as the carrier-based attacks which in four days, September 8, 11, 12 and 13, have knocked out 501 enemy planes and 173 surface craft there.

[Morotai-based planes also could isolate Japanese garrisons to the south on octopus-shaped Halmahera Island without the necessity of invading it.]

Morotai is a 40-mile long island, with flatlands on the southwest side but largely mountains, with the highest point more than 4,000 feet.

YANKS DESTROY 501 JAP PLANES

173 Enemy Ships Wrecked Also In Philippines Raid

Fleet Headquarters, Pearl Harbor, Sept. 14 (AP)—In four days of Philippine raids within 175 miles of Japan's ring of airdromes around Manila, American planes from carriers of Admiral William F. Halsey's Third Fleet knocked the Japanese air force out of the sky, accounted for 501 enemy planes, sank or damaged 173 surface craft and devastated ground defenses.

Admiral Chester W. Nimitz announced the complete results today of a victory which cost the Americans relatively light air losses and not a single warship, as Japan's fleet—last seen when it disappeared in mid-June behind the Philippines after defeat off the Marianas—remained in hiding.

84 More Ships Listed

Nimitz' latest communique boosted previously announced totals by 233 aircraft and 84 more ships. Two previous communiques, covering a September 8 attack on Mindanao, and a September 11 raid in the central Philippines, had accounted for 268 planes and 89 surface craft, including 37 sampans.

Yank planes shot down many enemy aircraft as they ran into "considerable" enemy opposition September 11. They found the enemy still formidable the next day because of nighttime reinforcements.

The enemy confined his efforts to intercepting American planes. He made no effort to attack carriers or escort ships.

No Air Opposition

Aerial opposition on the third day was "entirely non-existent." Anti-aircraft fire was meager.

The breakdown for the newly announced raids showed ships sunk were two large cargo ships, one medium transport, two destroyer escorts and 35 small craft. Five cargo ships, one medium oiler, 36 small ships and two motor torpedo boats were damaged. The navy said many sampans also were sunk but did not specify the number.

Palau Also Hit

United States planes also bombed and strafed several airfields, fired oil storage facilities, ammunition dumps, warehouses and other buildings.

The communique added that United States carrier aircraft also hit the Palau group of islands again September 12 with 90 tons of bombs and 165 individual rockets. Targets were selected on Angaur, Peleliu and Ngesebus islands, including coastal guns, warehouses and a lighthouse.

The communiques made no mention of enemy surface opposition during six days when the carrier fleet must have been within sailing distance of any Japanese fleet behind the Philippines. The area, with numerous bays and passages in the Philippines, is ideal from the enemy standpoint for night sneak attacks.

277 Destroyed On Ground

A recapitulation of enemy losses showed 151 planes downed in combat and 277 destroyed on the ground, September 11, 12 and 13. On September 8, over Mindanao, eight enemy planes were shot down and 60 more destroyed on the ground.

The enemy's air losses over the Philippines have been matched recently only by the destruction of 403 carrier planes in a two-day battle of the Philippine Sea during the invasion of Saipan.

Other widespread Allied air blows were reported today against the Marianas, the Volcanoes, Marcus, Nauru and the Marshalls.

At Iwo Jima, in the Volcano group, navy search planes damaged a large sampan and two troop-laden landing craft Tuesday. Iwo Jima is 750 miles south of Tokyo.

200 Japanese Planes Bagged

Fleet Headquarters, Pearl Harbor, Sept. 14 (AP)—Japan's air force, caught up with in strength along the approaches to Manila, lost more than 200 planes in one day to American flyers raiding the central Philippines from aircraft carriers—with the battle unfinished and first reports fragmentary.

"It is indicated that air operations are continuing against strong enemy opposition," Admiral Chester W. Nimitz's Wednesday communique said in disclosing that carrier planes were over Cebu, Negros and Panay Islands all day Monday.

Many Bagged Earlier

Last Friday, when Mindanao was blanketed by carrier planes of Admiral William F. Halsey's Third Fleet, only eight Japanese aircraft were aloft at the south end of the archipelago. All were shot down, adding them to 60 destroyed on the ground.

Work Near Manila.

But Monday's raiders, moving north to within 200 miles of Manila, shot down more than fifty and wiped out more than 150 on the ground, in addition to sinking several cargo ships in the initial attacks. The unspecified total of sinkings was added to the eighty-nine small cargo boats and sampans sunk or damaged on Friday off Mindanao.

The uncovering in strength of the Jap air force recalled the recent assertion of Lieut.-Gen. Millard F. Harmon, commander of Army Air Forces in the Pacific, that the enemy was probably hoarding his air strength for defense of the Philippines.

The carriers presumably were part of the powerful task forces which, unchallenged by the Japanese navy, have roamed the waters east of the Philippines for a week, during which Palau has been raided repeatedly by planes and twice shelled by warships. Palau and the Southern Philippines were kept under two-way attack. A communique today from Gen. MacArthur's headquarters reported that his land-based patrol planes bombed an airdrome at Zamboanga, on Mindanao, and attacked airfields and a seaplane base at Palau.

Bigger air blows along the southern invasion route to the Philippines were listed against Halmahera, Ceram and Boeroe.

Nimitz told of a 26-ton bombing by Seventh Army Air Force Liberators of Iwo Jima, in the Volcano Islands, last Sunday and the sinking of five cargo ships off Shumushu Island in the Kuriles, north of Japan, Monday by Eleventh Army Air Force Mitchells.

Tokyo Claims 816 Planes Bagged

New York, Sept. 14 (AP)—The Japanese in a broadcast imperial headquarters communique today asserted they had destroyed or damaged 816 Allied planes during August, including 28 Superfortresses allegedly shot down in the western mainland of Japan.

The enemy figures far exceeded announced American losses.

Superfortresses carried out two major operations during August against the Japanese homeland, Washington announcements said seven were lost.

Raids Continue

3 Days: Japs

New York, Sept. 14 (AP)—Smashing American carrier plane raids on the central Philippines which cost the Japanese 200 aircraft Monday, have continued for three consecutive days, Manila radio reported today.

The Japanese-controlled broadcast claimed that 20 attacking planes were shot down in the first two days. The radio said that on the third day—Wednesday United States time—the attacking planes "attempted to raid" Negros and Leye islands in the central Philippines, Leyte on Luzon island on which Manila is situated, and the fortress town of Zamboanga in the southwest.

The broadcast said the planes "came from a part of the United States task force which on September 12 appeared on the eastern coast of the southern part of the Philippines."

Bombing Resumed As Weather Clears

LONDON, Friday, Sept. 15. (AP)—Allied heavy bombers roared over the continent during the night in a renewed assault on German targets after bad weather had restricted aerial warfare during the day yesterday.

Nazi radios sounded alerts and the Hungarian radio warned of an attack in the region of Pecs, near the Yugoslav frontier.

With low clouds and rain squalls keeping British-based heavy bombers grounded during daylight yesterday, medium bombers shouldered the brunt of the aerial offensive against the enemy—now rounding out a week of constant attack.

A 50-minute blasting was given the French port of Brest, where a German garrison still is holding out stubbornly.

Six separate formations of Marauders and Havocs of the U. S. Ninth air force dropped more than 250 tons of explosives on five enemy fortresses on the Crozon peninsula south of Brest.

Other mediums dropped nearly 2,000,000 safe-conduct surrender leaflets on Nazi holdout nests at Dunkirk, Calais and Boulogne.

Spitfires of Britain's air defense command ranged over Holland and shot up trains and barges.

BIG BOMBERS HEAD FOR REICH

Battering of Germany Is On as Skies Clear Again.

London, Sept. 14 (A. P.).—A long procession of heavy bombers headed out across the North Sea toward Germany in improving weather early tonight after clouds and squalls had limited reported air blows in the west to a fifty-minute bombardment of Brest by medium and dive bombers during the afternoon.

Last night R. A. F. Mosquitos blasted Berlin with two-ton blockbusters for the fourth night in a row, rounding out a 24-hour cycle in which more than 12,000 tons of high explosives were dropped on Germany in four massive bomber assaults.

The weather limited the bag by Mosquitos last night to one barge and one train in an attack on communications. Two planes were lost in the raid on Berlin, the thirty-first since Allied troops landed on the Continent June 6.

Meanwhile today reconnaissance planes reported that Stuttgart, Osnabruck and Munster were still flaming from hundreds of incendiaries which the R. A. F. dropped early yesterday, and fires were still smoldering in the Hessian capital of Darmstadt, a city of 100,000 near Frankfurt. The air ministry said that Darmstadt, in the main fortifications of the Siegfried Switch Line, was almost entirely devastated on Sunday night by upwards of 350,000 fire bombs.

The German radio said planes from the north and northeast—possibly the Americans shuttling from Russia to Italy—bombed Budapest last night.

Late reports from supplementary operations of American and British fighters and fighter-bombers showed good results against German frontline gun placements and communications. R. A. F. tactical units, working mainly in support of British, Canadians and Poles and the north, claimed five tugs, twelve barges, two medium-sized vessels, two armored launches and several locomotives.

Pilots reported no concentrations of either transport or troops, but what movement was sighted appeared to be headed generally east toward Germany.

500 Sorties Flown.

The United States Ninth Air Force flew 500 sorties, devoting its attention to enemy positions between Aachen and Koblenz on Lieut.-Gen. Courtney H. Hodges's First Army front, and around Nancy and Metz on Lieut.-Gen. George S. Patton's Third Army sector. The Ninth got eleven German planes on the ground, fifty-two railway cars, several locomotives, eighty-eight motor vehicles and twenty-one pieces of armor, and shot up four forts, three gun positions, a flak tower, radio station and an air field, it was announced.

Seven planes were missing from the operations.

Lightning and Mustang pilots of the Ninth Air Force reconnaissance group completed high altitude photography of 2,600 square miles of the Siegfried Line and the Rhine River, the two big barriers between the Allies and Berlin. The pictures disclosed alterations in German defenses, including improvised obstacles such as "sandtraps." Ninth officials did not elaborate or explain how the enemy intended to use the obstacles, but said photo interpreters were busy night and day analyzing thousands of pictures.

Only one plane was lost in the five-day photographic operation. The group was commanded by Col. George W. Peck of Detroit.

Eighth Air Force Fortresses sent to Russia September 11 and bombing a target near Chemnitz en route, caused many explosions and fires yesterday in the Doisgyor factory, where tanks were being produced.

35 Planes Lost

The only two enemy fighters who rose to meet the American bombers were shot down by escorting Mustangs, but the Mediterranean Allied Air Force loss of 26 heavies and nine other planes was the greatest suffered recently.

Bad weather curtailed tactical operations, but RAF Beaufighters continued rocket attacks on trains and rail lines. American Thunderbolts based in southern France destroyed four locomotives and eight rail cars and damaged 36 rail cars in the Freiburg-Strasbourg area.

Brenner Pass Attack

Operations supporting the Allied armies in Italy included 750 fighter-bomber sorties in the Adriatic sector. Liberator bombing of the Brenner Pass rail line and attacks on the Gothic Line north of Florence by more than 125 Mitchells.

The MAAF announced that tactical fighters and bombers destroyed 177 locomotives, 175 rail cars and in upper Silesia and Oswiecim in Poland, Eighth Air Force Fortresses, flying the second leg of the Britain-Russia-Italy shuttle, blasted the Doisgyor ordnance factory in Hungary, 80 miles northeast of Budapest.

Athens Airfields Hit

RAF Halifaxes, Liberators and Wellingtons last night made simultaneous raids on three air fields in the Athens area, where the Germans have concentrated transport planes, presumably to evacuate picked troops from Greece.

The airfields were at Tatoi, Eleusis and Kalamaki, all within ten miles of Athens.

Eighth Air Force Fortresses sent to Russia September 11 and bombing a target near Chemnitz en route, caused many explosions and

Nazi Communications Lashed In Shuttle Raid

Rome, Sept. 14 (AP)—Italy-based Allied warplanes teamed with American Eighth Air Force bombers shuttling from Russia in a devastating attack on German communications and industries in south central Europe yesterday and last night.

While 15th Air Force Liberators and Fortresses left fires in Nazi synthetic oil refineries at Odertal 325 vehicles in eastern France and southeast Germany in the week ended September 12.

British-Based Planes Bag 347 In Six Days

London, Sept. 14 (AP)—Allied aircraft operating from British bases alone have destroyed at least 347 enemy planes the last six days, a

30-24 — 18799

survey of official reports disclosed today.

In the same period, Allied losses have totaled 105 fighters and 225 heavy bombers—including United States Flying Fortresses and Liberators and RAF Halifaxes and Lancasters.

The survey included figures from the RAF and the United States Eighth and Ninth Air Forces, but not from the Second Tactical Air Force, whose planes have been making dawn-to-dark sorties almost daily in support of Allied ground troops.

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GOEBBELS ADMITS LOSSES ARE GRAVE

DAY

Paul Joseph Goebels, German mobilization director, acknowledged today in Das Reich that Germany's territorial losses were grave and said that some German divisions could not be dispatched to the front because they "could not be supplied with necessary war equipment," the Associated Press disclosed.

There was a warning to the Allies, however, in his article broadcast from Berlin:

"In this war there can be no greater mistake than to allow successes to lull oneself into a sense of security. No nation is vanquished just because it has suffered a series of military setbacks.

"We know now exactly what we are up against. We know what we have to defend and where our forces have to be employed to protect our national life. We are defending our country and the existence of our nation.

"Our long rear communication lines in our former widespread conduct of the war have naturally had their drawbacks. Our man power was insufficient to penetrate the occupied territories to the desired extent and to make these areas serve our war efforts to full measure."

Now, he said, the German nation is drawing its belt tighter, "ready and determined for everything and anything."

BERLIN POLICE STRENGTHENED

Himmler Enlarges Force Few Hours After Riot Report

London, Sept. 14 (AP)—"Germany will not capitulate. . . . Germany cannot be conquered," Paul Joseph Goebbels today assured the Japanese people in a broadcast. The Nazis are coming up with "tremendous new weapons," Goebbels said, and promised that Germany would fight on with "new divisions" raised by total mobilization.

SUN-HERALD
Wash.

London, Sept. 14 (AP)—Gestapo Chief and Home Army Leader Heinrich Himmler announced tonight a strengthening of the Berlin police command only a few hours after broadcast of an unconfirmed French radio report that a small group of rebels had "routed an SS (Elite Guard) formation" in a peace riot and then fled into hiding before the arrival of reinforcements.

Unmistakable evidence of growing panic in Germany after the American army's crossing of the western Reich frontier came meanwhile from the Nazis themselves as well as from neutral border points.

One Nazi newspaper complained that a belief the end of the war cannot be far off was sweeping the country "like a psychosis." Army desertions were reported increasing and there was "open absenteeism" in German war plants.

Berlin Chief Retired

Himmler "retired" Lieut. Gen. Otto Klinger, Berlin security police commandant, naming Major General of Police Erik von Heimbur in his place, the Berlin radio said.

The French Lyon radio did not give the source of its report on rioting in the capital, but dispatches from Switzerland said war production and communications inside Germany had been distrupted and that civilian nerves were so frazzled as to be getting out of control. German Gauleiters were armed with arbitrary powers under total mobilization decrees and they threatened "relentless measures" against ill-managed war factories and wobbling workers therein.

Paul Joseph Goebbels, Nazi Propaganda Minister, in another commentary on Germany's plight appearing in the magazine *Das Reich*, admitted Germany's "territorial losses are grave," and that German troops lack equipment because of the defection of former Axis allies.

Stockholm Report Cited

A Stockholm dispatch quoted a Swedish traveler who returned recently from Germany as saying that civilians were being evacuated from imperiled western Germany, and that the majority of Germans clearly desire peace.

Thousands of foreign workers in Germany were reported to have gone into hiding, as Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower urged.

A Stockholm dispatch quoted the Danish press service as saying the German Gestapo had conducted widespread raids throughout Copenhagen Wednesday night in what appeared to be the greatest mass roundup of Danish patriots since August, 1943.

HIMMLER TIGHTENS HIS GRIP ON BERLIN

DAY

London, Sept. 14 (A. P.).—Heinrich Himmler, German dictator of the home front, tightened the lid on bomb-blasted Berlin with a reshuffled police command tonight a few hours after the French radio had reported peace riots there in which SS troops fired on the demonstrators. Himmler named Kurt Goehrum, an SS group leader and lieutenant-general of police, as supreme police commandant for Berlin.

The SS brigade leader, Major-Gen. of Police Erik von Heimbur, was named new commandant of Berlin security police. He replaced Otto Klinger, an SS group leader and lieutenant-general of police, who was announced as pensioned.

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Reports of troubles within the beleaguered Reich increased meanwhile. The Moscow radio said thousands of foreign workers were escaping from German and Austrian war plants seeking to reach Yugoslavia and cross the Swiss border in response to Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower's advice to quit their war machines.

The radio of the French Forces of the Interior at Lyon first reported the peace clashes in Berlin.

The broadcast did not indicate the source of the report and there was no information from other quarters concerning any such demonstration.

A similar report, however, was broadcast later by the French national radio at Lyon, the Ministry of Information said.

(The OWI quoted the Lyon radio as saying that "riots are reported to have taken place in Berlin," and added: "During one fight a small group of rebels routed an SS formation and went back into hiding before the arrival of police reinforcements.")

Danish Fighting Foreseen

Stockholm, Sept. 14 (AP)—The three largest hotels in Copenhagen were ordered cleared of civilians today, presumably so that high German officers could use them, the Danish Press Service reported.

The agency said a division of German troops had reached Fyn Island in the Baltic and added:

"Recent German preparations in Denmark indicate that Jutland, Fyn and Sjaelland (or Seeland), largest Danish island) will be considered part of the European fortress and therefore defended."

British Would Stay 3 Years In Berlin

DAY

London, Sept. 14 (AP)—Officials being considered for posts in the British section of the Allied commission to administer Germany after the war are being informed they must agree to stay at least three years.

Under the plan outlined by many here, Berlin would be the seat of the commission, representing the United States, Britain and Russia.

Each country would have a controlling sphere—the Russians the eastern section, Britain the northwest and the United States the southwest.

Control Of Trade

All trade and production would be under the control of the commissioners. Hitler's "People's Court" and other Nazi instruments would be wiped out immediately and a new judicial system set up.

The Nazi gauleiters—local dictators—will go, and the Allies are expected to maintain close supervision over schools.

It is possible that British teachers may be installed in some institutions.

No More Pictures Of Nazi Atrocities

WASHINGTON, Sept. 14. (AP)—Secretary of War Stimson said today that an enemy order captured from headquarters of the German 19th army, dated June 19, "shows that the Germans are now becoming aware of the dangers of perpetrating cruelties and harsh injustice on civilian populations."

The order, he told his news conference in his weekly war review, forbids the taking of pictures of any execution by shooting and the presence of spectators is forbidden. The order, Stimson commented, "does not stop executions but tries by secrecy to protect the perpetrators."

ALL GESTAPO MAY BE TRIED

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Final Allied Policy For Reich Waits Military Occupation

Washington, Sept. 14 (AP)—The Allied policy for political and economic reform in Germany will be developed fully only after complete military occupation of the country, and then to a large extent on a trial-and-error basis, but it is probable the entire Gestapo may be brought to trial for war crimes.

With Allied armies already driving onto German soil, it was learned today that the Allies are agreed only on certain fundamentals of post-victory policy in Germany, including:

Complete military occupation of all German territory.

Destruction of the Nazi party and organization.

Arrest of German leaders and functionaries, including probably all members of the Gestapo, to be held for trial for war crimes.

Beyond these points, planning was said to have been hampered by two major factors.

German Feelings Unknown

The first is ignorance of the nature and extent of hostility to the Nazis inside Germany, and the second is Russia's fear of being caught in a "squeeze play" through an Anglo-American agreement which might set up resistance to Soviet influence and interests in Germany and all Central Europe.

The first of these two, it was suggested, can be remedied only after the Allied armies have taken possession of the Reich, and by observation of spontaneous developments within Germany have been able to assess the potentialities of political rehabilitation of the people.

So little reliable information has been available for about five years that there is no way of gauging at present the extent of possible underground organizations, the probabilities of separatist tendencies among the several old German states, or any of the multitude of similar broad questions which will have an important bearing, if they are not decisive, on the future of Germany.

Russ Question Simpler

The second factor—Russian fear or suspicion—was described as being simpler to handle, although it is of equal or perhaps greater importance to the hope of permanent peace in Europe.

The American Government's view was said to be that, for the immediate future at least and for the long run probably, complete and wholehearted Russian cooperation was the absolute essential, and accordingly there would be no presentation of an Anglo-American agreement which the Russians might by the widest stretch of the imagination interpret as pressure on them.

Dealing At Local Level

So far as the military occupation of Germany is concerned, it is expected to follow in general the basis established in Italy, but will be far stricter and endure for a much longer time.

This will involve dealing with German officials at the local level, and drastic decentralization of the highly centralized German administrative machine.

Authority will be exercised absolutely by the occupying military forces and it will be stern. It will, however, reestablish as quickly as possible the utilities and services of the localities, as well as certain civilian production, to relieve the burden on the victorious powers.

How quickly the military governments will be able to restore order and get essential services in operation will depend to a large extent on the enemy population. And the extent and degree of the population's hostility will have an important bearing on the planning for ultimate disposition of the Reich.

the League of Nations, were killed in the Buchenwaide concentration camp near Weimar August 28.

Neither Allied nor German reports have mentioned Weimar as a target since March 25. Persons in London suggested the two Socialists were victims of Hitler's campaign to wipe out every possible political leader who might make peace with the Allies.

No Attacks Reported

There have been no previous reports of air attacks on concentration camps filled with persons hated or feared by the Nazis.

[Radio Atlantik, German-language station believed to be operating from outside Germany, declared Thaelmann and Breitscheid were killed September 11 on Heinrich Himmler's orders to remove them from the post-war political scene.]

Both men were former members of the Reichstag. Thaelmann, 58, a former dockworker, was a Communist member from 1924 to 1933, when Hitler came to power. He received 5,000,000 votes for the presidency of Germany in 1932. Quickly imprisoned by the Nazis, he has never been given a trial and several times has been reported dead.

Was Also Economist

Dr. Breitscheid, 70, edited the newspaper, *Der Sozialist*, and was an economist as well as a politician. He moved to France with the upsurge of Nazism, obtained an American visa there, but was surrendered by Vichy France to the Germans and hauled off to the concentration camp.

The German news agency DNB said the two men met death when the camp was hit by several high-explosive bombs.

LIST THAELMANN AS AIR RAID VICTIM

Nazis Say Ernst Thaelmann Was Killed In Allied Air Raid

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London, Sept. 14 (AP)—Ernst Thaelmann, German Communist leader whom Adolf Hitler threw into a concentration camp, was reported by the German radio to have been killed in an Allied air attack August 28, a statement which aroused skepticism here.

The Nazi broadcast said Thaelmann and Dr. Rudolf Breitscheid, one-time Prussian Minister of the Interior and German delegate to

COPY

London, Sept. 14 (A. P.).—Ernest Thaelmann, the German communist leader, was killed in an Allied air attack on the Buchenwalde concentration camp near Weimar on August 28, the German radio said tonight. Dr. Rudolf Breitscheid, a Social Democratic leader, died in the same

attack, Berlin added. Both he and Thaelmann were former members of the Reichstag.

Weimar is fifty miles west southwest of Leipzig, in a region which has been a frequent recent target of American planes seeking Germany's last oil supplies. However, neither Allied nor German reports have mentioned Weimar as an objective since March 25, when the Nazis said the town had been attacked. Nor have there been previous reports of attacks on concentration camps.

Thaelmann was 56 years old and a former dock worker. He was a Communist member of the Reichstag from 1924 to 1933, when Hitler came to power. He received 5,000 votes for President of Germany in 1932. He has been inprisoned ever since the Nazi party took control. He was never tried. Several times before, he has been reported dead.

Dr. Breitscheid was 70 years old, an economist and journalist as well as a politician. He lived in France after Hitler became Chancellor, but in 1941 the Vichy Government allowed him to be extradited. He was first taken to the Moabit Prison in Berlin and later was reported released. He was Prussian Minister of the Interior in 1918 and was German delegate to the League of Nations Assembly from 1926-30. He edited Der Sozialist.

Jerseyman Wounded In Shattered Bomber

An American Bomber Base in England, Sept. 14 (A. P.).—Sergt. Wilfred Cunningham, 35 years old, of South Union avenue, Cranford, N. J., was wounded in the right leg aboard the shattered Flying Fortress Marie Helena, which made an almost miraculous landing at an emergency field in France a few days ago.

Four German flak barrages had killed two of her crew, injured four others and knocked out three of her four engines.

By The Associated Press

LONDON, Sept. 15 (Friday).—Russian and Polish troops captured Warsaw's industrial suburb of Praga on the east bank of the Vistula yesterday and immediately laid siege to the Polish capital, taken by the Germans in the first month of the war five years ago, by shelling enemy positions on the 130-foot bluffs across the river.

Marshal Konstantin K. Rokossovsky's 1st White Russian Army troops and the first division of Lieutenant General Zigmund Berling's 1st Polish Army crushed the German garrison of Praga after an all-night street battle, much of it hand-to-hand fighting, a midnight Soviet communique said.

Polish patriots fighting inside Warsaw could see the Russians and Poles coming to their aid. Thousands of Poles have lost their lives in the Warsaw struggle, but Moscow dispatches early today said the Poles still were attempting to secure west-bank stretches of the river to aid a possibly imminent Russian-Polish crossing from Praga.

Four bridges span the Vistula, which varies from 450 to 650 yards wide at Praga. Front dispatches did not say whether these had been blown up by the Germans.

Russian and Polish troops already hold bridgeheads across the Vistula twenty-five and 100 miles south of Warsaw, and the coming decision in the German-Russian part of the war is expected to be fought soon on the 150-mile strip of plains between the Vistula and Germany's Oder River.

The capture of Praga, 325 airline miles from Berlin, coincided with the following important developments:

Soviet bombers carried out a mass raid Wednesday night on Budapest, attacking objectives in the district of the old fortress, gas works and other plants, Moscow's broadcast bulletin said. Twenty-five large fires and explosions were observed by Russian airmen, who said they could see the flames for 125 miles.

Premier Stalin announced the capture of "the fortress of Praga, a suburb of Warsaw and an important strong point in German defenses of the eastern bank of the Vistula." He ordered a twenty-salvo salute from 224 Moscow guns in celebration.

The Russians now control 175 miles of the east bank of the Vistula extending in a winding course from Praga down to a point only thirty-seven miles northeast of Krakow, the big Nazi base in lower Poland protecting the approaches to the German Silesian frontier. They also are steadily pressing the Germans back onto the river north of Praga in their flanking of Warsaw.

Polish patriots have been battling the Germans for nearly a month and a half inside Warsaw, a city normally of 1,250,000 persons. They have suffered heavy losses, according to both Berlin and the Polish government in exile here, and Royal Air Force planes, including Polish detachments, have dropped supplies to them by air.

Patriots Are Cheered

[While Soviet troops were entering Praga the Polish Patriots fighting inside Warsaw heard by radio that their "hour of liberation is near." The Polish Committee of National Liberation, in a broadcast from Lublin reported by the Federal Communications Commission, told the Patriots that "the Germans will pay dearly for the ruins and blood of Warsaw."]

Moscow has termed the uprising inside Warsaw a premature venture prompted by political motives of the London government, which it does not recognize, and has said it was made without collaboration with the Red Army.

Warsaw, which fell to the Germans on Sept. 27, 1939, is reported to be in ruins. Buildings in which the Polish underground had barricaded itself were heavily attacked by German planes. Whole sections of the city were razed by German-set fires.

Praga, Warsaw Suburb, Seized By Russian and Polish Armies

Vistula, 450 Yards Wide, Separates Troops From Patriots Fighting Inside Capital; Reds Advance in North Along Narew, Reported in Slovakia

Russ Fighting In Warsaw Suburb

London, Sept. 14 (AP)—Massive Russian forces assaulting Warsaw frontally fought today into the streets of Praga, industrial suburb of the Polish capital on the east bank of the Vistula river, the Berlin radio announced.

Far to the south other Russian troops reached the Czechoslovak border in the Beskide mountains of the Carpathian range, and one report said Cossack patrols were believed to have crossed the border within 50 miles of Kosice, sixth largest city of Czechoslovakia, with 70,000 population.

15 Miles From East Prussia

Advancing five miles beyond the toppled Narew river bastion of Lomza, still other Russian troops drove to within 15 miles of East Prussia.

Yet another group of Red armies moving through Romania was acknowledged by Berlin to have stormed through the Szekler corner of Transylvania, territory disputed between Romania and Hungary.

The whole picture of enlivened activity all along the Eastern Front prompted Moscow reporters to cable that there were indications that Stalin had resumed his all-out offensive toward Germany itself.

Berlin's announcement that Russian troops were fighting in the streets of Praga meant that Marshal Konstantin Rokossovsky's tanks, artillery and infantry finally had gained the ascendancy in an embittered battle which has raged for many weeks.

Fresh Troops Poured In

"Southeast of Warsaw, fighting reached a new climax in ferocity and amount of materiel used by the Russians on Wednesday," the Berlin broadcast said. "Paying no attention to losses in men and materiel, the Moscow high command sent ever-fresh formations into the battle so that the Soviet Russians finally were able, after a fierce ding-dong battle, to enter Praga, suburb of Warsaw on the eastern bank of the Vistula. German and Hungarian troops fighting northeast of Praga destroyed 39 tanks."

It was at Praga in 1794 where the Poles made their last stand against the great Russian General Suvarov.

Flanking Threat Increases

At midnight, the Kremlin announced the capture of 30 settlements northeast of Warsaw, raising the flanking threat to the capital. Rokossovsky was supported in his frontal attack by the First Polish Army of Gen. Zymunt Berling, while inside Warsaw, Partisans of General Bor were reported still harrying the German occupants.

The Germans said the fighting along the Narew near Lomza was second in fury only to the siege of Praga.

Report On Czecho-Slovakia

Of the fight near Czechoslovakia, Berlin said:

"Fierce fighting continues in the dents at Sanok and Krosno," both captured by the Russians. "The Moscow high command has not been able to break through there to Tukla Pass. In the south, the systematic disengagement movements of German and Hungarian formations continue. Soviet operations trying to hold up these movements were repelled. In the course of shortening the front, the southern part of the Szekler corner was evacuated by order. Russian and Romanian thrusts in an attempt to cut off and encircle disengaging (i. e. retreating) formations failed."

Reds Seek New Bridgehead.

Moscow, Sept. 14 (A. P.).—Scouts from Gen. G. F. Zakharov's Second White Russian Army sought a bridgehead today across the Narew River after taking the Nazi fortress of Lomza and advancing to within fifteen miles of the southern border of East Prussia.

Col.-Gen. Ivan Petrov's Fourth Ukrainian Army in a new offensive reached the Czecho-Slovak border on a twenty-five-mile front below captured Krasno. His troops were within fifty miles of Kosice, the most important town in Hungarian-held Czescho-Slovak territory. The advance raised hopes for a quick juncture with Slovak Patriot forces scattered through the Carpathians.

[A Reuters dispatch from Moscow today said it was believed there that Cossack cavalry patrols crossed the border into Czecho-Slovakia.

[A broadcast communique from Marshal Tito's Partisan headquaters said his troops had captured Negotin in Yugoslavia, six miles from the Rumanian and Bulgarian borders, and had made contact with the Red Army.]

Front dispatches said Nazi armored forces fell back to the northern elbow of the Narew River, pursued closely by Russian tanks carrying tommygunners.

Gen. Zakharov's relentless attacks northeast of Warsaw won more than thirty settlements, and increased steadily the threat of outflanking the Polish capital. Marshal Konstantin K. Rokossovsky's forces, with the help of Gen. Zygmunt Berling's First Polish Army, continued to wage a stubborn fight for the city.

Russian triumphs in mountain warfare, which included the capture of more than 100 settlements by Gen. Petrov's forces, created still another threat for the Hungarians, already desperate in Transylvania. Hungarian and German units lost Osorhei, forty-five miles southeast of the Transylvanian capital of Cluj, and were retreating from the eastern Carpathian defenses breached by the Russian capture of Campulung in northeastern Romania.

BRITISH PRESS ORGAN FOR FULBRIGHT PLAN

LONDON, Sept. 14 (AP)—The Newspaper World, a leading weekly publication for the British newspaper profession, endorsed today the resolution of Representative J. William Fulbright, Democrat, of Arkansas, asking the United States Congress to declare itself in favor of international agreements guaranteeing world-wide freedom of news exchange.

The publication, which reported the resolution and its background fully in a half-page editorial, called for immediate action toward agreements for free access to news and uniform communication rates.

"On this side of the Atlantic we might well follow the lead set in the United States," The Newspaper World said. "While we are now discussing the destroying of machinery set up to suppress news, let us set up a body which will insure that the peacetime press of the world is free to tell the truth * * *.

"Too often in our lifetime has the press been denied access to the truth even in peacetime, too often has the public been entirely ignorant of the ways of life and potentialities of countries who, although our near neighbors, might well have been on the other side of the world.

"Agreements of the sort proposed by Mr. Fulbright ought to figure largely in post-war schemes, but let us get this machinery working now."

The World's Press News, Britain's other leading press journal, had a lengthy account of the resolution but no comment.

19 Nazi Divisions Hold Gothic Line

Rome, Sept. 14 (AP)—Field Marshal General Albert Kesselring was officially reported throwing the combined weight of all his arms into battle tonight in an effort to hold the Gothic Line against the reinforced United States Fifth Army and the British Eighth.

Lieut. Gen. Mark Clark's Fifth Army troops struck heavily at the great barrier before the Po valley and Italy's industrial heart. An undisclosed number of American divisions and several fresh British divisions trampled over Nazi outposts on a 25-mile front from Pistoia to Lucca, northwest of Florence.

Eight Divisions Oppose Clark

Eight Nazi divisions were reported opposite the Fifth Army and 11 divisions opposite the Eighth Army, whose front runs eastward from Florence to the Adriatic.

The German divisions, possibly understaffed, are banking more on fortifications and guns of all kinds rather than manpower to halt the Fifth Army thrust.

Nazi resistance was officially described as "increasing tremendously" as concrete emplacements, mine fields, trenches, tank obstacles, partly buried tanks and "everything conceivable to make positions strong" loomed ahead of the Allied forces.

Tough Fighting Ahead

Some vanguards had thrust into the highly fortified zone and officers said bluntly that "tough fighting" was ahead.

Fierce fighting continued in the Gemmano area in the Adriatic sector. British and Canadian troops advanced 1,000 yards in the Coriano-San Savino area, using flame throwers against dug-in tanks. Opposition was described as heavy.

Military officials made it clear that recent advances of one to three miles daily will be slowed down by increased enemy resistance and one said that "a test of Allied might against the German will to resist" was developing.

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5th Army Gains Along 25-Mile Italian Front

Rome, Sept. 14 (AP)—The Fifth Army was battering the forward edges of the Nazi Gothic Line in Italy on a 25-mile front, where enemy resistance was "increasing tremendously" and future gains will be a test of "Allied might against the German will to resist," Allied headquarters said today.

Lieut. Gen. Mark Clark's Fifth Army, which now includes several British divisions, cracked through German outposts all along the western sector of the front between Pistoia and Lucca.

Full Force Used

An official statement summed up future prospects:

"The enemy has brought into play the full force of his combined arms, and although daily advances have recently been made from one to three miles along the line, the advance will be slowed down by enemy resistance and from now on the test of Allied might against the German will to resist will be made."

On the Adriatic sector, British, Canadian and Indian troops broke the stalemate of several days in the Corlano-San Savino area and advanced 1,000 yards against fierce opposition. Farther south, British forces recaptured two bitterly contested points about 1,000 yards northwest of Croce and continued to forge ahead.

Several Miles In Depth

The announcement that British divisions — including the Sixth South African, whose advance elements occupied Pistoia on September 10—have been thrown into the line with the Fifth Army indicates the scale of the effort Clark is making to break the core of the Gothic Line.

Headquarters emphasized that the Gothic Line is really a defense zone several miles in depth. Trenches, tank obstacles, mines and dugouts are ranged along the mountainsides.

"It is so designed that in penetrating the line resistance increases with the depth of penetration," headquarters said.

The location of the deepest Allied penetration was not disclosed specifically.

Main Passes Reached

Allied forces yesterday had reached the threshold of two main passes through the Gothic Line. There was no further word of their progress.

Allied medium bombers and fighters continued to support the attack, blasting rail bridges in the Po Valley and positions in the Rimini area and north of Florence. Coastal aircraft attacked shipping in the Gulf of Genoa.

The navy announced the bombardment of Rimini was continued September 12 with good results despite increased enemy counterfire. The navy also reported sinking of an enemy convoy of several vessels in the Aegean by destroyers the night of September 12-13.

RUSSO-POLISH MINORITY PACT

Moscow Committee Agrees To Exchange Of Nationals

Moscow, Sept. 14 (AP)—The Polish National Committee of Liberation has signed an agreement with the Ukrainian and White Russian republics of the Soviet Union for the exchange, on a voluntary basis, of minority populations living in areas which have been the subject of territorial disputes for centuries, it was announced today.

Hundreds of thousands of Poles, Ukrainians and White Russians may be involved, and land grants and financial aid are to be furnished by the three governments. The agreement affects all Poles who were Polish subjects before September 15, 1939.

Eduard Usubka Morawski, chairman of the Polish National Committee which Moscow recognizes, signed the agreement in Lublin. Nikita Khrushchev, chairman of the Council of Peoples Commissars of the Ukraine, represented that republic, and P. K. Ponomarenko, chairman of the Council of Peoples Commissars in White Russia, was the third signatory.

Held Intelligent Move

Foreign diplomats in Moscow interpreted the agreement as an intelligent move on the part of the Russians, and one that should do much to strengthen friendly relations between the Polish people and the U. S. S. R.

More Poles live in the Ukraine and White Russia than in all the other Soviet republics put together, so this affects almost all of them. Others are expected to be allowed to make a similar voluntary transfer later.

The terms of the announced agreement provide that persons evacuated from Poland may join collective farms or "receive a piece of land for an individual household."

Tax Debt To Be Removed

People evacuated from White Russia and the Ukraine into Poland "will also receive land in compliance with the agrarian laws of Poland," and "landless peasants of the three respective countries will receive their land according to general principles."

Other terms are: Tax debts to be removed; households to be exempted from taxation and insurance duties for two years; 5,000 rubles or 5,000 zlotys will be given "to the evacuated for organization of their households," repayable over a five-year period; those who move may take two tons of belongings with them per family and also chickens, cattle and other live stock.

principles," the pact said. Other terms removed tax debts, exempted evacuated households from taxation and insurance duties for two years and awarded a sum to evacuated households to be repaid over a period of five years. Evacuees are allowed to take two tons of belongings per family plus chickens, cattle and other live stock.

Nazis Believed To Be Quitting Rhodes

Istanbul, Sept. 14 (AP)—Reports reaching here today indicated that the Germans were evacuating the Island of Rhodes, largest in the Dodecanese. The Nazis were estimated to have more than a division on the island. Germans on the Greek mainland appeared to be concentrated at Salonika and Larisa, the reports added.

Greek patriots have "taken over the administration" of the island of Khios, north of Rhodes, the British radio reported.

The broadcast, recorded by CBS, said Greek Premier George Papandreou and his Finance Minister "have had a long meeting with the Allied supreme commander in the Mediterranean, Gen. Sir Henry Maitland Wilson. They discussed cooperation between Britain and Greece in the immediate future."

Pole Group, Reds To Exchange Civilians

Moscow, Sept. 14 (AP)—The Soviet-sponsored Polish Committee of National Liberation signed an agreement today with the Soviet Republics of the Ukraine and White Russia to exchange populations.

(Great sections of pre-war eastern Poland, generally to the Curzon line, have been claimed by Stalin as part of the Ukraine and White Russia.)

The agreement provides that all Polish citizens as of September 15, 1939, living in the Ukraine or White Russia may move voluntarily to Poland. Ukrainians and White Russians living in Poland may move voluntarily to Russian territory. Hundreds of thousands are affected.

Land Offered

Under the terms, persons evacuating Poland may join collective farms or "receive a piece of land for the individual household." Persons moving to Poland "also will receive land in compliance with the agrarian laws of Poland" (under which the committee already is splitting up great estates).

"Landless peasants of the three respective countries will receive their land according to general

Yugoslavia Claims Italian Peninsula

New York, Sept. 14 (AP)—Italian Istria, the peninsula on which the port of Trieste is situated, has been claimed for Yugoslavia by Marshal Tito, who also demanded a peace-table seat, the Free Yugoslav radio said tonight in a broadcast reported by the Federal Communications Commission.

The Serbo-Croat broadcast said that Tito, leader of the Yugoslav Partisans, had made the claims in a speech delivered on the second anniversary of the first Dalmatian brigade. Tito declared "we could not be reconciled" to being "kept outside" at the peace conference.

Berlin Forms Bulgar Regime In Exile

London, *Friday*, Sept. 15 (AP)—The Berlin radio announced early today the formation of a "national Bulgarian government" headed by Dr. Alexander Tzankov in opposition to the Sofia regime which capitulated to the Allies.

Tzankov, premier of the new group, was described as "a friend of the German people and a foe of Communism." He was Premier of Bulgaria between 1923 and 1926, was Speaker in the Bulgarian Parliament and leader of that country's "people's Social movement," a Fascist party.

Soviets Cite Romania As Harmony Example

Moscow, Sept. 14 (AP)—Soviet newspapers declared editorially today that the Rumanian armistice negotiations, in which Russia, Britain and the United States worked in closest harmony, are good proof that the Allies will settle the peace of Europe in the same spirit of friendly cooperation.

And What Of Mihai? Reply: 'Who Knows?'

Moscow, Sept. 14 (AP) — What's going to happen to King Mihai of Romania?

This question was asked today of Minister of State Lucretiu Patrascanu, chief Romanian delegate in signing armistice terms.

Twisting a small ebony figure of Aphrodite—an ash tray—he smiled, shrugged the tailored shoulders of his white flannel suit and countered:

"Who knows?"

Saka New Turkish Foreign Minister

Ankara, Sept. 14 (AP) — Hasan Saka, vice-president of the People's party and former Finance Minister, assumed today the post of Foreign Minister which Numan Menemencioglu resigned June 15 after a dispute resulting from armed German ships being permitted to pass through the Dardanelles.

The Portfolio has been held in the interim by Premier Sukru Saracoglu. Nuuullah Esat Sumer was appointed Finance Minister.

Italy To Quit Daylight-Saving Time

Rome, Sept. 14 (AP)—The Allied Control Commission announced today that daylight saving time will end in Italy at 3 A. M., September 17, when the clocks will be set back one hour. The official time will then become one hour ahead of Greenwich time.

(Greenwich time is four hours ahead of Eastern War Time.)

COL. JOCK WHITNEY ESCAPES GERMANS

Rome, Sept. 14 (A. P.).—Col. John H. (Jock) Whitney of New York, captured by the Germans in southern France August 21, has escaped and returned to the Mediterranean Air Force.

This was announced tonight by the United States Army Air Force. Col. Whitney is a member of one of the leading American turf families.

The announcement said: "Col. Whitney effected his escape from a moving train. He is in good physical condition. The Colonel said German units with whom he traveled were dive-bombed, shelled by Allied artillery and attacked by Maquis. "Being on the receiving end of Allied air and ground attacks was hell," Col. Whitney said.

He was captured with four companions when a German tank shelled their jeep and then opened fire on a farmhouse in which they sought refuge.

Nelson, Gen. Chiang Confer

Chungking, Sept. 14 (AP)—Donald M. Nelson, War Production Board chairman, who is here on a mission for President Roosevelt, conferred today with Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek.

Chinese Battle To Hold Paoching

CHUNGKING, Sept. 14. (AP)—Chinese defenders have been fighting desperately to beat back Japanese attempts to storm Paoching, important Chinese stronghold 63 miles west of Hengyang, after enemy units yesterday reached points about four miles from the city, the Chinese announced tonight.

Chinese planes were supporting the ground troops by strafing enemy positions.

In Kwangsi, another enemy attacking force converged on Chuanhsien from positions 12 miles northeast and north of this Hunan-Kwangsi railroad town, situated 75 miles northeast of Kweilin.

Chinese Retake Tengchung In Drive

Chungking, Sept. 14 (AP)—The Chinese high command announced today the recapture of Tengchung, saying this "marks another high point in the effort to clear the area west of the Salween river and removes another obstacle to reopening of the Burma Road."

The fall of the city, held by the Japanese for more than two years and once their Yunnan province headquarters, was a significant gain in the first real Chinese offensive in more than seven years of war.

It was four months and three days ago that the Chinese, aided by American elements and the United States 14th Air Force, opened the Salween push. Clearing of Tengchung goes far toward accomplishing the purpose of the offensive—to reopen the Burma road in China, join with Gen. Joseph W. Stilwell's forces in northern Burma and open the land supply route to blockaded China.

35 Miles From Burma

Tengchung lies 35 miles from the Burma border and 65 miles west of the Salween river bridge.

The Chinese troops, commanded by Marshal Wei Lin-Huang, were trained an dequipped by an American Y-force under Brig. Gen. Frank Dorn, which has been advising and assisting the Chinese throughout the campaign.

Before the Chinese can effectively use the Burma Road they must wipe out the remaining opposition immediately west of the Salween bridge and eliminate the Japanese from the Lungling and Mangshih areas.

A high command communique said Japanese hospital patients captured at Tengchung Tuesday reported the besieged garrison had been without foor for four days.

Jap Pressure Lessens

A captured Japanese veterinary officer was quoted as saying that all the lightly wounded and one third of the more seriously wounded Japanese were in the defense lines at the time he was seized.

The high command announced that enemy troops captured a hill three miles north of Lungling Tuesday and thus extended their lines across the Lungling-Tengchung road, but said that the pressure of the reinforced Japanese in this area declined somewhat yesterday.

Aircraft of the United States 14th and 10th Air Forces and Chinese artillery and motar crews virtually pulverized Tengchung and cleared the way for the infantry.

Holes Blasted In Walls

The Chinese high command told how the technique of skipbombing by Americans blasted holes in the ancient 15-foot thick, 30-foot high walls. The Japanese took what advantage they could of the bombings, moving swiftly up to small holes from which they poured fire upon the Chinese. The attacking forces, however, poured gasoline into the holes and ignited it with flamethrowers and reduced the makeshift positions.

So terrific was the pounding given the enemy that a number committed suicide, but as the siege neared its climax the unusual spectacle of Japanese surrendering to Chinese troops was seen as an officer and a small group of invaders gave up.

The town had two main streets with solid rows of houses and temple and compound areas which served as independent fortresses, each of which was stormed individually.

Chuanhsien Falls, Japs Say

New York, Sept. 14 (AP)—A Domei broadcast from Tokyo today said Japanese troops invading China's southern province of Kwangsi from the north had occupied the town of Chuanhsien, a strategic point on the Hengyang-Kweilin railway.

Chuanhsien is six miles over the Kwangsi border and 67 miles from the important northern Kwangsi center of Kweilin. It is 28 miles south-southwest of the enemy-captured American air base of Lingling in Hunan province.

Chungking dispatches yesterday said the Japanese were 12 miles from Chuanhsien.

Strong Air Support Given Indian Units In Burma

Southeast Asia Headquarters, Ceylon, Sept. 14 (AP)—Heavy artillery and aircraft support is being given units of the Fifth Indian Division, now probing Japanese strong points along the Manipur river in upper Burma.

The attackers are faced with driving the Japanese from bunkers and foxholes honeycombing hills 6,000 feet high in some places along the Tiddim road.

Much of the success of the recent rapid advance in this area was attributed to the Tenth United States Army Air Force by Maj. Gen. F. W. Festing, commanding officer of the British 36th Division, in a message to Maj. Gen. Howard Davidson, air force commander.

Japanese Positions Along Manipur Probed

Southeast Asia Command Headquarters, Kandy, Ceylon, Sept. 14 (AP)—Troops of the Fifth Indian Division fighting their way toward Tiddim in western Burma began probing Japanese positions along the Manipur river with the support of Allied aircraft and artillery, headquarters announced today.

Tiddim is one of the main bases from which the Japanese launched their push into India, driving up the northbound highway almost to the Allied stronghold at Imphal before they were halted.

Liberator bombers of the Eastern Air Command attacked the rail center of Moulmein in central Burma, scoring direct hits on the railway yards, warehouses and river jetties.

Beaufighters struck at traffic on the Mandalay-Lashio railway, damaging locomotives and rolling stock.

Gandhi-Jinnah Talks Progress

Bombay, Sept. 14 (AP)—Conferences between Mohandas K. Gandhi and Mahomed Ali Jinnah, All-India Moslem League leader, for a communal settlement of Hindu and Moslem problems appeared today to observers to have reached the stage where they are discussing details.

5 SHIPS SUNK IN KURILES

Two Mitchells Score Biggest Kill in North Pacific Area

ALEUTIAN HEADQUARTERS, ELEVENTH AIR FORCE, Sept. 11 (Delayed) (AP)—Aleutian-based medium Mitchell bombers sank five Japanese ships and possibly two others off the Kurile Islands today in the biggest kill yet scored in the series of offensive sweeps started last May.

Naval Venturas of Fleet Air Wing 4 attacked Araido, Onekotan and Paramushiru Islands.

One of the ships sent to the bottom by bombs and machine-gun strafing was a 3,000-ton freighter transport.

The others, and the two possibles, were 100-ton picket boats.

Two Mitchells, piloted by Capt. Edward Fenner, Cincinnati, Ohio, and Second Lieut. Bob Collier, Fort Worth, Tex., swooped down upon the convoy of Japanese craft and accounted for all the damage and sinkings.

DSC Awarded Two Men For Heroism In Pacific

Headquarters Army Forces, Pacific Ocean Area, Sept. 8 (AP—Delayed)—The nation's second highest military decoration, the Distinguished Service Cross, was awarded posthumously to two members of the army's Seventh Infantry Division for heroism against the enemy.

Recipients were: First Lieutenant Wilbert L. Conrad, Jr., 24, of Morrieville, Vt., and Sergt. Carman J. Galabrese, 37, Mountain View, Cal., and Pittsburgh, Pa.

Australia Selling Lend-lease Tools

Canberra, Sept. 14 (A. P.).—Sale to Australian industry of lend-lease industrial equipment received from the United States has begun.

Quantities of machine tools and factory equipment are being diverted to civilian production. The arrangement marks the first disposals of lend-lease equipment for civilian use in Australia. It is expected that similar transactions in the future will be under the supervision of the new Commonwealth Disposals Commission which held its first meeting today.

Democrat Alaska Delegate

Juneau, Alaska, Sept. 14 (AP)—With many large precincts still unreported, E. L. Bartlett, Democrat, former Territorial Secretary of State, apparently won election as Alaska's delegate to the national capital in Tuesday's election. His opponent was John Manders, Republican, Anchorage attorney.

EDEN JOINS QUEBEC TALKS

Foreign Minister Flies From England To See Churchill

Quebec, Sept. 14 (AP)—British Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden arrived dramatically tonight by plane from England to join in the Roosevelt - Churchill conferences which turned today from the war in the Pacific to European political issues.

Flying through fog and rain Eden landed unexpectedly at the Quebec airport after his plane had passed up a scheduled stop at Montreal.

Prime Minister Churchill, paying his respects to the Canadian Parliament at the time, immediately hurried to the Citadel to join his Foreign Secretary.

Speeds Up Meeting

Eden, who made the flight from London in 17½ hours, landed at 5 P. M. and his early arrival speeded up by six hours his meeting with Church and President Roosevelt, who still hope to complete their conference this week end.

Whether Secretary of State Hull would follow him to Quebec, as he did a year ago, was uncertain. Hull said in Washington he had no plans to come here. In any event, prolongation of the conference beyond the week end was described as unlikely.

A British spokesman asserted that Eden was not coming "as an adviser on any one specific topic," and that he believed Prime Minister Churchill wanted his foreign secretary here for consultations on "general requirements" and "a wide range of subjects."

Pacific Decisions Made

Before the announcement that Eden was coming, the stress here had been on the battle of the Pacific. Now, however, the major military decisions of the conference, centering around strategy for hammering Japan into submission, are complete.

Presidential Secretary Stephen Early told a late afternoon press conference that the question of the creation of a new so-called supercommand for the Pacific area "is not present here and won't be."

He said it was his understanding that the whole matter had been decided in advance of the Quebec war council but that he did not know whether the decision was for "a new command, a change in command or the status quo."

No Comment On Dewey

Early had "no comment" on a statement by Gov. Thomas E. Dewey of New York, the Republican Presidential nominee, that Gen. Douglas MacArthur should be given "greater scope and recognition" in the Pacific or his suggestion that MacArthur has been suppressed in the past.

Nor would he discuss the nomination of Admiral Chester W. Nimitz, commander of the Pacific fleet, to the rank of full admiral, with possible relation to the Supreme Pacific Command.

The military planners have time on their hands. Admiral Ernest J. King, commander of the fleet, and Admiral William D. Leahy, chief of staff to the President, idle along Dufferin Terrace, favorite Quebec strolling place. Members of the White House staff find time for shopping.

Prime Minister Churchill is able to devote more time to Canadian officials.

Political Questions Next

Obviously the way was being cleared for discussions of any and all facets of European political puzzles, brought into existence by the war, by the sweep of Allied might on the Continent and by armored jabs at the gateways into Germany herself, which demand solution before a Nazi collapse.

The Allies must have plans ready for realignment of European boundaries, for occupation of enemy territory, for reestablishing governments selected by popular will. And a European advisory council of American-British-Russian composition has been studying some of these very matters.

It was Eden who persuaded the Moscow conference of Foreign Ministers, a year ago to set up the council.

Russ-Pole Subject Touchy

The touchy subject of Russian-Polish relations appeared to be in line for consideration, inasmuch as Eden conferred in London yesterday with Premier Stanislaw Mikolajczyk of the Polish Government-in-exile. But certainly no final solution could be found here, at a conference in which Russia has no representation.

Furthermore, the scope of political questions in Europe is so vast that this particular problem might be only one on a long check list.

There was a possibility, to, that Eden might have some empire problem to lay before his chief, or that some new development or potential turn in Europe had come to his attention through diplomatic channels and had asumed such importance as to bring him across the Atlantic.

EDEN ON WAY TO SIT IN AT QUEBEC TALKS

Russo-Polish Relations May Be Taken Up by Churchill and Roosevelt

PACIFIC STRATEGY AGREED ON

Leaders Are Believed Likely to Issue Statement of Aims in War on Japan.

Quebec, Sept. 14 (A. P.).—Bringing an up-to-the minute report on the European political situation, Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden is en route from London today to join the expanding Roosevelt-Churchill conference. Overcast weather made the time of his arrival uncertain.

Only yesterday Mr. Eden conferred in London with Premier Stanislaw Mikolajczyk of the Polish Government in Exile and it was considered highly probable that relations between Russia and Poland were an important topic in his brief case.

A year ago, Secretary of State Hull came to Quebec soon after Mr. Eden had reached the city. Whether Mr. Hull would come here again this year was not immediately disclosed.

Pacific War Aims.

A formal statement by Mr. Roosevelt and Mr. Churchill outlining the Allied objectives in the war with Japan before they part this week end appeared possible today as their second historic conference in Quebec's towering Citadel entered its final phase. While no positive official commitment has been made, there seemed reason to believe that the Allied leaders may deem the time ripe for a pronouncment setting forth the aims of which the American Superfortresses have already given the Japanese homeland an inkling.

The military strategy for crushing Japan is already charted and the details are being filled in by the British and American chiefs of staff in the Chateau Frontenac. The Roosevelt-Churchill talks now range over unbounded questions both of winning the wars against Germany and Japan and of dealing with the inevitable post-war economic difficulties.

Command Problems Settled

It can now be reported from sources reflecting the combined chiefs of staff that:

1. Pacific command problems were settled before the President and Prime Minister sat down together here.

2. The question of a hemispheric Pacific commander has not arisen and will not be considered because—

3. For immediate stages of the Pacific war the command already has been wrapped up in the red tape of official approval.

Philippines To MacArthur

This word is not interpreted to mean that before Japan's defeat a top strategic commander will not be needed. But in the current phase, pyramiding strength under Gen. Douglas MacArthur for reconquest of the Philippines, nursing Chinese resistance and plotting new land and air assaults in Malaya, command disposals sealed at Roosevelt - MacArthur - Nimitz talks in Pearl Harbor are expected to prevail.

This Hawaiian conference, it is reported, allotted the Philippines to MacArthur and the initial strike at the Japanese home islands to Admiral Chester W. Nimitz's fleet. After guns and bombs have told the story of their efforts, top command jobs may be reconsidered.

Here on Churchill's invitation are Sir William Glasgow, high commissioner to Canada for Australia, and his New Zealand counterpart, R. M. Firth. Richard Law, British Minister of State, stopped en route from Washington to the UNRRA council meeting in Montreal tomorrow.

Canadian Prime Minister Mackenzie King held a reception at Chateau Frontenac last night for the chiefs of staff and their assistants. Roosevelt and Churchill did not go, but their wives did.

Before the reception, Mrs. Roosevelt and Mrs. Churchill spoke over the Canadian National Broadcasting network.

Speaks For British

The Prime Minister's wife said that despite multiplying victories in Europe, the British "never forget the score they have to settle with Japan," and are "resolved to see this through to the end with all the strength and devotion that is in them."

"That is the meaning of this Quebec conference," Mrs. Churchill said.

Announcements by Stephen Early, Presidential press secretary, and Robin Cruikshank of British information, broadened the personal Roosevelt-Churchill talks to embrace such possibilities as the American Administration's announced determination to erase international cartels after peace is attained.

Secretary of the Treasury Morgenthau was expected to arrive today and Rear Admiral Emory S. Land, shipping administrator, also was en route to talk transport problems with Lord Leathers of Britain.

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His 'Paymaster' With Churchill

SEP 15 1944

Quebec, Sept. 14 (AP) — Prime Minister Churchill brought a "paymaster" along to his conference with President Roosevelt, but not to pay his expenses accounts.

On the contrary, explained Robin Cruikshank, of the Information Ministry, no holder of the title of "paymaster" has done any paying in Britain for a century or more. Lord Cherwell is Churchill's "one-man brain trust."

But the title gives Cherwell a front-bench seat in the House of Lords where he can speak for the Government. Cherwell also is a scientist.

"A very valuable man to have around," Cruikshank observed.

Delegates Hope To See Roosevelt, Churchill

DAY

Montreal, Sept. 14 (AP)—The first of some 500 delegates arriving for a session of the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration expressed the hope today that President Roosevelt and Prime Minister Churchill would visit the assembly here at conclusion of their Quebec conference.

The main sessions of the 44-nation meeting will begin tomorrow. L. B. Pearson, Canadian Minister to Washington, may be named chairman of the conference.

SEP 15 1944

Archduke Otto Reaches Quebec To Visit Mother

NIGHT

Quebec, Sept. 14 (AP)—Archduke Otto, pretender to the throne of Austria-Hungary, arrived in Quebec today from Washington.

His trip was described by friends as one of his periodic visits to his mother, former Empress Zita, who lives here. Otto, however, expected to have personal talks with some of the statesmen at the Quebec conference.

Austria, formerly part of the Hapsburg empire, was assured post-war independence by Prime Minister Churchill, President Roosevelt and Premier Stalin at the Teheran conference.

FOUR YEARS AGO TODAY

By Associated Press.

Sept. 14, 1940.—Congress passes Burke-Wadsworth conscription bill. Field Marshal Gen. Walther von Brauchitsch inspects German troops in northern France.

DAY

THE MILEAGE ON ROAD TO BERLIN

By Associated Press.

1—Russian front: 312 miles (from outside Pulutsk).

2—Western front: 319 miles (from east of Eupen).

3—Eastern France: 440 miles (from Berlin Montbeliard).

4—Italian front: 583 miles (from below Rimini).

Army Camp "Disturbance"

WASHINGTON, Sept. 14 (AP).—Henry L. Stimson, Secretary of War, said today there had been a "disturbance" at Camp Claiborne, La., and "the matter is now in the process of investigation and punishment."

He made the statement in reply to a news conference question regarding a published article which called upon him to say whether several thousand Negro troops had mutinied at the camp last month. Mr. Stimson said the number of troops involved in the disturbance was "nothing like" the figures mentioned in the article. He gave no further details.

Both Negro and white troops are stationed at Camp Claiborne.

Bulgarian Armistice Terms Being Drafted

SEP 15 1944

Washington, Sept. 14 (AP)—Armistice terms for Bulgaria are now being put into final shape by the Anglo-American-Soviet European Advisory Commission, it was reported today. They are expected to be tougher than the terms imposed on Romania, because Bulgaria was slower to turn against Germany.

The 20-point Romanian document, signed in Moscow and made public by the three Allied governments, is considered here to be relatively lenient. The leniency is attributed to the fact that when Romania broke her alliance with Germany August 24 her troops immediately lined up with the Russian forces fighting Germany.

Effect On Austria

This is regarded as being in line with Allied promises to Nazi satellites that their post-war existence would be made easier to the extent that they aided the Allied cause. Specifically it is expected to have some effect on Austria, which has become the target of Allied appeals to revolt.

Although the Romanian terms offer general clues to the fate of the Nazi satellites, it can be stated on high authority that they bear little resemblance to Allied plans drawn up for the Reich itself. Germany will be under rigid military government and will be fully occupied by United Nations armies. She will have to pay stiff reparations. None of these conditions was applied to Romania.

Provisions Of Armistice

The main provisions of the Romanian armistice:

Three hundred million dollars' worth of reparations in oil, timber, machinery and the like to be turned over to Russia over a six-year period.

Agreement that Russia will keep Bessarabia and northern Bucovina, which she obtained by a 1940 frontier settlement.

That Romania will return all United Nations property she has taken.

That she will rid herself completely of Fascism and Fascist-type organizations.

Romania's Gains

On the other side of the ledger, Romania regains Transylvania, which Hitler assigned to Hungary in 1940. This is subject to confirmation in the post-war peace settlement. Romania escapes military government and military occupation, although she agrees to make available to Russian troops such facilities and supplies as may be necessary for prosecution of the war on Germany.

As in the case of Italy, whose armistice agreement had not yet been made public, an Allied control commission (Russian, British, American) is created for Romania with the specific duty of seeing that the armistice terms are lived up to.

Romanian Viewpoint

Lucretiu Patrascanu, chief Romanian representative in signing the armistice, was quoted at Moscow as saying that "we don't have a right to be dissatisfied with the terms."

On behalf of Britain, Russia and the United States, the armistice was signed by Soviet Marshal Rodion Y. Malinovsky. The signing was completed almost three weeks after Romanian troops had joined the Russians in fighting the Germans and Hungarians so that its military provisions were already actually in effect.

TOTAL CASUALTIES OF FORCES 389,125

SEP 15 1944

Washington, Sept. 14 (AP).—Officially announced casualties among the United States fighting forces have reached a total of 389,125.

Secretary of War Stimson said today that Army casualties for all theaters through August 29, based on reports to next of kin, total 327,616; an increase of 21,821 from the total given a week ago. The latest Naval casualty list reports 61,509, an increase of 1,545.

The Army casualties, with comparable figures for a week ago, follow: Killed, 62,357 and 57,677; wounded, 172,042 and 156,933; prisoners, 48,181 and 45,218; missing, 45,036 and 45,967 (a reduction arising out of transfer to other categories).

Of the Naval total, 24,450 were killed, an increase of 524 over the previous week; 23,064 wounded, an increase of 1,170; 9,529 missing, a decrease of 149, and 4,466 were prisoners, unchanged from the previous week.

Sir Owen Dixon Quits As Australian Minister

Washington, Sept. 14 (AP) — Sir Owen Dixon is resigning as Minister from Australia in order to return to the Australian high court bench.

An announcement by Prime Minister Curtin of Dixon's resignation was released here tonight by the Australian Embassy. Curtin said A. S. Watt, legation counselor, would act as charge d'affaires until a new minister is appointed. Dixon has been Minister since 1942.

DE GAULLE ENVOY TO USE EMBASSY

Washington, Sept. 14 (A. P.).—In a further move of co-operation with the French National Committee of Gen. Charles de Gaulle, the United States Government has informed the committee's representative here that he may now occupy the French Embassy. This was disclosed today by Secretary of State Hull.

State Department officials emphasize that it does not mean any change in this Government's refusal to recognize the committee as a provisional Government instead of as an administrative authority. The action was described as a gesture in the direction of co-operation.

The French delegate, Henri Hoppenot, has been informed, Mr. Hull said, that the United States Government will be pleased to have him take over the former French Embassy, which has been under the care of the Swiss Legation since November, 1942, the date that the United States and Vichy broke relations.

Planes Mount Guns Larger Than 75s

Cincinnati, Sept. 14 (AP)—Maj. Gen. C. T. Harris, Jr., commanding general of the Aberdeen (Md.) Proving Ground, disclosed today that cannon even larger than the celebrated 75 is being mounted in American aircraft to help blast a path to victory.

General Harris made his disclosure in a review of weapons of this war, accompanying presentation to the University of Cincinnati of the ordnance distinguished service award.

"In the last war," he said, "the 75-mm. gun was one of our principal artillery pieces. We had to use horses to drag it across the battlefields of France, and we had to haul it into firing position by manpower alone. It was the artillery weapon that drove the Germans back to final defeat.

Mounted In Medium Bomber

"In this war, we have taken the same 75-mm. gun, mounted it in a medium bomber, and made it completely automatic. The pilot has only to press a button to fire a stream of powerful artillery shells into the enemy supply dumps and ships and emplacements. You have already seen action photographs of the Mitchell bombers which carry this weapon, and you have read accounts of the havoc they have wrought.

"Now we are transforming still larger cannon into aircraft weapons."

Rockets In Infancy

Describing the "bazooka," infantry rocket-firing gun, as "perhaps the most significant development" of the conflict, General Harris said that "some of our recent rocket developments would indeed amaze you," and then added:

"Rockets in this war, like tanks in the last, are in their infancy. The potentialities of the rocket as a future weapon must be left to the imagination."

The award he presented to the University of Cincinnati was for its work in helping establish an ordnance gauge laboratory in 1936. That was important, he said, because "this war is a war of precision instruments. A ten-thousandth of an inch closer tolerance on our production line can be as vital to victory as a 100-mile advance on the battle front. An accurate gauge in a war plant can be as powerful a weapon as a tank or gun on the battlefield."

$100 Million Loaned Dutch By U. S. Banks

New York, Sept. 14 (AP)—On the heels of announcement the Netherlands Government had arranged a $100,000,000 credit here, Belgium was reported seeking a similar loan from New York banks, also for rehabilitation of its war-torn economy.

Also under consideration, it was learned, was a credit to China, but indications were that actual negotiations had not started.

The loan to Belgium would be underwritten by a private group but would involve no bond flotation, as did many pre-war loans.

Netherlands, though its news agency here, and Winthrop W. Aldrich, chairman of the Chase National Bank, in a joint announcement said the Netherlands credit would run three years at 1½ per cent. interest.

The loan would be "fully secured by free assets of the Netherlands Government," they added.

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Hawaii To Continue Race-Absorbing Policy

San Francisco, Sept. 14 (AP)—Hawaii wants no part of the Pacific Coast's Japanese exclusion controversy, Joseph R. Farrington, Territory of Hawaii delegate to Congress, said here yesterday.

"Our problem," Farrington explained, "is one of many races and we will continue the Hawaiian Islands' former role of 'absorbing.' However, the Japanese form a lower percentage of the civil population than at any time since 1900, and it is unlikely that Japanese-language schools will ever reappear."

Farrington is en route to Washington after a two months' tour of the islands.

Points Undecided At Security Parley

WASHINGTON, Sept. 14. (AP)—Undersecretary of State Edward R. Stettinius, Jr., announced today that the Anglo-American-Soviet talks on world security would "require a few more days," indicating that there were points on which the counties had not yet reached full agreement at Dumbarton Oaks.

He also announced that Sir Alexander Cadogan, the chief of the British delegation, had left today to see Prime Minister Churchill at Quebec but would be back in time for completion of the Russian phase of the meeting here. When this phase is over, British and American groups will meet with a Chinese delegation to continue security discussions.

7 Corporations Indicted by U.S. In Borax Cartel

British and German-Owned Companies Are Accused of World-Wide Monopoly

SEP 15 1944

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 14 (AP).—A Federal Grand Jury today indicted several British and German owned companies, charging they monopolized the world supply of borax, a strategic war chemical, in a cartel described by government attorneys as one of the most ruthless and complete in anti-trust division annals.

London, New York and California business men were made defendants with the companies they controlled—Borax Consolidated, Ltd., of London; the American Potash and Chemical Corporation, operating from New York headquarters, and their subsidiaries, exploiting the world's richest deposits of crude and sodium borates.

German members of the cartel, who anti-trust division attorneys say own 90 per cent of the American Potash and Chemical Corporation, were not indicted. Their stock was taken over by the Alien Property Custodian after the German ownership was discovered in October, 1942—ten months after United States entry into the war.

German control was concealed behind nominal Dutch ownership, according to Wendell Berge, Assistant Attorney General and director of the Justice Department's

anti-trust division.

"This is one of the first cartel cases," Mr. Berge said, "in which the defendant had a virtual world-wide monopoly."

As the indictment was returned, a civil injunction suit also was filed, seeking to prevent further operations of the alleged monopoly.

Besides the two principal companies, the defendant companies are: The Pacific Coast Borax Company and the U. S. Borax Company, both of Los Angeles, and both wholly owned subsidiaries of Borax Consolidated, Ltd.; The Goldfields American Development Company, Ltd., a British group with headquarters in London which handled actual management of the German-controlled American Potash and Chemical Corporation under a separate contract; and two subsidiaries of American Potash—The Three Elephant Borax Corporation of New York, and Borax and Chemicals, Ltd., of London, which was the selling corporation for the German corporation in the United Kingdom and on the European continent.

174 Aliens Indicted For Hiding Nazi Membership

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Washington, Sept. 14 (AP)—The first legal action against the Nazi party in the United States, as such, was disclosed today by a Justice Department announcement that 174 German aliens have been indicted on charges of concealing their Nazi party affiliations in this country.

The indictments charge the group with conspiring to withhold information in the Alien Registrations of 1940 and 1942 and with making fraudulent statements. Penalties reach a maximum of $10,000 fines and ten years in prison.

A department spokesman said that although some individual members of the Nazi party had been indicted on various charges previously, this is the first action resulting from party membership itself.

Information Concealed

Such political affiliations were required to be disclosed by the Alien Regisration Act and in the Registration of Alien Enemies. Present charges grow out of the alleged failure of the defendants to divulge this information.

The announcement said Federal grand juries in New York, Brooklyn and Newark returned 37 indictments, culminating a series of investigations which ended in Newark yesterday.

For security reasons the indictments were sealed until today.

Began In 1933

The indictments state that Nazi party activities began in the United States as early as 1933 and were "operated actively through the German ambassadors and consular officials."

The announcement said "all of the defendants are alleged to have been members or officers of the party and to have worked for the advancement of its aims."

All the defendants are residents or former residents of the New York-New Jersey area.

Many Interned

Many of those named in the indictments are now interned as dangerous enemy aliens. Some are being held in temporary detention at Ellis Island.

The Justice Department said the indictments grew out of a prolonged investigation of Nazi efforts to promote the party in this country.

Among those indicted in Manhattan Federal Court was Baron Louis Karl Dethard Kurt Wolf von Mattheissen, 35, of Briar Cliff Manor, N. Y., whose occupation was listed as "film editor with the March of Time."

Four-Year Probe

"The case climaxes more than four years of intensive effort by the Federal Bureau of Investigation to uncover the intricate ramifications of the American branch of the National Socialist Workers' Party of Germany," the Justice Department said.

It added:

"The indictment sets forth that beginning in 1933 the *Auslands* section of the National Socialist Workers party (Nazi) of Germany operated actively in the United States through the German Ambassadors and consular officials.

Propaganda Object

"Friedhelm Draeger and Hans Vogel, officials of the German Consulate in New York, were *Kreisleiter* (leader) and secretary, respectively, of the Nazi party within the United States.

"The principal objectives of the organization, it is charged, were to spread propaganda here for the Nazi movement, to enlist all German nationals in the United States in the party membership, to secure their loyalty, obedience and allegiance to Adolf Hitler and the Nazi regime, and to promote the cause of Nazism generally among the people of the United States.

"The party conducted many public meetings and celebrations and carried on an active propaganda campaign to secure popular acceptance in this country of the Government of the Third Reich."

The Brooklyn grand jury named 108 defendants on the conspiracy charge and 15 defendants in individual indictments.

The Newark jury named 31 on the conspiracy charge and 14 on individual counts. The New York jury indicted six.

Auto Workers Put Strike Ban Up to Members

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Convention Affirms Pledge but Orders Referendum to Make Final Decision

GRAND RAPIDS, Mich., Sept. 14 (AP).—The Congress of Industrial Organizations' United Automobile Workers national convention tonight left the final decision on the union's war-time no-strike pledge to the organization's 1,200,000 members.

The 2,300 delegates, tired and worn after two days of stormy debate on the issue, earlier reaffirmed the pledge by a standing vote. Then a proposal to conduct a referendum vote among the rank and file apparently was approved by a standing vote; it was challenged from the floor, however, and R. J. Thomas, president, ordered a roll call.

The referendum, which union officials said would be held within ninety days, was carried, according to Mr. Thomas, by at least a 2 to 1 margin. Official tabulation was incomplete. The proposal carried a stipulation that "international officers may not use international funds or facilities to propagandize their opinions."

The convention's fight over the pledge, involving, as it does, hundreds of thousands of war-plant workers, had occasioned national interest. A scrapping of the pledge had been demanded by U. A. W.-C. I. O. groups which charged that certain managements had taken advantage of the promise not to strike.

Shouts rang through the civic auditorium, convention scene, and delegates leaped to table tops as President Thomas, smiling and perspiring, declared the pledge reaffirmation had been approved.

Long hours of wrangling had preceded the final reaffirmation vote. An attempt earlier today to modify the pledge had failed, and yesterday the convention had voted down a proposal to rescind it.

All attempts at compromise had been fought by Mr. Thomas and Philip Murray, C. I. O. president, a convention visitor. One proposal had been to maintain the pledge in war plants until victory over Germany and Japan but to revoke it elsewhere.

Navy Tries 50 For Mutiny in Refusal to Work

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Enlisted Men Accused of Not Loading Arms Ship After Port Chicago Blast

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 14 (AP).—Fifty Negro enlisted men today went on trial on charges of mutiny in refusing to load a Navy ammunition ship as an aftermath of the Port Chicago explosion July 17, which took 322 loves.

Lieutenant Commander Felthan Watson, senior judge advocate of the 12th Naval District, termed it the largest mass trial in Navy court martial history.

The defendants are charged with refusing under order Aug. 8 to load a ship at the Mare Island ammunition depot in an arm of San Francisco Bay across the straits from the devastated Port Chicago magazine.

Commander Joseph R. Tobin, commanding officer of the Mare Island barracks, the first witness, testified he personally issued the loading order and a group refused to comply.

Commander Tobin said one of the men told his superior officer: "I don't refuse to work, but I'm afraid of ammunition."

The maximum penalty on conviction of mutiny is death.

Conversion Likely Before Nazis Quit

BY MARVIN L. ARROWSMITH

WASHINGTON, Sept. 14. (AP)—The war production board's reconversion plans are geared to the possibility that "collapse" of Germany may precede actual Nazi surrender and permit sizeable resumption of civilian production in this country before the end of fighting in Europe, J. A. Krug, acting chairman of WPB indicated today.

He said at a news conference that the fall of Germany might become a fact even tho some of Hitler's forces "continue to resist in some parts of the country."

Krug's statement was in answer to a question whether substantial civilian production might be authorized before capitulation of Germany.

Krug also announced that 125,000 tons of steel have been earmarked for use in civilian products during the next three months under WPB's spot reconversion order.

The spot order permits limited consumer goods manufacture prior to defeat of Germany in cases where materials, manpower and facilities are not needed for the war effort.

WPB also disclosed that 50,000 tons of steel have been set aside for production of such items, as electric refrigerators, washing machines and sewing machines, but Krug emphasized this was a "contingent grant" not to be used unless conditions change to warrant it.

Candidate Claims One Man to Blame For Conditions

BY GARDNER BRIDGE

SHERIDAN, Wyo., Sept. 14. (AP)—Stepping up his direct attack on President Roosevelt, Thomas E. Dewey today attributed to "one man" the "incredible accomplishment" of having prolonged the depression 11 years.

The Republican presidential nominee told an applauding station crowd on his arrival here that the issues in this campaign are "whether we shall go on down the new deal road toward a completely regimented and totalitarian society, or whether we shall start going up the road toward a free society in which we can achieve both security and jobs for all."

Terming his presidential campaign "the most serious endeavor I have ever found myself involved in" the New York governor said:

"We have been going downward for 12 years. The first seven years of this new deal were peacetime years in which, with $58,000,000,000 to spend and more power than any previous administration in the United States, one man managed to make a depression last 11 years, an incredible accomplishment—twice as long as any other in the history of the country."

ASSAILS 'LAND GRAB'

At a news conference in the oak paneled dining room of Sheridan inn, Dewey assailed the federal government's acquisition of western land by executive order as "characteristic of the deviousness of the new deal's lack of respect for the rights and opinions of the people affected."

Dewey spoke of opposition in Wyoming to what he called the government grab of 220,610 acres at Jackson Hole and expressed belief it would "boil over."

He referred to President Roosevelt's executive order taking over the land for a national monument and park after congress had rejected the proposal. Jackson Hole ranchers have brought suit to invalidate the order.

MUCH ACQUIRED

Altogether, Dewey declared, the government has acquired 383,000,000 acres in the 11 western states, of which he said only an "infinitesmal," amount was for military purposes.

Asked by Jack Bell of The Associated Press if the cattle ranchers with whom he had talked believed the land should be returned to private ownership all at once, Dewey replied: "No. The cattlemen feel that it should be recovered by the people gradually. They feel it should be acquired first by the states and then sold out to individuals, apportioned in such away as to prevent any monopoly and give the little fellows a chance."

GOP Is Accused Of Racial Bias

NEW YORK, Sept. 14. (AP)—Robert E. Hannegan, Democratic national chairman, charged today that Republican campaign speakers were "directly injecting racial prejudice" in the November election campaign.

Hannegan told a press conference that Republicans were referring repeatedly to Sidney Hillman, chairman of the CIO political action committee which is supporting President Roosevelt, as a "foreign-born labor leader."

"This emphasis on one labor leader is a clear injection of racial prejudice," Hannegan said. "I am hopeful that it will be discontinued in view of Mr. Brownell's (Herbert Brownell, Republican national chairman) statement to keep racial and religious issues out of the campaign."

Quebec Called F. D. R.'s Second Campaign Trip

(By the Asso

Republican talk of the Quebec conference as President Roosevelt's "second campaign trip" and Democratic charges that the opposition is playing politics with the war added heat today to a Presidential campaign soon to be further enlivened by major speeches from both candidates.

Representative Dirksen (R., Ill.) said in a Chicago address that Mr. Roosevelt's first campaign trip was his visit to Hawaii and that his second was to the current Quebec conferences with Prime Minister Churchill.

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Called 'Lost Cause'

"The fourth-term cause must be a lost cause indeed," remarked Dirksen, "if it needs Mr. Churchill to bolster it up."

The playing-politics-with-war accusation came in a House speech by Representative O'Toole (D., N. Y.) on recent assertions by Republicans that responsibility for the Pearl Harbor disaster rested with Washington officialdom.

O'Toole asked if some of these critics are not "those who fought every effort being made to strengthen the nation" before Pearl Harbor. He predicted that "the pseudo bleeding hearts society" for military commanders who lost

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their Pearl Harbor posts will be dropped "the morning after elections."

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MacArthur Praised

Also in connection with the Pacific war, Gov. Thomas E. Dewey told a news conference yesterday that Gen. Douglas MacArthur's abilities deserve "greater scope and recognition."

This brought the comment from Senator O'Mahoney (D., Wyo.) that the Republican Presidential candidate is "putting the war into politics."

President Roosevelt's first avowed political speech is to be from Washington September 23. To his schedule has now been added a second one, set for October 5 and planned by party leaders to be heard by radio audiences in more than 125,000 voting areas.

Meanwhile, Senator Guffey (D., Pa.) told the Pennsylvania State Democratic Committee at Harrisburg that he wants Congress to investigate a fund-raising campaign he said is being undertaken for political purposes by the National Industrial Information Committee of the National Association of Manufacturers.

Dr. Everett R. Clinchy, president of the National Conference of Christians and Jews, disclosed in New York that National Democratic Chairman Robert E. Hannegan and National Republican Chairman Herbert Brownell, Jr., in statements expressed opposition to intolerance and discrimination. They pledged efforts to keep the current political campaign free of racial and religious controversies.

economic good.

"We can achieve an even better health in our economy after the war. This will require improvements in our policies, in the light of experience. But we cannot turn the task over to pseudo-practitioners who disregarded experience, and who believe that we can have prosperity just by sounding exuberant."

While criticizing Gov. Thomas E. Dewey, Republican presidential nominee, Wagner made no mention of his Republican senatorial opponent, New York Secretary of State Thomas J. Curran. He devoted his remarks chiefly to a comparison of the leadership offered by President Roosevelt and by the Republicans.

Wagner said "party opposition of the Republican leadership" in congress had defeated proposals to create more effective unemployment insurance, to create machinery for systematic postwar planning to provide full employment and to set up vocational training and job placements for war workers.

"I have not heard the Republican candidate for president repudiating this reactionary leadership, or seeking to guide it along different paths," Wagner said.

Bid For Service Vote Expected

Wagner Blasts at Dewey For 'Distortion of Facts'

NEW YORK, Sept. 14. (AP)—Sen. Robert F. Wagner, (D) N. Y., said tonight he regarded as "a blatant distortion of the facts the statement of the Republican candidate for president that the Hoover depression was continued in the Roosevelt administration, as well as his statement that it took a war to get us out."

Addressing the International Ladies Garment Workers union (AFL) at Webster hall, Wagner said in a prepared address:

"We do not claim that the paralyzed and palsied economy which Mr. Hoover left us was restored to perfect health by the Democratic administration. But we do claim—the facts do prove—that our policies restored an increasing measure of

From Dewey

En Route With Dewey, Sept. 14 (AP)—A strong Republican bid for the service vote apparently is in the offing, but unless Gov. Thomas E. Dewey changes his plans, he probably will not visit any arm or navy installations for direct personal appeals.

Dewey, who made a round of army camps for the USO in 1941, has indicated that he does not expect to address troops, except in short-wave rebroadcasts of his major addresses which the War Department has promised to beam overseas.

Interested In Their Reaction

But he has shown sharp interest in the possible reaction of men in uniform to his attacks on the New Deal's handling of home-front problems and his reiteration of charges that the Roosevelt Administration is incompetent to deal with post-war reconversion.

Before he left Valentine, Neb., yesterday en route to conferences with Sheridan (Wyo.) Republican leaders today, the GOP nominee heard a prediction by Pfc. John C. Miller, of Pittsburgh, Pa., that the service vote would be closely divided between him and Mr. Roosevelt.

Many Republicans have feared that members of the armed forces would be swayed by Democratic appeals to support the President as the Commander-in-Chief and the Republican National Committee is understood to be planning counterpleas.

Approaches Dewey

Miller, who is 24 and never has had an opportunity to vote in a Presidential election, walked up to Dewey during a rodeo at the Valentine fair grounds and started a conversation. With a pal, Pfc. Joe Feinthal, of New York city, Miller had hitchhiked 300 miles from the Kearney (Neb.) Air Transport Command depot.

The Governor chatted with him, and Miller later said he had told Dewey he believed the Governor would fare as well with servicemen in votes as he will with civilians. The unabashed private predicted that the election would be extremely close.

"Why are you for Mr. Dewey?" a reporter asked.

"I think he's a fine man," Miller replied. "I think Mr. Roosevelt is a fine man, too, but I don't like some of his policies."

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Discusses MacArthur

Dewey proposed at a news conference yesterday that Gen. Douglas MacArthur be given "greater scope and recognition" if there is any reshuffling of the Pacific command.

He had heard reports, Dewey said, that the selection of an over-all commander for the Pacific might be made at the Quebec conference between President Roosevelt and Prime Minister Churchill. While he conceded that any such choice must be made on the basis of international factors, he left no doubt he felt MacArthur's talents had not been fully recognized.

"Naturally," Dewey said, "the selection of the over-all commanding officer involves a great many factors. I do have this view: Now that General MacArthur is no longer a political threat to Mr. Roosevelt, it would seem appropriate that his magnificent talents be given greater scope and recognition."

Criticizes Meat Situation

The nominee also took a crack at meat rationing, calling the OPA regulations, which he said had led to a big surplus of beef, "ignorantly conceived."

Declaring that the surplus "is on the hoof," and not on the market, Dewey said:

"As close as we are to the end of the war, it is time that we face the exceedingly critical problem of having ten million cattle above normal requirements on the ranges."

HILLMAN SAYS FREEDOM FIGHT IS JUST BEGUN

P. A. C. Chairman Urges Labor to Take Bigger Part in Political Campaigns.

MUST WORK NIGHT AND DAY

Says G.O.P. Foreign Policy Aims at Flooding World With Goods and Denying Means of Pay.

SEP 13 1944

Grand Rapids, Mich., Sept. 14 (A. P.).—Urging greater participation by labor in election campaigns, Sidney Hillman, chairman of the C. I. O. Political Action Committee, declared here today: "There is only one way to get what you want, and that is to work for it—day and night, from now until November 7."

"In many States you can be the decisive factor of the election," he told delegates to the national convention of the United Automobile Workers (C. I. O.) "If you do the same kind of job in political action that you have done in war production, victory is sure and it will be your victory."

The real fight for freedom will just be beginning when a military victory in the war is won, Mr. Hillman said. "The fight for freedom does not end with the surrender of Germany and Japan. It begins there."

Social progress in this country came to a full stop during the Harding, Coolidge and Hoover administrations, Mr. Hillman said, adding that the Federal Government "assumed no responsibility for employment, working conditions, unemployment insurance and the general welfare of the popultion."

Imputes Motive to G. O. P.

"Today," he continued, "the Republicans can no longer challenge these social gains on the grounds of constitutionality. Instead they seek to undermine them under the slogan of 'protecting States rights.'"

On the subject of reconversion of industry to peacetime production, he said: "If we are to believe the Republican platform, the Old Guard proposes, before turning over the problem to business leadership, to do a thoroughgoing job of creating anarchy and disorder."

A Republican-controlled foreign policy would mean "once more trying to flood the world with our goods while at the same time denying to the world the means of paying for them," the P. A. C. chairman asserted.

He said that no matter how hard Gov. Thomas E. Dewey, "may try to make it appear as if there had never been any basic difference between him and President Roosevelt on foreign policy, the Republican party's foreign policy is once more dictated by Herbert Hoover and the Old Guard."

No-strike Pledge Stands.

A resolution calling for outright revocation of the no-strike pledge having been defeated by nearly a two-thirds majority, the convention turned today to a convention turned today to a compromise proposal only a little more acceptable to most international union officers.

The middle-of-the-road plan, championed by labor's well-known Reuther brothers, would keep the no-strike pledge in effect in all war plants until both Germany and Japan are beaten, but would not apply to plants engaged in civilian production after the war in Europe is over.

A third proposal, strongly urged by C. I. O. President Phillip Murray and U. A. W. President R. J. Thomas, calls for unequivocal retention of the pledge, and will be presented to the delegates if the compromise measure is turned down.

The revocation resolution, which also provided for a referendum of the question by the union's 1,200,000 members, was defeated by a vote of 6,463 to 3,801.

(Insert London (Herchey) xxx developments)

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DRIVING EIGHT MILES NORTHWEST OF LOMZA, NAREW RIVER STRONGHOLD
75 MILES NORTHEAST OF WARSAW, GEN. G.F. ZAKHAROV'S SECOND WHITE
RUSSIAN ARMY CAPTURED NOWOGRÓD, ONLY 15 MILES SOUTH OF EAST PRUSSIA
ON THE ROAD TO ALLENSTEIN.
FAR SOUTH OF WARSAW OTHER SOVIET FORCES AIDED BY CZECH
LEGIONS IMPROVED THEIR POSITIONS NEAR DUKLA PASS ON THE POLISH-
CZECHOSLOVAK FRONTIER, AND CZECH SOURCES IN MOSCOW SAID PATROLS
ALREADY HAD CROSSED INTO SLOVAKIA. THE EAST BESKIDS CHAIN OF THE
CARPATHIANS ARE NOT SO HIGH IN THIS AREA ON THE ROAD TO IMPERILLED
HUNGARY.
IN TRANSYLVANIA RUSSIAN AND ROMANIAN TROOPS OVERRAN 110 MORE
TOWNS AND VILLAGES, DRIVING TO WITHIN 13 MILES OF CLUJ, TRANSYL-
VANIAN CAPITAL AND RAIL CITY CONTROLLING THE MAIN ESCAPE ROUTES FOR
GERMAN AND HUNGARIAN TROOPS WITHDRAWING TO THE WEST.
THE RUSSIANS NOW HAVE CONQUERED APPROXIMATELY 4,200 SQUARE
MILES OF TERRITORY WHICH HUNGARY TOOK FROM ROMANIA WITH GERMAN CONSENT
IN 1940, AIDING MARSHAL RODION Y. MALINOVSKY'S SECOND UKRAINE ARMY ARE
12 ROMANIAN DIVISIONS AND SOME ROMANIAN TROOPS WERE REPORTED FIGHTING
WITHIN 135 MILES OF BUDAPEST IN THE WESTERN ROMANIAN TOWN OF ARAD.
IN YESTERDAY'S ADVANCES OF 35 OR MORE MILES IN ROMANIA THE RUSSIANS CAPTURED
GHEORGHENI, ON THE WESTERN SIDE OF THE CARPATHIAN MOUNTAIN WALL
71 MILES NORTH OF BRASOV. DITRAU, SEVEN MILES TO THE NORTHWEST
AND PRAID, 25 MILES TO THE SOUTHWEST ALSO WERE SEIZED. THE FALL
OF PRAID PUT THE RUSSIANS WITHIN 25 MILES EAST OF THE IMPORTANT CITY
OF TARGU-MURES.
OTHER SOVIET COLUMNS DRIVING ON CLUJ, IN A RACE TO CUT OFF THE

GERMANS AND HUNGARIANS FALLING BACK THROUGH THE MURES RIVER VALLEY, CAPTURED TURDA, 13 MILES SOUTHEAST OF CLUJ, AND ALSO TOOK MAROS-BOGATA, 22 MILES WEST OF TARGU-MURES.

IT IS POSSIBLE THAT ROMANIAN TROOPS ALREADY HAVE CROSSED THE PREWAR HUNGARIAN BORDER SINCE A BUDAPEST COMMUNIQUE TOLD OF FIGHTING EAST OF SZEGED, WHICH IS SIX MILES INSIDE HUNGARY AND ONLY 98 MILES FROM THE HUNGARIAN CAPITAL.

FARTHER SOUTH MARSHAL TITO'S YUGOSLAV PARTISANS WERE REPORTED BY THE YUGOSLAV RADIO TO HAVE MADE A JUNCTION WITH THE RED ARMY, AND BERLIN SAID THAT MARSHAL FEODOR I.TOLBUKHIN'S THIRD UKRAINE ARMY HAD CROSSED INTO GREECE FROM CAPITULATED BULGARIA.

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SOVIET BOMBERS XXX 7TH GRAPH PREV. (WHICH INSERTED).

SB927PEW

Add London's Bulgarian XXX Fascist party

the other ministers named ~~xxxxxxx~~ by the german news agency dnb were: ~~xxxxxxxxxxxxx~~ interior ~~xxxx~~ and war ministries, assen ~~xxxxxxx~~ cantardjiev, leader of bulgaria's nati nal socialist party and agriculture professor at the university of sofia; foreign a fiars and finance, assen tzankov, a lawayer and parliamentary member; labor, col. ivan rogosarov, founder of bulgaria's labor corps; education and propaganda, christo statev.

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jhm/apl 1-30232/929p

Add London Aerial (Goldberg) xx transmitted Barges

THE RAF SECOND TACTICAL AIR FORCE CARRIED OUT A PRECISION BOMBING MISSION OF UNDISCLOSED SIZE AGAINST AN ENEMY STRONGPOINT OUTSIDE BELEAGURED BOULOGNE.

THESE DAYLIGHT EFFORTS FOLLOWED A NIGHT ATTACK ON BERLIN BY RAF MOSQUITO BOMBERS, THE 31ST RAID ON HITLER'S CAPITAL SINCE D-DAY AND THE FOURTH ON SUCCESSIVE NIGHTS, AND CONCENTRATED BLOWS AGAINST ENEMY TARGETS IN GREECE, HUNGARY AND POLAND BY ITALY-BASED BOMBERS AND U.S. HEAVIES OPERATING FROM SHUTTLE BASES IN RUSSIA.

AIR CHIEFS TOOK ADVANTAGE OF THE LULL THURSDAY TO ANNOUNCE THAT THE U.S.NINTH AIR FORCE HAD PHOTOGRAPHED 2,600 SQUARE MILES OF THE SIEGFRIED LINE AND THE RHINE AREA FROM HIGH ALTITUTDES DURING THE LAST FIVE DAYS AND THAT OTHER RECONNAISSANCE PHOTOS CONFIRMED HEAVY DAMAGE RESULTED FROM THE CONSTATNT AERIAL BLOWS EARLIER THIS WEEK.

RAF PICTURES SHOWED THAT STUTTGART, FRANKFURT, OSNABRUCK AND MUNSTER, ALL BOMBED TUESDAY NIGHT, STILL WERE BLAZING FIERCELY THE FOLLOWING NIGHT. DARMSTADT WAS A HEAP OF SMOKING RUINS FROM A RAID SUNDAY NIGHT.

THUNDERBOLTS ACCOMPANIED THE BOMBERS ON THE RAIDS AGAINST THE BREST AREA AND DIVE-BOMBED GUN POSITIONS.

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LT.COL.ROBERT WITTY OF 12719 ERWIN ST., CLEVELAND, OHIO, DEPUTY COMMANDER OF A MARAUDER GROUP, SAID HE SAW AMERICAN TROOPS POISED ON THE WESTERN RIM OF THE PORT READY TO FOLLOW UP THE BOMBING ATTACK.

LONDON, SEPT. 14---(AP)--LIEUT. GEN. SIR EDMOND C. A. ~~xxxxxx~~ SCHREIBER, COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF OF THE SOUTHEASTERN COMMAND OF THE BRITISH ISLES, HAS BEEN NAMED GOVERNOR-COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF OF THE ISLAND OF MALTA SUCCEEDING FIELD MARSHAL LORD GORT. SCHREIBER, # 54, IS A VETERAN OF THE TWO WORLD WARS.

(END ADVANCE FOR RELEASE AT 11:30 P.M. EWT)

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APR GOLDBERG'S 01738 EJD 1055PEW

RIGHT LEAD EDEN

LONDON, SEPT. 14-(AP)- ANTHONY EDEN'S DEPARTURE FOR QUEBEC INDICATED TONIGHT A SHIFT FROM PROBLEMS OF THE PACIFIC WAR TO THE PRESSING QUESTIONS OF A REAWAKENING EUROPE AT THE CONFERENCE BETWEEN PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT AND PRIME MINISTER CHURCHILL. SEP 151944

SIGNIFICANTLY, EDEN LEFT ONLY A FEW HOURS AFTER DISCUSSING WITH PREMIER STANISLAW MIKOLAJCZYK AND FOREIGN MINISTER WLEH TADEUSZ ROMER, FOREIGN MINISTER OF THE POLISH GOVERNMENT IN EXILE, THE SUBJECT OF POLISH-RUSSIAN RELATIONS---PROBABLY THE THORNIEST PROBLEM IN ANGLO-AMERICAN-SOVIET DEALINGS.

LONG A CHAMPION OF THE THEORY THAT RUSSIA AND BRITAIN MUST SEE EYE TO EYE ON EUROPEAN AFFAIRS, EDEN HAS BEEN ESPECIALLY ANXIOUS TO SEE ~~REMEDIE~~ THIS PROBLEM ADJUSTED AS WELL AS TO BACK UP THE PREWAR PLEDGE OF SUPPORT FOR THE POLES. IT IS TAKEN FOR GRANTED HERE THAT IN THE INTEREST OF A STABLE EUROPE PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT ALSO IS EAGER TO SEE THE MATTER SETTLED QUICKLY.

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THE POLISH-RUSSIAN DISPUTE IS BUT ONE DIPLOMATIC [illegible] FACING ANGLO-AMERICAN LEADERS. THE MOUNTING FRENCH DEMAND FOR A VOICE IN WHAT SHALL BE DONE TO GERMANY AFTER DEFEAT MAY BRING A REVIEW OF THE STATUS OF LIBERATED COUNTRIES IN ALLIED COUNCILS.

CHURCHILL HAS ADVOCATED A STRONG AND FRIENDLY FRANCE. PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT IS BELIEVED TO HAVE TAKEN THE STAND THAT GEN. CHARLES DEGAULLE MUST FIRST GIVE THE PEOPLE A FREE DEMOCRATIC ELECTION BEFORE FRANCE'S FUTURE ROLE IN THE WORLD'S HIGH COUNCILS BECOME ESTABLISHED.

IN OTHER LIBERATED OR PARTLY LIBERATED COUNTRIES RETURNING GOVERNMENTS ARE UNOFFICIALLY REPORTED TO BE FINDING A DEMAND THAT RESISTANCE GROUPS BE GIVEN A GREATER VOICE IN AFFAIRS THAN WAS ALLOTED IN PLANS DRAFTED IN EXILE. ~~THIS PRESENTS ANGLO-AMERICAN LEADERS~~ THE

london, sept. 14-(ap)-hugh baillie, president of the united press associations, said in a broadcast over absie, the american broadcasting station in europe, that "as nations of the world are liberated, ~~[illegible]~~ the press of these nations must also be liberated so there will be the freest interchange of news among all countries."

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"in order to prevent "dark corners where plots against the peace and freedom of the people may be concocted behind their backs,"

he suggested four major safeguards:

"one, there should be no question whatever that news sources, particularly official news sources, are competitively open to all in all countries.

"two, then in order that news may be sent all over the world, facilities of transmission should be available for use to all legitimate agencies and newspapers on a basis of absolute equality, both in cost and speed.

"three, there should be a minimum of official regulation of the flow of news itself. as soon as security requirements of the war are over, all censorship should be discontinued.

"four, in order to bring the news to the people, all newspaper throughout the world should have access to all possible sources of news. the same should apply to radio stations."

baillie said in london he had received assurances from the prime minister of the netherlands, the prime minister of belgium and the foreign minister of norway that "they are in hearty agreement wi these principles."

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apl 0100 series jb 730pew

LONDON, SEPT 14-(AP)-MAJ.WALLACE W.KINGSLEY, RIVERSIDE, CALIF., WAS AWARDED THE SOLDIERS MEDAL TODAY FOR HELPING RESCUE THE CREW OF A MARAUDER BOMBER WHICH CRASHED AT ITS BRITISH BASE. HE IS AN AIR FORCE GROUND OFFICER.

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SIX COMBAT CREW MEMBERS ALSO RECEIVED THE SOLDIER'S MEDAL FROM MAJ.GEN.SAMUEL ANDERSON FOR BRAVERY WHILE IN DAMAGED AIRCRAFT RETURNING FROM ATTACKS ON THE CONTINENT:

LT.ROBERT E.BLAIR, SACRAMENTO, CALIF.

LT.DONALD J.HUDSON, ROCHESTER, N.Y.

LT.FRANCIS J.NIBLETT, JR., TRACEY, CALIF.

SGT. HENRY M.KROL, CHICOPEE FALLS, MASS.

SGT. JOHN M.FRITZ, ALTON, ILL.

SGT.HARRY M.CAMPBELL, PHILADELPHIA, PA. (STREET ADDRESS UNAVAILABLEL).

G&NT1031AEW

AN ALLIED BOMBER BASE IN ENGLAND, SEPT 14-(AP)-FOR CLINGING TO HIS CONTROLS AND LEADING A FLIGHT OF FLYING FORTRESSES OVER BREMEN EVEN AFTER ANTIAIRCRAFT FIRE HAD CUT OFF HIS OXYGEN SUPPLY, LT. COL.JACK W.HAYES, JR., (4725 ARIZONA ST.) SAN DIEGO, CALIF., HAS BEEN AWARDED THE SILVER STAR.

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HE WAS COMBAT WING CHIEF DURING THE RAID, FOR WHICH HE WAS CITED FOR GALLANTRY IN ACTION.

G1014AEW

LONDON, SEPT. 14-(AP)-LONDON'S LIGHTS WILL SHINE A LITTLE BRIGHTER FROM NEXT SUNDAY ON, BUT NOT SO BRILLIANTLY AS IN PEACETIME BECAUSE OF TECHNICAL DIFFICULTIES.

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"HALF LIGHT" WILL BE ALLOWED TO GLOW FROM BE-CURTAINED WINDOWS IN THE EASED BLACKOUT RESTRICTIONS. IT WILL TAKE MORE TIME TO ADJUST THE STREET LIGHTS, OFFICIALS SAID, AND THE DATE WHEN THEY WILL COME ON FULLY HAS NOT YET BEEN ANNOUNCED.

LONDON, SEPT 14-(AP)-A REUTERS DISPATCH FROM MOSCOW TODAY SAID IT WAS BELIEVED THERE THAT COSSACK CAVALRY PATROLS CROSSED THE BORDER INTO CZECHOSLOVAKIA. MOSCOW ANNOUNCED LAST NIGHT THAT THE RED ARMY HAD REACHED THE FRONTIER.
(EDS--MAY BE BRACKETED IN MOSCOW RUSSIAN BJT IF DESIRED).
MK657AEW

LONDON, SEPT 14-(AP)-THE MOSCOW-SPONSORED POLISH COMMITTEE OF NATIONAL LIBERATION HAS REACHED AN AGREEMENT WITH THE UKRAINIAN AND BYELO-RUSSIAN (WHITE) SOVIET REPUBLICS COVERING THE EXCHANGE OF POPULATIONS IN THEIR RESPECTIVE TERRITORIES, THE MOSCOW RADIO ANNOUNCED TODAY.

THE AGREEMENT, SIGNED IN LUBLIN, MARKED THE FIRST TIME A FOREIGN COMMISSAR OF ANY OF THE INDIVIDUAL SOVIET REPUBLICS HAS USED POWERS GRANTED SEVERAL MONTHS AGO UNDER WHICH THEY CAN SIGN OR NEGOTIATE FOREIGN AFFAIRS.
MK659AEW

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Add With Americans in Germany (Ball) xx month"

THE ENTIRE CIVILIAN POPULATIONS OF THIS VILLAGE HAS LEFT, EXCEPT FOR ONE OLD WALRUS-MUSTACHED PEASANT DRESSED IN BLUE DENIMS WHO WAS TRYING TO COAX A BELLOWING COW THROUGH A MUDDY STREET LINED BY FLAMING HOUSES.

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"THEY DON'T KNOWN WHEN THEY ARE LICKED," SAID MAJ. WILLIAM H. DANIEL, ATLANTA, GA., EXECUTIVE OFFICER OF A TANK battalion,

"WE HAVE 'EM BEAT AND THEY KNOW IT BUT THEY ARE NOT HOLLERING UNCLE--YET," DANIEL OBSERVED.

TODAY'S FIRST TANK WAVE WAS LED BY CAPT. FRANK BOOL, WACO, TEX. ANOTHER TANK OUTFIT WAS UNDER COMMAND OF CAPT. ARTHUR N. WHITLEY, PHILADELPHIA, PA.

CAPT. FLOYD ARVIN, OF EVANSVILLE, IND., TOLD HOW THE GERMANS HAD ONE BUNKER BUILT UNDER A HAYSTACK. "WE SAW THEM DISAPPEARING INTO THAT STACK AND WE SET IT AFIRE. NONE CAME OUT."

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TWO FOOT SOLDIERS, SGT. GEORGE STEWART, 9014 217TH ST., QUEENS VILLAGE, N.Y. AND PVT. KENNETH WIERANGA, GRAND RAPIDS, MICH. CROSSED THE GERMAN FRONTIER WITH GLEAMS IN THEIR EYES. "NOW THEY'RE GETTING A DOSE OF WHAT'S COMING TO THEM," SAID STEWART AND WIERENGA NODDED ASSENT.

WHILE BULLETS ZIPPED OVERHEAD LIEUT. LEONARD J. SACKS, NEW ROCHELLE, N.Y., DIRECTED A COMMUNICATIONS CREW THAT WAS STRINGING TELEPHONE WIRES. "RATHER HOT AROUND HERE," SACKS

JEEP DRIVER PVT. NOLENA HIBBS, OF LEBANON, MO., IN THE SAME COMMUNICATIONS OUTFIT, SAID HE WASN'T WORRIED AS MUCH BY THE BULLETS AS BY THE PROSPECT OF HAVING TO SPEND THE NIGHT ON THE WET GROUND.

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"IT LOOKS PRETTY ROUGH AROUND HERE BUT I'VE SEEN IT ROUGHER," SAID SGT. CARL DRISKILL, DAWSON, ALA.

AFTER FIGHTING ALL THE WAY ACROSS FRANCE FROM ST. LO TO INSIDE GERMANY, LT. CHARLES W. SMITH, INFANTRYMAN FROM CANANDAIGUA, N.Y. SAID HE FELT "IT WON'T BE LONG NOW, MAYBE WE'LL HAVE CHRISTMAS TURKEY AT HOME AFTER ALL.

"WE CAUGHT THE HEINIES WITH THEIR PANTS DOWN HERE," OBSERVED LT. COL. ROSS O. HENBEST, FAYETTEVILLE, ARK. "THEY HAVE NO BIG STUFF IN THIS [redacted] PART OF THE SIEGFRIED LINE. THE PRISONERS WE HAVE CAPTURED ARE BAVARIANS AND AUSTRIANS

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40 AND 45 YEARS OLD."

"THIS IS THE KIND OF WAR WE INFANTRYMEN LIKE---NO OPPOSITION," SAID LT. RAY GERHRKE, HERRINGTON, KANS. "THEY PUT OVER A FEW SHOTS LAST NIGHT BUT THEY WERE FROM A MOBILE ARTILLERY OUTFIT WHICH PULLED OUT IN A HURRY."

"THEY JUST DON'T HAVE ANY ARTILLERY," PUT IN PVT. WESLEY THOMPSON, LAYLAND, WEST VA.

THE ENGINEERS UNDER CAPT. CHARLES PERLMAN, DETROIT, MICH., HAD THEIR HANDS FULL GETTING OUR COLUMNS ACROSS THE RIVER BUT HE SAID, "THAT'S OUR SPECIALTY."

THE ENGINEER UNITS INCLUDED LT. THOMAS ARNOLD, SAGINAW, MICH.; SGT. WILLIAM H. WILSON, EAST LIVERPOOL, O.; PVT. CARL KOPISCHKE, MORGAN, MINN., AND SGT. LOUIS FILAS, CICERO, ILL.

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IN GERMANY--FIFTH ADD WHITEHEAD (DAY-A241) X X X HAMMOND, ILL.

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COLUMNS DROVE UP THE MUDDY, SLIPPERY TRAILS THROUGH THE FOREST FOLLOWING UP THE INITIAL ATTACK. THE INFANTRY SLOGGED ALONG IN DOUBLE COLUMNS, THEIR BOOTS BLACK WITH MUD.

BEFORE THE CONCRETE PILES WAS A FRESHLY DUG ANTI-TANK DITCH 15 FEET WIDE AND ABOUT 15 FEET DEEP. MANY OF THE HITLER YOUTH IN THIS REGION WERE CALLED IN DURING THE LAST FEW WEEKS TO DIG DITCHES WITH THE HELP OF CIVILIANS.

A FEW YARDS BEHIND THE ANTI-TANK DITCH WAS A BELT OF

"DRAGON'S TEETH" IN A SHALLOW DITCH 60 FEET WIDE. BEHIND THIS BELT WERE CONCRETE FORTIFICATIONS, INSIDE OF WHICH WERE BUNKS, BEDDING AND EQUIPMENT.

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PFC WALTER J. MADALINSKI, 330 EAST LAKE ST., CLEVELAND, O., MARCHED 12 PRISONERS DOWN THE ROAD.

"THEY CAME OUT OF A PILLBOX," HE EXPLAINED. "WE HAD A LITTLE SCRAP."

AS SOLDIERS WITH SLEDGES WERE BREAKING UP THE CONCRETE WHICH WAS RIPPED BY DYNAMITE BLASTS, PVT. STEVE MLECIK, CORAL, PA., SAID WITH A GRIN: "WE'RE BREAKING UP THE SIEGFRIED LINE."

"YES, YOU CAN SAY AMMUNITION AND OUR PIONEER SECTION BROKE THIS LINE," SAID PFC ROY DOLAJECK, PARDEEVILLE, WIS.

HELPING THEM "BREAK"THE LINE WERE CORP. CHRIS FINLEY, HIGH SPLINT, KY.; PVT. WILLIAM CLEMENTS, SARATOGA SPRINGS, N.Y.; PVT. PERRY CYPHERS, 905 PARK AVE., HOBOKEN, N.J.; T/5 NICHOLAS BYRNES, 405 LINCOLN AVE., BROOKLYN, N.Y.; PFC ANTHONY HALE, CLEVELAND, O.; AND PVT. ARTHUR REFFNER, WASHINGTON, D.C.

CORP. SAMUEL MCFALLS, COLUMBUS, PA., LEANED ON HIS SLEDGE AND SAID, "HOW FAR DO THESE THINGS STRETCH ANYWAY?" HE WHISTLED IN AMAZEMENT WHEN HE WAS TOLD THE LINE STRETCHED ALL THE WAY ACROSS GERMANY.

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B72(Q)

"IT TOOK 40 POUNDS OF DYNAMITE TO BREAK UP THESE BIG ONES," HE SAID.

OCCASIONALLY GERMAN ARTILLERY DROPPED SHELLS IN THE AREA BUT THE

RE WAS LIGHT. A COLUMN OF S HAD HALTED ALONG THE ROAD WHILE LT. DON ENGLISH OF IOWA (NO TOWN GIVEN) RECONNOITERED THE POSITION OF AN ENEMY ANTI-TANK GUN. HIS TANKS WERE THE FIRST IN THIS SECTION OF OUTER DEFENSES OF THE SIEGFRIED LINE.

THE CREW OF THE FIRST TANK IINCLUDED LT. ENGLISH, CORP. EDWARD SNIDER, ELMHURST, ILL.; PVT. RICHARD ANGELICA, 11111 SOUTH BROOKE, CHICAGO, ILL.; PVT. WILLIAM MARTIN, SOUTH GIFFORD, MO.; AND CORP. CLARK, OF HAMMOND, IND. (CORRECT).

SGT. GEORGE BORELLO, FLORAL PARK, L.I., N.Y. LEANED FROM HIS TANK AND HANDED ME A FINE .30 CALIBER DEER RIFLE. "HERE'S A SOUVENIR FROM THE SIEGFRIED LINE," HE SAID. "I GOT IT OUT OF THAT PILLBOX OVER THERE."

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THE GERMAN WHO MANNED THE PILLBOX APPARENTLY WAS FROM AACHEN AND HAD BROUGHT HIS FAVORITE HUNTING WEAPON INTO THE LINE TO USE IN DEFENSE OF HIS HOMELAND.

"I WOULDN'T MIND HAVING A GUN LIKE THAT FOR SOME HUNTING BACK IN THE HILLS AT HOME," SAID SGT. WALTER EDWARDS, OF COALGOOD, KY. "THAT'S A MIGHTY FINE WEAPON."

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IN A HOUSE AT THE ROADSIDE, CAPT. JOSEPH DAWSON, OF 2800 WASHINGTON ST., WACO, TEX., HAD FOUND A CACHE OF OLD COGNAC AND WAS PASSING OUT BOTTLES WHILE WAITING TO GET HIS COLUMN UNDERWAY TO MOVE FORWARD.

LT. COL. FRED GIBB, HARRISON PLACE, STATEN ISLAND, N.Y. SAID THAT UNQUESTIONABLY THE GERMANS DID NOT HAVE THE MANPOWER AVAILABLE TO MAN THE SIEGFRIED LINE ALL THE WAY ACROSS GERMANY TO GIVE MAXIMUM FIREPOWER FROM PILLBOXES AND FOR DEPLOYMENT OF INFANTRY TO PROTECT ITS FORTS.

JR1055PEW

BY RUTH COWAN
LUXEMBOURG, SEPT 11-(DELAYED)-(AP)-A TALL, SLIM AMERICAN ARMY LIEUTENANT FROM OKLAHOMA, HIS FACE AND UNIFORM DUST-COVERED, ESCORTED PRINCE FELIX, HUSBAND OF GRAND DUCHESS CHARLOTTE, INTO THE CAPITAL OF LUXEMBOURG TODAY.

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THE OFFICER WAS LT.ROSS GRIFFIN, 24, OF ENID. HE DESCRIBED AS "QUITE THRILLING" HIS EXPERIENCE IN DRIVING THE PRINCE CONSORT INTO THE CITY IN A JEEP AMID THE WILD ACCLAMATION OF LUXEMBOURGERS THE DAY AFTER AMERICAN TANKS HAD ROLLED IN.

CROWN PRINCE JEAN, AN OFFICER IN THE BRITISH FORCES, HAD RETURNED FOR A QUICK VISIT. PREPARATIONS WERE BEING MADE FOR A RECEPTION FOR THE GRAND DUCHESS AND MEMBERS OF THE GOVERNMENT WHO HAD FOUND REFUGE IN LONDON.

THE GERMANS HAD LEFT, SAYING THEY WOULD RETURN IN THREE DAYS, BUT LUXEMBOURGERS HASTILY GOT OUT OF HIDING THEIR NATIONAL RED, WHITE AND BLUE FLAGS AND WERE DECORATING THE TOWN. ON THE MAIN FLOOR OF THE TOWN HALL THEY HAD PROPPED UP A FIVE-FOOT PICTURE OF THEIR RULER, CHARLOTTE, AND PLACED VASES FILLED WITH FLOWERS IN FRONT OF IT. LUXEMBOURG PATRIOTS, TOMMYGUNS AND RIFLES SLUNG OVER SHOULDERS AND HAND GRENADES IN BELTS, WERE ON GUARD.

LUXEMBOURGERS LINED THE STREETS, WILDLY CHEERING IN GERMAN AND FRENCH. THEY PELTED THE TROOPS WITH FLOWERS AND TOSSED TO THEM AS SOUVENIRS GERMAN COINS WHICH HAD BEEN THE DUCHY'S CURRENCY DURING THE OCCUPATION.

THE NEWLY ARRIVED HEAD OF CIVIL AFFAIRS, LT.COL.EDGAR JETT OF BOSTON, MASS., A NATIVE OF RICHMOND,VA., FOUND HIMSELF WITH A LUXEMBOURGER DRIVER TURNED OUT IN A DRESS UNIFORM THAT WOULD DO CREDIT TO A GENERAL. JETT, IN A FIELD OUTFIT, A CANTEEN AND FIRST AID KIT DANGLING ON HIS BELT, SAID, "I WILL HAVE TO GET OUT MY PINK PANTS QUICK."
DN2PEW

I ARRIVED WITH AN ADVANCE MEDICAL UNIT SCOUTING AROUND FOR AVAILABLE HOSPITAL SITES. THEY UNIT HAD BEEN UNABLE TO FIND ANYTHING SUITABLE FOR ITS NEEDS IN NEARBY SECTIONS OF FRANCE AND BELGIUM.

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COL. JOE ROGERS DAGHALL OF WASHINGTON, D.C., CHIEF OF THE HOSPITALIZATION SECTION OF THE CHIEF SURGEON'S OFFICE IN THE EUROPEAN THEATER OF OPERATIONS; LT. COL. ARTHUR MARSHALL OF NEW YORK, AND LT. COL. JYED SEYMOUR OF LOUISVILLE, KY., DECIDED TO SEE WHAT WAS AVAILABLE IN LUXEMBOURG WHILE IN THE NEIGHBORHOOD.

PRINCE FELIX JOINED THE HEADQUARTERS OF THE ADVANCE SPEARHEAD SEVERAL DAYS BEFORE ITS ENTRY INTO THE CAPITAL. THE COMMANDING GENERAL OF THE OUTFIT GAVE HIM HIS TENT. LIKE THE TROOPS, THE PRINCE CONSORT ATE K-RATIONS.

GRIFFIN WAS ASSIGNED AS AN AMERICAN ARMY AIDE TO ACCOMPANY FELIX INTO THE CITY.

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"AS WE PARKED ON THE OUTSKIRTS SOMEONE CAME UP WHO RECOGNIZED FELIX, WHO WAS WEARING CIVILIAN CLOTHES," GRIFFIN SAID. "HE BEGAN SHOUTING. OTHERS CAME UP. THE WORD SEEMED TO HAVE BEEN PASSED ALONG. FROM THEN ON IT WAS HARD TO GET THROUGH THE CROWDS."

"IT SEEMED KIND OF STRANGE FOR ME, AN AMERICAN, TO BE DRIVING A PRINCE BACK INTO A COUNTRY," GRIFFIN GRINNED. "I LIKED THE PRINCE. HE IS ALL RIGHT."

COWANS THRU 6TH 1100/DLP129PEW

WITH AMERICANS IN GERMANY, SEPT 14-(AP)-DOUGHBOYS AND TANKS SMASHED TWO MILES DEEP INTO THE SIEGFRIED LINE ON A FRONT FOUR MILES WIDE TODAY AFTER ATTACKING FROM ACROSS THE DRIPPING, MIST-HIDDEN HILLS NORTHWEST OF TRIER.

THE GERMANS DEFENDING THE HOME SOIL AGAINST THE FIRST BIG ASSAULT FOUGHT LIKE FANATICS FROM THINLY GARRISONED AND LIGHTLY ARMED FORTIFICATIONS. THE YANKS HAD TO BLAST THEM APART BUNKER BY BUNKER AND PILLBOX BY PILLBOX.

INITIAL STIFF RESISTANCE WAS ENCOUNTERED ONE-HALF MILE ACROSS THE OUR RIVER WHERE THE GERMANS SPRAYED ADVANCING COLUMNS WITH MACHINEGUN AND RIFLE FIRE. HOUSES IN A VILLAGE HAD TO BE SET ABLAZE TO ROUT THE GERMANS OUT.

AMERICAN TROOPS HAD A TREMENDOUS ADVANTAGE WITH TANKS AND ARTILLERY AGAINST THIS SECTION OF THE SIEGFRIED LINE, WHICH WAS MANNED BY TROOPS POSSESSING ONLY RIFLES AND MACHINEGUNS.

DN235PEW

SEP 15 1944

BY HENRY B.JAMESON

A U.S. NINTH AIRFORCE BASE, FRANCE, SEPT 14-(AP)-TWO LEADING MUSTANG FIGHTER ACES, MAJ.DON BEERBOWER, HILL CITY, MINN., AND CAPT. WALLACE EMMER, ST.LOUIS,MO., WHO TOGETHER HAD DESTROYED 32 AND ONE-HALF GERMAN PLANES IN THE AIR AND FOUR MORE ON THE GROUND, ARE MISSING IN ACTION AFTER RAIDS ON FRENCH AIRFIELDS AUG.9.

BEERBOWER'S PLANE WAS HIT BY ANTIAIRCRAFT FIRE AS HE WAS BUZZING A GERMAN GUN POSITION ATTEMPTING TO DRAW FIRE AWAY FROM OTHER PILOTS WHILE THEY CAME IN TO DROP THEIR BOMBS.

"WE WERE ATTACKING THE REIMS AIRDROME AND THE GROUND FIRE WAS TERRIFIC," SAID LT.CARL BICKEL, ALHAMBRA,CALIF. "DON WAS LEADING ONE ELEMENT AND I ANOTHER. HE TOOK HIS GROUP ACROSS FIRST, THEN CAME BACK FROM THE OPPOSITE DIRECTION WHILE MY GROUP ATTACKED. HE WAS TALKING TO US WHEN HIS RADIO SUDDENLY WENT SILENT. I LOOKED AROUND AND SAW HIS PLANE CRASH INTO A FOREST."

LT.FREDERICK DEEDS, OSCEOLA, NEB., SAID THE CANOPY HAD SHOT OFF BEERBOWER'S PLANE. NO ONE SAW HIM BAIL OUT.

DEEDS WAS ALSO ON THE NEXT MISSION WITH EMMER THE SAME AFTERNOON. "HIS PLANE WAS HIT BEHIND THE COCKPIT," HE SAID. "IT BROKE INTO FLAMES AND SPUN TO THE GROUND. ONE OF THE OTHER BOYS SAID HE THOUGHT HE SAW A PARACHUTE OPEN, BUT THAT HE WASN'T CERTAIN."

BEERBOWER WAS CREDITED WITH DESTROYING 18 PLANES IN AERIAL COMBAT AND TWO ON THE GROUND. EMMER HAD 14 AND ONE-HALF IN THE AIR AND ALSO TWO ON THE GROUND.

DN118PEW

BULLETIN

STILL FARTHER SOUTH, ALONG THE LUXEMBOURG SECTOR WHERE THE AMERICANS HAD BEEN SHELLING THE GERMANS ACROSS THE OUR RIVER, THE DOUGHBOYS SMASHED FORWARD TWO MILES INTO GERMANY AND TWO MILES INTO THE SIEGFRIED LINE.

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BY WILLIAM S. WHITE

LT. GEN. GEORGE S. PATTON'S THIRD ARMY WAS SAID IN GERMAN ACCOUNTS TO BE FORGING AN IRON CLAMP ON NANCY IN OPERATIONS ACROSS THE MOSELLE BOTH TO THE NORTH AND SOUTH OF THAT FAMOUS STRONGHOLD.

THE AMERICANS WERE SAID TO HAVE DRIVEN TO CHATEAU-SALINS, 18 MILES BEYOND THE MOSELLE AT PONT-A-MOUSSON, 14 MILES NORTHEAST OF NANCY AND 24 MILES SOUTHEAST OF METZ.

SOUTH OF NANCY, OTHER BROADCASTS FROM BERLIN SAID, PATTON'S WARRIORS HAD REACHED THE OUTER RIM OF LUNEVILLE, 14 MILES SOUTHEAST OF NANCY AND 16 MILES NORTHEAST OF CHARMES.

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CCC 217P

BY KENNETH L.DIXON

WITH THE SEVENTH ARMY IN FRANCE, SEPT 14-(AP)-SINCE JUNCTIONS HAVE BECOME A DIME A DOZEN, ONLY SHEER CHIVALRY AND MEMORIES OF THE FIGHT MOB ALONG JACOBS BEACH ARE THE REASONS FOR THIS ACCOUNT OF HOW QUEENIE SEE BROUGHT ABOUT ONE MEETING OF THE NORTHERN AND SOUTHERN ALLIED ARMIES IN FRANCE.

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FOR THE BENEFIT OF THOSE WHOSE ADDRESS IS NOT ALONG BASH BOULEVARD, QUEENIE'S OLD MAN, LEON SEE, ONCE GAINED CONSIDERABLE FAME MANAGING PRIMO CARNERA WHEN "DA PREEM" STILL WAS BEING PASSED OFF AS A PRIZE FIGHTER.

YOUR ATTENTION PLEEZ, LADEEZ AND GENTLEMEN: IN THE NORTH CORNER, WEARING OLIVE DRAB PANTS, WE HAVE MASTER SERGEANTS A.SAMS OF BASTROPE, TEX., AND EWELL DAVIS OF WEST FRANKFORT, ILL., AND T.SGT.JACK G.

[illegible] SOUTH CORNER, WEARING THE SAME

FREEMAN OF FAIRLAND, OKLA. IN THE SOUTH CORNER, WEARING THE SAME COLOR PANTS, WE HAVE CAPT. RALPH HOTCHKISS OF HARTSDALE, N.Y., LT. JACK TIMS OF ABILENE, TEX., AND SHERMAN MONTROSE, WAR POOL PHOTOGRAPHER.

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THE PARTIES WERE PASSING THROUGH THE TINY TOWN OF TONNERRE IN CENTRAL FRANCE FROM OPPOSITE DIRECTIONS WHEN THEY WERE GREETED WITH "HOWDY, SLUGS."

IT WAS QUEENIE, SPEAKING WITH AN UNMISTAKEABLE BROOKLYN ACCENT.

STANDING IN THE DOORWAY OF HER SMALL HOSTELRY, THE DAUGHTER OF THE FIERY FRENCHMAN HAILED THE U.S. GROUPS IN TURN. OTHERWISE THEY WOULD HAVE BY-PASSED EACH OTHER ALTHOUGH EACH WAS SEEKING THE OTHER.

THE SUBSEQUENT VERBAL SPARRING DISCLOSED THAT QUEENIE HAD NO IDEA WHERE CARNERA MIGHT BE BUT THAT PAPA SEE WAS PRESIDINGAT AN EATERY SIMILAR TO HERS IN PARIS.

NOT CONTENT WITH HAVING WON THE FIRST TWO ROUNDS, QUEENIE TRIED FOR A QUICK KNOCKOUT. SHE TROTTED OUT A DINNER OF BEEFSTEAK, FRIED POTATOES AND CHAMPAGNE. THE YANKS WADED IN BRAVELY WHILE THE GATHERING TOWNSPEOPLE CHEERED--BUT THEY FINALLY WENT DOWN FOR THE COUNT.

QUEENIE TRIUMPHED BY A GASTRONOMICAL KNOCKOUT.

G416PEW

WITH BRITISH TROOPS NORTH OF THE ALBERT CANAL, Robert Wilson

SEPT. 14--(AP)---BRITISH TROOPS HAVE CLEARED THE AREA BETWEEN THE ALBERT AND MEUSE CANALS OF ALL BUT ISOLATED GERMAN STRAGGLERS AND THE FIGHTING AS DWINDLED TO SPORADIC ARTILLERY EXCHANGES AND SMALLSCALE GERMAN COUNTERATTACKS.

ONE SUCH COUNTERATTACK, WITH ABOUT 200 MEN AND SIX TANKS, WAS LAUNCHED IN A VAIN EFFORT TO PINCH OFF THE BRITISH BRIDGEHEAD OVER THE MEUSE AT NORTH HECHTAL. FOUR OF THE TANKS WERE DESTROYED.

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IN RETREATING, THE GERMANS EITHER SWAM OR USED RAFTS TO CROSS MEUSE. ALL THE BRIDGES HAD BEEN BLOWN UP. THE GERMANS ARE ALL ALONG THE DUTCH BORDER NOW IN SOME STRENGTH. OBSERVERS SAY AND THEY ARE A MOTLEY COLLECTION OF ILL-TRAINED MEN BUT ARE CAPABLE OF PROVIDING A TEMPORARY CHECK HERE AND THERE.

WILSONS 1-2 1650 APL 192 EJD 1019PEW

by gladwin hill

SEP 151944

paris, sept. 14-(ap)-france's new minister of information, philip teitgen, declared today that france wanted to have a completely free press and told the associated press the government intended to prevent capricious outside financial influence of newspapers' editorial

policies -- a factor in french journalism before the war.

he acknowledged at a conference for the american press the exigencies of liberation had necessitated virtual government subsidy of the press and the national news agency ~~and~~ as well as absolute control of some aspects of production, but said theseties would be cut as soon as possible.

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it was not true, he said, that the government was allowing only papers faboring gen. charles de gaulle to exist -- as one new york newspaper had charged.

he said the government had ruled categorically that ... which had collaborated with the nazis could resume publication after liberation, but declared that the only really controlling factor now was the shortage of newsprint, there being only two or three weeks supply left

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this limited the number of papers which could be started immediately -- there are now 15 publishing in paris, usually only a single sheet apiece -- but as soon as this physical problem is overcome france

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could have thousands if the people wanted, expressing every shade of public opinion.

"the ministry of information now is a ministry of freedom of the press. freddom of the press is the basis of peace," he said.

teitgen explained that one of the ministry's first moves as soon as practicable would be to divorce the new agence francaise de presse from temporarily necessary ties with the government which many belived to have been a considerable factor in the nation's difficulties.

he had a number of personal ideas, he said, one being that because of the lack of great volume of advertising such as available in the united states to support newspapers, a fixed system of minimum prices for newspapers might be introduced to assure substantial revenue

oward financial independence.

he said the government aimed to have the agency run on a

ooperative basis with its expenses shared by the newspapers receiving its

ervice.

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pr hills 1700 series jb 745pew

COL.ROBERT W.WARREN, ALTUS, OKLA., LED THE SHUTTLE TASK FORCE ON ITS THIRD OPERATION OF THIS KIND. LT.COL.JACK W.HAYES, JR., 4725 ARIZONA ST., SAN DIEGO, CALIF., WAS DEPUTY COMMANDER. HAYES WAS LEAD PILOT ON THE FIRST U.S. SHUTTLE OPERATION OVER EUROPE BETWEEN BRITAIN AND NORTH AFRICA ON AUG.17, 1943.

Add Italian Aerials xxxx ended Sept, 12

VICTORIOUS MUSTANG PILOTS OVER POLAND YESTERDAY WERE LT.HUGH D.NAUMANN, 1401 DEWEY AVE., NEWPORT, ARK., WHO BAGGED AN ME109, AND LT.WILLIAM E.SHELTON OF 226 ADAMS DRIVE, CORPUS CHRISTI, TEX., WHO DOWNED AN FW190.

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G318PEW

Add (Gen 7th Army (Invasion) xxx Last war.

REPORTING FROM A SEVENTH ARMY POST NORTHEAST OF VESOUL, ASSOCIATED PRESS CORRESPONDENT GEORGE TUCKER SAID GERMAN OPERATIONS OF THE LAST 10 DAYS INDICATED THE ENEMY HAD ALREADY CHECKED A CERTAIN PERCENTAGE OF HIS TROOPS INTO THE DEBIT COLUMN TO AID THOSE FLEEING THROUGH BELFORT GAP.

"THIS STRATEGY WAS NEVER MORE CLEARLY INDICATED THAN BY THE FALL OF VISOUL YESTERDAY AND VELLERSEXEL TODAY," TUCKER WROTE. A FORMER MAYOR OF VESOUL TOLD TUCKER WAILING SIRENS SOUNDED FOR SEVERAL MINUTES WHEN THE MAIN BODY OF THE GARRISON PULLED OUT. HE SAID THE SIRENS WERE TO SIGNAL THE BEGINNING OF THE LAST DITCH STAND TO BE MADE BY THE REAR GUARD.

SMALL BODIES OF HEAVILY ARMED AMERICAN INFANTRY, HARDLY LARGER THAN COMBAT PATROLS, WERE BEATING THE BUSHES FOR NAZI SUICIDE SQUADS AND AMBUSH PARTIES.

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DN350PEW

REPRESENTED THE UNITED STATES. Add Rome Fleet (Brid) xx U. States.

THE FRENCH BATTLESHIP LORRAINE, VETERAN OF BOTH WORLD WARS WHOSE GUNS HELPED DRIVE THE NAZIS FROM TOULON, HEADED THE LINE OF SHIPS WHICH STEAMED HOME AT LAST FROM THE SEA.

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SB&WE1033PEW

VATICAN CITY , SEPT 14-(AP)-LT.LOUIS SABATINO, ALLIED MILITARY [redacted]ERM GOVERNMENT PROSECUTOR FROM [redacted] MIAMI,FLA., WAS RECEIVED IN AUDIENCE BY THE POPE TODAY.

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BB1155A....APR85 BRIAR 0144E

ON THE ITALIAN FRONTIER, SEPT. 14, --(AP)--FASCISTS REPORTED THROUGHOUT NAZI-OCCUPIED ITALY ARE [redacted] HANGING SUSPECTS AND BURNING VILLAGES IN AN EFFORT TO CHECK STEADILY GROWING PARTISAN ACTIVITY.

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FASCIST MARSHAL RODOLFO GRAZIANI WAS ONE OF THE VICTIMS OF THE PARTISANS, [redacted] HE WAS INJURED SLIGHTLY WHEN ANTI-FASCISTS ATTACKED HIS AUTOMOBILE IN BOLOGNA. LIBERA STAMPA OF LUGANO REPORTED THAT 70 PARTISANS WERE HUNG IN BOLOGNA FOLLOWING

THE GRAZIANI ATTACK.

THE VILLAGES OF BARDI, VARSI, BORE, VIANINO WERE REPORTED BURNED. THE FASCISTS EXECUTED ANOTHER 120 ITALIANS IN THE MODENA REGION, ACCORDING TO REPORTS FILTERING THROUGH TO THE BORDER. SIMILAR REPRISALS WERE REPORTED TO HAVE BEEN CARRIED OUT IN ROMAGNA, FORLI, PREDAPPIO AND OTHER SECTIONS.

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APW67 BRUTTOS 01630 EJD 1107PEW

Add Moscow Russian (Lule) xxxx western Romania

FRESH REPORTS WERE LACKING ON MARSHAL RODION Y. MALINOVSKY'S DRIVE TOWARD TIMISOARA, WHICH COMMANDS THE RAIL NETWORK NORTH OF BELGRADE, BUT IT APPEARED HE WAS TEMPORARILY CONCENTRATING ON MOPPING UP NORTHERN TRANSYLVANIA BEFORE MOVING HIS FORCES IN GREAT STRENGTH INTO THE HUNGARIAN PLAINS.

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THE RUSSIAN COMMUNIQUE DISCLOSED THAT RECONNAISSANCE DETACHMENTS WEST OF KRUSTPILS IN LATVIA CROSSED TO THE NORTHERN BANK OF THE RIVER MEMEL, AND HELD THEIR POSITIONS DESPITE NAZI COUNTERATTACKS.

MOSCOW, SEPT. 13 - (AP) - AMERICAN FLIERS WHO BOMBED CHEMNITZ IN GERMANY AND LANDED IN RUSSIA ON A LONG TRIP FROM ENGLAND DESCRIBED THE LAST SHUTTLE MISSION AS "RUGGED AND EXX TIRESOME".

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LT. JONAH E. GOODBREAD, CLEWISTON, FLA., AND LT. RICHARD WRIGHT, 5762 HARPER AVE., CHICAGO, SIGHTED 100 FOCKE-WULF-190 FIGHTERS BUT THE NAZIS FAILED TO BOTHER THE BOMBERS OR THEIR RECONNAISSANCE PLANE.

THE FLAK WASN'T MUCH," AGREED SGTS. FRANK GAGLIERDO, 229 LOWELL ST., PITTSBURGH, AND WILLARD E. SUTTON, ROTAN, TEXAS.

"THE BIGGEST SURPRISE WAS THE SUNSHINE IN RUSSIA," SAID SGT. EDWARD WARD, PITMAN, N.J.

STOCKHOLM, SEPT 14-(AP)-HARD FIGHTING ABOVE THE ARCTIC CIRCLE BETWEEN RUSSIAN AND GERMAN TROOPS WHICH CLASHED IN THE KANDALAKSJA AREA NEAR THE WHITE SEA WAS REPORTED TODAY BY THE GERMAN-CONTROLLED SCANDINAVIAN TELEGRAPH BUREAU.

THE GERMANS HAVE SEVEN DIVISIONS IN NORTHERN FINLAND WHICH MUST BE EVACUATED BY TOMORROW UNDER TERMS OF THE FINNISH-RUSSIAN ARMISTICE PRELIMINARIES.

DN1159AEW

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STOCKHOLM, SEPT 14-(AP)-PRIME MINISTER HANTTI HACKZELL OF FINLAND WAS REPORTED EN ROUTE TODAY FROM MOSCOW TO HELSINKI FOR LAST MINUTE CONFERENCES WITH HIS GOVERNMENT, POSSIBLY BRINGING WITH HIM SOVIET PEACE TERMS FOR SUBMISSION TO THE FINNISH PARLIAMENT.

TOMORROW IS THE DEADLINE FOR GERMAN TROOPS TO VACATE FINLAND UNDER TERMS OF THE SEPT.9 ARMISTICE WITH RUSSIA.

ALGIERS, SEPT. 14-(AP)-FRENCH MILITARY AUTHORITIES STILL ARE INVESTIGATING A RECENT ATTEMPT ON THE LIFE OF GENERAL HENRI GIRAUD, FORMER CO-PRESIDENT WITH GENERAL CHARLES DE GAULLE IN FRENCH NORTH AFRICA, BY AN ARAB SENTRY WHO THUS FAR HAS BEEN QUOTED ONLY AS SAYING: "ALLAH TOLD ME I KILL GIRAUD."

THE EXPLANATION OF THE ARAB ASSAILANT--A MARABOUT, FANATICALLY RELIGIOUS MOSLEM--HAS NOT BEEN CONSIDERED SUFFICIENT, AND THE CASE IS BEING INVESTIGATED BY GENERAL GEORGES CATROUX, COMMISSIONER OF STATE FOR NORTH AFRICA, ON THE PERSONAL ORDERS OF GENERAL DE GAULLE, WHO LATER BECAME PRESIDENT OF THE FRENCH NATIONAL COMMITTEE AFTER GIRAUD WAS DROPPED.

THE STORY OF THE ATTACK AS TOLD BY INFORMED MEMBERS OF GIRAUD'S ENTOURAGE IS THIS:

GIRAUD WAS RETURNING HOME LATE IN THE EVENING WITH HIS DAUGHTER-IN-LAW, THE WIFE OF CAPT. HENRI GIRAUD.

THE TWO WERE WITHIN 12 OR 15 YARDS OF HIS VILLA WHEN THE ARAB SENTRY FIRED ON GIRAUD FROM BEHIND, USING A RIFLE FROM ABOUT A YARD AWAY.

AT THE INSTANT OF THE SHOT, GIRAUD TURNED HIS HEAD TO ANSWER A QUESTION AND THE BULLET, INSTEAD OF GOING RIGHT THROUGH HIS HEAD, HIT THE GENERAL IN THE NECK ON THE LEFT SIDE AND CAME OUT HIS LEFT CHEEK NEAR HIS NOSE. IT MISSED HIS TEETH AND TONGUE.

ALTHOUGH MUCH BLOOD FLOWED, GIRAUD SHOWED GREAT COURAGE. HIS DAUGHTER-IN-LAW SPRANG TO HIS HELP, BUT HE SAID, "THAT'S NOTHING. DON'T TROUBLE ABOUT IT."

AN AIDE RUSHED FROM THE VILLA AT THE SOUND OF THE SHOT AND THE ARAB WAS ARRESTED BY GIRAUD'S PERSONAL STAFF.

GIRAUD WAS TAKEN TO A HOSPITAL AT MOSTAGANEM, NEAR ORAN. ON HIS ARRIVAL GIRAUD, SEEING STRETCHERBEARERS, DECLARED, "ARE YOU SILLY?" THEN WALKED TO THE OPERATING ROOM AND STRETCHED OUT ON THE TABLE. AN HOUR LATER HE RETURNED TO HIS VILLA AND RESUMED HIS NORMAL LIFE.

THE ARAB ASSAILANT WAS HANDED OVER TO POLICE.

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A140

INFORMANTS SAID THE SHOOTING WAS NOT BY ANY MEMBER OF GIRAUD'S STAFF, NUMBERING 15, SOME OF WHOM ESCAPED WITH HIM FROM GERMANY, BUT WAS BY A SENTRY SUPPLIED BY FRENCH MILITARY AUTHORITIES. THE PERSONNEL OF THE GUARD HAS NOW BEEN CHANGED.

GIRAUD IS ABSOLUTELY FREE TO GO ANYWHERE. EVERY MORNING HE TAKES A LONG RIDE ON HORSEBACK AT WHICH TIME AN ATTEMPT ON HIS LIFE WOULD BE COMPARATIVELY EASY.

THESE INFORMANTS SAY GIRAUD WAS GREATLY PLEASED BY A MESSAGE FROM DE GAULLE BROUGHT BY CATROUX, AND ANSWERED DE GAULLE WITH A FRIENDLY MESSAGE WHICH HAS NOT BEEN RELEASED.

THEY SAID THERE HAD BEEN FIVE OR SIX PREVIOUS INCIDENTS INSIDE

THE VILLA GROUNDS WITH NO SERIOUS CONSEQUENCES.
ONE INFORMANT SAID ALL RUMORS AS TO A MOTIVE WERE UNTRUE, BUT REFUSED A PERSONAL OPINION, LEAVING THE POINT OBSCURE.

WE1108PEW

NIGHT LEAD SALWEEN (290)

SEP 151944

BY SPENCER MOOSA

CHUNGKING, SEPT 14-(AP)-TENGCHUNG, FOR TWO YEARS A JAPANESE BASTION COMMANDING ALLIED APPROACHES TO THE BURMA ROAD, FELL TO ONRUSHING CHINESE TROOPS TODAY AFTER AMERICAN BOMBERS HAD SKIP-BOMBED HOLES IN THE WALLS OF THE ANCIENT CITY 35 MILES FROM THE BURMESE BORDER.

JAPANESE FORCES HAD STUBBORNLY DEFENDED TENGCHUNG SINCE JUNE 26, AND THE CHINESE HIGH COMMAND REPORTED IN A SPECIAL COMMUNIQUE THAT ENEMY PILL BOXES HAD TO BE TAKEN "ONE BY ONE."

TOWARD THE END OF THE SIEGE SEVERAL ENEMY SUICIDES WERE DISCOVERED AND ONLY ONE SMALL GROUP OF JAPANESE, INCLUDING AN OFFICER, SURRENDERED VOLUNTARILY. CHINESE SOLDIERS USED AMERICAN FLAME THROWERS TO GOOD ADVANTAGE ATTACKING THE ENEMY STRONG POINTS IN THE STREET-BY-STREET FIGHTING WHICH HAS TAKEN PLACE.

"IT WAS NECESSARY FOR OUR ARTILLERY AND MORTARS, ASSISTED BY PLANES OF THE UNITED STATES 10TH AND 14TH AIR FORCES, TO PRACTICALLY PULVERIZE THIS IMPORTANT OLD STRONGHOLD

BE

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O

RE IT COULD BE TAKEN,"

THE COMMUNIQUE SAID.

"SKIP BOMBING BY AMERIIAN BOMBERS PUNCTURED THE 15-FOOT THICK, 30-FOOT HIGH WALLS OF THE CITY, OPENING BREACHES THROUGH WHICH OUR TROOPS WERE ABLE TO STORM AFTER ELIMINATING A VAST NUMBER OF STRONGLY FORTIFIED HILL POSITIONS, STRONGPOINTS AND PILLBOXES AROUND THE ENTIRE PERIMETER OF THE CITY."

MORE THAN 3,000 TROOPS OF THE JAPANESE 56TH DIVISION WERE ANNIHILATED TRYING TODEFEND THE CITY.

TENGCHUNG, LARGEST CITY BETWEEN THE SALWEEN RIVER AND THE BURMA BORDER, FORMERLY WAS HEADQUARTERS FOR JAPANESE FORCES IN THE YUNNAN PROVINCE. ITS FALL, WHICH CAME FOUR MONTHS AND THREE DAYS AFTER THE CHINESE OPENED THEIR SALWEEN OFFENSIVE, WILL GO FAR TOWARD ACCOMPLISHING THE STRATEGIC PURPOSE OF THE DRIVE--TO REOPEN THE BURMA ROAD IN CHINA, JOIN WITH LT.GEN.JOSEPH STILWELL'S FORCES IN NORTHERN BURMA AND OPEN A LAND SUPPLY ROUTE TO BLOCKADED PORTIONS OF CHINA.

THE CHINESE TROOPS, COMMANDED BY MARSHAL WEILINHUANG, WERE TRAINED AND EQUIPPED BY AN AMERICAN FORCE UNDER BRIG.GEN.FRANK DORN.

SB909PEW

NEW DELHI, SEPT. 14-(AP)-UNDER ORDERS SIGNED BY HIS COMMANDING GE

STAFF SGT. JOHN J. DERR, GASTONIA, N.C., LEFT HERE [illegible] BY AIRPLANE IN T.

MIDDLE OF THE NIGHT ON A MISSION THAT WILL TAKE HIM HALF WAY ARCUND THE

RLD. DERR, SPORTS EDITOR OF THE CBI ROUNDUP, IS GOING TO COVER THE

WORLDS SERIES.

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-MARTIN-1400-APH-RE-

Hd HQ, Army Forces Pacific Ocean Areas xx Pittsburgh, Pa

LT.CONRAD, WHO ALSO WEARS THE PURPLE HEART FOR WOUNDS RECEIVED AT ENIWETOK AND THE BRONZE STAR FOR GALLANTRY IN ACTION AT KWAJALEIN, WAS AWARDED THE DSC FOR EXTRAORDINARY HEROISM ON FEB.18 WHEN HE COMMANDED THE FIRST LVT'S (CORRECT) TO ASSAULT ENGEBI ISLAND, ENIWETOK ATOLL IN THE MARSHALLS.

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ENEMY FIRE PINNED DOWN HIS MEN AFTER THE LANDING. HE DISREGARDED HIS PERSONAL SAFETY, MOVING AMONG HIS MEN AND ENCOURAGING THEM TO DEPLOY. BY HIS PROMPT ACTION HE KEPT THE BEACH CLEAR FOR THE LANDING OF OTHER AMERICAN TROOPS.

CALABRESE DISPLAYED UNUSUAL HEROISM TWICE DURING THE BATTLE OF ATTU IN THE ALEUTIAN ISLANDS. ON MAY 25, HIS COMPANY HAVING BEEN REDUCED TO LESS THAN A THIRD, CALABRESE BRAVED ENEMY FIRE TO SCALE A 900-FOOT CLIFF WITH A BROWNING AUTOMATIC RIFLE TEAM AND FLANK A STRONG ENEMY FORCE TRYING TO RETAKE VANDERLAAMD PEAK. THE JAPANESE WERE FORCED TO RETIRE.

ON MAY 30 DURING ANOTHER ATTACK BY THE ENEMY ON LAKE ADRIAN HE LED THE MEN OF HIS COMPANY IN AN ADVANCE AGAINST COUNTERATTACKING JAPANESE WHO HAD DRIVEN THE COLD, BATTLE WEARY AMERICANS BACK FROM THEIR POSITIONS.

GG140PCW NM

30. 24 — 18819

MEXICO CITY,SEPT.14-(AP)-MEXICO CITY SALOONS MUST REMAIN CLOSED FRIDAY NIGHT AND SATURDAY, INDEPENDENCE DAY, THE FEDERAL DISTRICT GOVERNMENT ORDERED TODAY. PACKAGE LIQUOR SALES ALSO WERE PROHIBITED.

CABARETS MUST CLOSE SATURDAY.

SEP 151944

JW529PCW

MEXICO CITY, SEPT.14-(AP)-THE RIGHTIST NATIONAL ACTION PARTY, IN NATIONAL CONVENTION TODAY, STUDIED A PROPOSAL FOR "A NEW POLITICAL STRUCTURE" IN MEXICO.

THE PARTY PROPOSED LAWS TO PROHIBIT AND PUNISH "ANY PUBLIC, POLITICAL, ECONOMIC OR PHYSICAL COERCION, OR THE USE OF PUBLIC FUNDS, FOR THE FORMATION OR MAINTENANCE OF A POLITICAL PARTY." POLITICAL PARTIES, THE PROPOSAL ADDED, SHOULD BE "CONSTITUTIONAL RATHER THAN OFFICIAL."

NATIONAL ACTION HAS LONG BEEN CRITICAL OF THE PREDOMINANT MEXICAN REVOLUTIONARY PARTY, TO WHICH ALL CONGRESSMEN EXCEPT ONE BELONG.

SEP 151944

NN502PCW

DAMAGE AND SINKINGS. Add Aleutian HQ, 11th AAF (B-11)xx sinkings.

MAJ. GEN. DAVENPORT JOHNSON, COMMANDER OF THE 11TH AIR FORCE, SAID THE SINKINGS BROUGHT THE TOTAL FOR THE "HUNTING SEASON," THUS FAR, TO 15.

THE GENERAL WENT HUNTING HIMSELF, A FEW DAYS AGO, AS COPILOT OF A MITCHELL, BUT FOG OBSCURED ALL SHIPPING NEAR THE KURILES.

IN TODAY'S FORAY, THE LARGER SHIP WAS SUNK BETWEEN SUNO CAPE AND NAKAGAWA BAY, AT THE SOUTHWESTERN TIT OF SHIMUSHU ISLAND, AND THE PICKET BOATS IN NAKAGAWA BAY.

SEP 151944

DV455PCW NM

2ND LT.JACK EVANS, DETROIT, A BOMBARDIER ON ONE OF THE MITCHELLS, PREVIOUSLY WAS CREDITED WITH SCORING SINKING HITS ON FOUR SMALL VESSELS.

CAPTAIN FENNER'S CREW INCLUDED:

LIEUTENANT EVANS, CPL. EDWARD LEVINE, BABYLON, L.I., WEATHER OBSERVER; PVT.ROSS WALKEY, FOREST CITY,PA., ENGINEER GUNNER.

LIEUTENANT COLLIER'S CREW:

2ND LTS., HARRY BRENG, ASTORIA,L.I., COPILOT, AND WILLIS BEARD, DETROIT, BOMBARDIER-NAVIGATOR; STAFF SGT.HERBERT WELLS, WILLIAMSPORT,KY., RADIO GUNNER; SGRS.EDWIN

AGERBLADE, PONTIAC,MICH., GUNNER, AND J.E.MILLS, CULLEN, VA.,

LAGERBLADE, PONTIAC,MICH., GUNNER, AND J.E.MILLS, CULLEN, VA., ENGINEER GUNNER.

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FDR-CHUCHILL (JW50 PCW

QUEBEC, SEPT 14-(STEPHEN EARLY, PRESIDENTIAL SECRETARY, SAID FLATLY TODAY THAT THE QUESTION OF CREATING A NEW OR "SUPER" COMMAND FOR THE PACIFIC HAS NOT COME UP AT THE CURRENT ROOSEVELT-CHURCHILL CONFERENCE "AND WON'T".

"THE QUESTION OF A PACIFIC COMMAND WAS DETERMINED BEFORE THEY GOT TO QUEBEC," EARLY TOLD A PRESS CONFERENCE IN REPLY TO QUESTIONS.

"HOW WAS IT DECIDED?" A REPORTER ASKED.

"I DON'T KNOW."

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"WAS IT DECIDED AT PEARL HARBOR (WHERE MR.ROOSEVELT RECENTLY CONFERRED WITH GEN.DOUGLAS MACARTHUR, SOUTHWEST PACIFIC COMMANDER, AND ADMIRAL CHESTER W.NIMITZ, PACIFIC FLEET COMMANDER)?"

"I CAN'T SAY," EARLY REPLIED.

"WAS THE DECISION IN WASHINGTON ONLY, OR ALSO IN LONDON?"

"I CAN'T SAY."

EARLY SAID HE COULD NOT CLARIFY WHETHER PACIFIC DEVELOPMENTS REQUIRED A NEW COMMAND, A CHANGE IN COMMAND, OR WHETHER THE PRESENT COMMAND SET-UP WILL CONTINUE.

HE ANSWERED QUESTIONS AFTER TELLING REPORTERS THAT HE HAD TALKED WITH LEADING FIGURES AT THE CITADEL, INCLUDING THE PRESIDENT AND ADMIRAL WILLIAM D.LEAHY, THE PRESIDENT'S CHIEF OF STAFF, AND WAS UNABLE TO ROUND UP ANY REAL NEWS.

A REPORTER ASKED:

"WAS THERE ANY COMMENT ON GOVERNOR DEWEY'S SPEECH INDICATING HIS BELIEF THAT GENERAL MACARTHUR SHOULD BE NAMED THE ALLIED OVER-ALL COMMANDER IN THE PACIFIC--OR HIS SUGGESTION THAT MACARTHUR HAS BEEN SUPRESSED IN THE PAST?"

"I HAVE NO COMMENT," EARLY SAID.

DN444PEW

NEW YORK, SEPT.14-(AP)-THE MANILA RADIO ANNOUNCED THAT UNITED STATES CARRIER-BASED AIRCRAFT "ATTEMPTED TO RAID" LEGASPI, NEGROS, LEYTE AND ZAMBOANGA IN THE PHILIPPINES THIS MORNING (JAPANESE TIME), FCC MONITORS REPORTED.

NEGROS AND LEYTE ARE ISLANDS IN THE CENTRAL PHILIPPINES NORTH OF MINDANAO. LEGASPI IS A TOWN NEAR THE SOUTHEASTERN TIP OF LUZON ISLAND AND ZAMBOANGA IS A TOWN ON THE SOUTHWESTERN TIP OF MINDANAO.

THE BROADCAST SAID THE PLANES "CAME FROM A PART OF THE UNITED STATES TASK FORCE WHICH ON SEPTEMBER 12 APPEARED ON THE EASTERN COAST OF THE SOUTHERN PART OF THE PHILIPPINES." AN AMERICAN COMMUNIQUE YESTERDAY SAID CARRIER AIRCRAFT HAD ATTACKED THE ISLANDS OF CEBU, PANAY AND NEGROS MONDAY, DESTROYING AT LEAST 200 JAPANESE AIRCRAFT. IT INDICATED THE ACTION WAS CONTINUING.

TODAY'S BROADCAST ASSERTED "MORE THAN 20 AMERICAN PLANES HAVE BEEN DEFINITELY ASCERTAINED AS SHOT DOWN DURING THE ATTEMPTED RAIDS OF THE UNITED STATES AIR FORCE ON THE SOUTHERN PART OF THE PHILIPPINES ON SEPT. 12 AND 13."

WM913AEW

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NEW YORK, FRIDAY, SEPT. 15--(AP)--A BROADCAST DISPATCH FROM THE JAPANESE DOMEI AGENCY SAID THAT APPROXIMATELY 20 THUNDERBOLT ~~WERE~~ FIGHTER PLANES RAIDED THE "VICINITY" OF SAUSHUI, RIVER PORT 25 MILES WEST OF CANTON IN KWANGTUNG PROVINCE, BEFORE NOON TODAY (JAPANESE TIME).

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THE BROADCAST, RECORDED BY THE FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION, CLAIMED TWO OF THE PLANES WERE SHOT DOWN BY JAPANESE INTERCEPTORS AND THAT "EFFECTIVE HITS" WERE SCORED ON "SEVERAL" OTHERS.

MB/OWI/1255A

SEP 15 1944

3.24 — 18821

Americans Breach Westwall, Ring Aachen; Patton Takes Nancy, Starts New Metz Attack; Palau Islands Invaded, Philippines Flanked

SEP 16 1944

Yanks Race Past Aachen For Cologne And Rhine

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'Wall' Shredded On 10-Mile Front; Nancy Captured By Patton's Forces

Supreme Headquarters, Allied Expeditionary Force (Saturday), Sept. 16 (AP).—The U. S. First Army smashed the Siegfried Line at its strongest point east of the German gateway bastion of Aachen today and in a mighty sweep hurtled down the last 30 miles toward the great industrial city of Cologne and the Rhine.

Climaxing a grand assault that began Thursday, Lieut. Gen. Courtney H. Hodges' infantry battered through the main belt of pill boxes and dragon teeth concrete tank barriers on which Hitler relied to keep invaders from his source of military strength in the Rhineland.

Patton Seizes Nancy

While Hitler's homeland defenses crashed, his last stand in northern France was broken by the fall of Nancy—once Nazi headquarters in France—to Lieut. Gen. George S. Patton's Third Army tanks, which raced on 10 to 15 miles eastward as the enemy reeled in retreat back to the Rhine on a 30-mile front.

Hitler's westwall buckled at two other points as American forces, redoubling their blows, drove 10 miles into Germany north of the fortress of Trier, and ployed into the heart of the Siegfried Line south of Aachen at Prum.

On the north, the important Dutch city of Maastricht, through which the Germans swept four years ago on their way to conquer France, fell to American units and patriots who shattered a die-hard defense by Dutch Nazis to the west o fthe city.

Sweep Engulfs Stolberg

In the momentous drive past Aachen—that proved once more that no fixed defenses can withstand modern firepower—the doughboys swept up Stolberg, 6 miles east of Aachen, and 32 miles southwest of Cologne.

Aachen, guarding the approaches to Berlin along the northren European plan, was by-passed and surrounded, and appeared about to fall to American forces hemming it in on all sides and pouring artillery fire into its buildings.

The line was shredded along a front of at least 10 miles, for that distance south of Aachen the German border town of Lammersdorf was captured.

Defenses Weakly Manner

To their surprise, the hard-hitting doughboys found some of the famed main defenses weakly manned, and some were only fakes said Don Whitehead, Associated Press Correspondent, in reporting the long-awaited breakthrough.

Armed with flame-throwers and dynamite, engineers teamed with infantry both in the breakthrough area and to the south at Prum to clear a path for tanks and self-propelled artillery supporting covering fire.

Patton's armor was on the move again in all its old-time reckless, headlong fashion after ten days of stubborn fighting on the Moselle River and south of Nancy, said a front dispatch.

Ranging out as far as 15 miles east of the city the vanguards ran into nothing but scattered resistance.

Thrust Perils Met

The sweep threw the Germans defending Metz—last important city held in France by the Germans—into peril and they were faced with possible encirclement or a retreat to the rich Saar industrial basin 20 miles away.

As the U. S. Seventh Army closed on Belfort at the extreme southern end of th efront, it was announced that it had been placed under Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower's Western Front command.

Thus four U. S. Armies—the mightiest striking force ever welded together in American history—were assembled on the battlefields of Europe for the showdown struggle with Germany.

It also was announced that Lieut. Gen. Jacob Devers, deputy supreme commander in the Mediterranean, had been placed in command of the Sixth Army Group on the Western Front, and it was presumed the Seventh Army was included.

The outer works of the Siegfried Line were found less formidable than many obstacles smashed on the Normandy beaches, a front dispatch said.

Capture Two Towns

In a gathering threat to the northern reaches of the westwall—the weaker links from Aachen 70 miles north to Kleve—the Americans captured Maastricht and Eysden, 5 miles south.

On the south, the Third Army captured Nancy, capital of German-annexed Lorraine, with only the whiz of sniper bullets contesting the entry. Thirty-seven miles to the southwest, the Third Army also captured the road junction of Epinal, which is about midway between Nancy and Belfort.

The Seventh Army was driving on the stoutly-defended gap at Belfort, 30 miles from the Rhine.

(The Germans said Belfort was manned "for a good fight" but the rush o fthe Third Army east and southeast of Nancy toward the Vosges Mountains and Strasbourg imperiled any determined stand there.)

The British in northern Belgium were cleaning up pockets left on a field of slaughter between the Albert and Escaut Canals after seizing the only bridge left intact by the Germans over the Escaut at DeGroot—an enemy tactical error

Close in Along Canal

that sealed his own fate.

On the seaward front, the Canadians were closing in all along the Leopold Canal north of the Belgian city of Brugge, but yielded one bridgehead in the face of intense artillery and mortar shelling.

Far away to the west on the tip of the Breton Peninsula, the battle for Brest roared to a climax with the Americans fighting forward street by street as the waterfront rocked to German demolitions.

The German commander, by enemy accounts, messaged Hitler that he was under "unbearable" attack, all ships were scuttled in the harbor, the port was aflame and the defenders were fighting with their last few weapons—indicating the vital port soon would fall.)

American infantry fought to the summits of the lofty hills ringing Aachen, hammering back a motley force of defenders ranging from SS (elite) troops to deaf and ordinarily non-combatant units, an Associated Press correspondent declared.

There was heavy fighting in the breach 9 miles wide in the Westwall's outer defense works south of Aachen.

Most Desire Peace

A senior American staff officer declared that throughout the Aachen area the German population for the most part wanted peace and quiet. Some citizens appeared relieved at being no longer under the iron rule of the Nazis.

The liberation of Maastricht, capital of Limburg Province with a population of 66,000, came 4 years, 4 months and 4 days after the Germans marched in.

Supreme headquarters had no confirmation of German accounts that American units had forced the Maas River north of Maastricht and had sped on to the Geal River, two to three miles northeast of the city.

This would put the Americans about 48 miles almost due west of much-bombed Cologne while the doughboys at Aachen are within 39 miles of that big industrial city.

While the British held their bridgehead over the Escaut Canal at De Groot, Belgium—gateway to Holland—American forces on their right flank fought a strange battle to the death with Dutch Nazis.

These Dutchmen, men without a country, were annihilated by American infantry and tanks near the Belgian town of Hasselt, and only a few dozezn surrendered.

The Canadians moving up to the western Dutch frontier near the coast were fighting to clear the south bank of the Schelde River as the first step to make the great port of Antwerp, lying upstream, usable.

There was no report of progress in the siege of the Channel ports of Calais, Boulogne and Dunkerque.

SEP 16 1944

U. S. THRUSTS NAZIS OUT OF MAASTRICHT

Americans Push 10 Miles Into Reich, Piercing Siegfried Line.

DEEP PENETRATION AT TRIER

Doughboys Only 40 Miles From Rhine in Their Offensive—Nazi Troops Inferior.

London, Sept. 15 (A.P.).—Powerful United States armies grasped the Germans' kingpin city of Aachen in an encircling ring of steel today and captured Nancy and Maastricht, strongholds at opposite ends of the 180-mile front.

At the same time Lieut.-Gen. George S. Patton's Third Army captured Epinal, forty miles northwest of Belfort, which also is menaced by the Seventh United States Army sweeping up from the Mediterranean. Epinal is thirty-seven miles southeast of Nancy, and its capture represented an advance of sixteen or eighteen miles from Mirecourt or Charmes.

Doughboys drove ten miles into Germany in a Siegfried Line-busting offensive which had pierced the first zone of that fortified system at two places and deeply dented it at a third.

Lieut.-Gen. Courtney Hodges's First United States Army moved its tanks, infantry and self-propelled guns around Aachen, historic passageway of Europe's contending armies, and this offensive was proving the Nazis' vaunted Siegfried Line to be an obsolete collection of easily cracked concrete pillboxes—at least in this sector.

Aachen Within Our Grasp.

"Aachen is surrounded and within American grasp," said a dispatch from the front. American troops stood on the tops of the Germans' ventilated caves on Aachen's outskirts and forced the enemy to move like moles. They were within forty miles of the Rhine.

Aachen itself is outside the main works of the Siegfried Line, which lie to the east. It is, however, a communications center for one of the strongest sections of the German fortifications which Hitler built to stem invasion from the west. Railroads radiate from there to Antwerp, Ostend and Cologne and the city of 166,000 is on the main railroad connecting Ostend, Brussels and Cologne.

The ten-mile penetration of Adolf Hitler's realm was just above the German city of Trier, east of Luxembourg, where a two-mile advance into the Siegfried Line was announced yesterday.

This apparently moved the Americans past Trier, one of the strongest centers of the Siegfried Line, well on the way to Wittlich, twenty miles to the northwest, and within fifty miles of Coblenz on the Rhine. Trier is five miles from the Luxembourg border.

Eysden, Dutch border village, fell in the sweep which took the Yankees through Maastricht.

Nancy, a famed French bastion of 121,000 on the banks of the Meruthe in a crook below the Moselle, fell in the southern onslaught of Lieut.-Gen. George S. Patton's Third Army at 11 A. M. (5 A. M., Eastern war time).

Maastricht, Netherlands city guarding the Meuse Canal where the Germans made their fateful crossing into Belgium in 1940, fell during fierce penetrations of German defenses north of half-encircled Aachen, the German High Command announced.

The announcement was confirmed by a war correspondent of Aneta, Dutch news agency, who said the capital of Limburg was liberated by American troops and Netherlands Forces of the Interior.

Nancy, fourteenth city of France and historic scene of French resistance both in ancient times and in the first world war, is sixty-eight miles from the Strasbourg crossing of the Rhine.

The Germans, who had reported the jaws of an iron vise closing upon the city to the southeast and northeast, withdrew during the night and fired scarcely a shot as an American general led the way in a jeep into the heart of the wildly celebrating city.

A force of Lieut.-Gen. Courtney H. Hodges's United States First Army, which crossed the frontier of the Dutch province of Limburg yesterday was said by the Germans to have advanced to a point near Valkenburg, twelve miles northeast of Aachen, in the course of the sweep through Maastricht, a city of 67,000.

Allied announcements and dispatches said that three penetrations from two to eight miles deep and six to nine miles wide—one of them completely through the first belt of fortifications—had been made in the line toward the Rhine cities of Cologne and Coblenz.

The Germans said that there was fierce fighting on the approaches to the Belfort Gap, to the south of the Third Army.

There were no Allied reports from the Seventh Army of Lieut.-Gen. Alexander M. Patch, last reported about sixteen miles south of Belfort. Rome dispatches stated that no communiques on the Seventh Army would be issued there henceforth. It was assumed the Seventh Army was being brought under a unified command on the western front.

German resistance stiffened along the southern outskirts of the fortress city of Aachen, key to the western approaches to Germany's rich industrial Rhineland, which was shelled and was being by-passed. American units from the south had approached to within a mile of this partly ringed city.

Forty miles to the southeast at the German road-junction town of Prum and thirty miles farther south in the northwest outskirts of Trier, the Germans had only rifles and machine-guns in a thinly manned defense zone to pit against the power of American tanks and tread-borne artillery.

The Americans were capitalizing on their tremendous advantage in fire power along the ninety-mile assault front extending southward from Aachen. On this front some of Lieut.-Gen. Courtney H. Hodges's Yanks had bitten into the Siegfried Line and others were deployed close to the German border.

The Germans announced today the evacuation of Maastricht, fifteenth largest Netherlands city of 68,000, in the narrow Dutch appendix between Belgium and Germany.

U. S. Drive Pressed.

The Berlin communique also said that the United States First Army continued its strong tank-supported offensive between Maastricht and Aachen, eighteen miles to the southeast, and "pierced approaches to the West Wall (Siegfried Line) in several places southeast of Aachen."

The great Brittany port of Brest is in flames, but still holding out, the German communique said. Boulogne and Cap Griz Nez, bypassed French Channel positions, also were reported scenes of heavy fighting. The Germans said their long range coastal guns still were bombarding English ports.

Suggesting the fall of Brest was near, the German radio said today that the Nazi commander had messaged Hitler that the siege had reached its climax with all fortifications destroyed and the garrison fighting to the last with only a few guns.

"Fires rage at Brest," the broadcast message from Lieut.-Gen. Hermann B. Ramcke said, "all ships in the harbor have been scuttled. All installations have been destroyed. The invaders will find only ruins."

Several Nests Hold Out.

"In the eastern part of the fortress, several nests of resistance are holding out. All approaches to the center of the town have been mined. The Americans succeeded in overrunning a German strongpoint in this part of the town."

Brest is in Brittany, 500 miles behind advanced Allied lines in Germany and has been besieged for more than a month. It is believed under assault of the United States Eighth Corps, commanded by Major-Gen. Troy Houston Middleton.

Brest, a city of 80,000 and the fourth largest French port, was used as a debarkation port by Gen. Pershing's American Army in the last war. With winter gales approaching, its mile of deep water quays and numerous deep water anchorages are needed for supply and reinforcement of the Allied drive to the east.

Third Army Gains.

In northeastern France American Third Army infantry pushed steadily east of Pont-a-Mousson toward the Saar, while tank-supported forces occupied Mirecourt, twenty-five miles south of Nancy. The Third Army now has a half-dozen firm bridgeheads across the Moselle River near Nancy. The southernmost of these was at Charmes, ten miles northeast of Mirecourt. Fighting edged closer to the Moselle west of Metz and in Thionville to the north.

The German radio said that one claw of a pincer had reached Chateau-Salins, fourteen miles northeast of Nancy. This spearhead was just fifteen miles north of the lower claw which the German communique said had closed into Luneville in a thrust around Nancy from the south.

On the northern flank of the Allied line the British Second Army was mopping up the last isolated pockets of German resistance in a trap in northern Belgium between the Albert Canal and the Schelde-Meuse Canal east of Antwerp.

Help to Close Own Trap.

The Germans helped to close their own trap. In haste they blew up all but one of the bridges over the Schelde-Meuse Canal before breaking back from the Albert Canal line. That remaining bridge, at Degrotte, was seized by the British in a sweep into Holland.

The First Canadian Army, fighting to clear the southern bank of the Schelde estuary where German guns block the use of Antwerp port, lost its narrow bridgehead over the Leopold Canal at Moerkerke northeast of Brugge.

In a sector to the east, however, Canadian patrols pushed north from St. Nicolas to the Dutch border at Zandloopet, three miles south of Hulst and ten miles from the Schelde.

At the Brittany port of Brest the Americans fought their way through the city street by street while from the water front thundered the explosions of probably the last Nazi demolitions. The besieged German garrison there had rejected another Allied ultimatum to surrender.

Gen. Hodges's hard-hitting United States First Army troops were smashing through the Siegfried Line methodically.

NANCY IS TAKEN BY THIRD ARMY

Patton's Troops Break Last German Stand in France

Nancy, France, Sept. 15 (AP)—Lieut. Gen. George S. Patton's tanks are on the move again today after being stalled more than ten days, and are pushing 10 to 15 miles from this fallen city in the direction of Germany.

The capture of Nancy broke the Germans' last stand in France, and from Pont-a-Mousson, 15 miles south of Nancy the German army is in retreat toward the Siegfried Line.

American armor forced the enemy to withdraw from Nancy without even a rear-guard stand when it crossed the Moselle river behind the infantry near Pont-a-Mousson, cut 15 miles through the German lines, then turned south behind Nancy.

Another Column Crosses

At the same time, another armored column crossed the Moselle and Meuthe rivers south of Nancy and linked up with the first column, closing the trap.

Some of the forces had tough fighting, and the commander of one armored task force in the first few hours wirelessed his commander:

"Appear to be surrounded by Germans. Am attacking and going forward."

In a few hours the whole south end of the Moselle line caved in and resistance for miles beyond Nancy was only scattered.

The collapse in the Nancy sector left the Germans in the Metz area in a precarious position without hope of a successful stand.

Belfort Thrust Resisted

Farther to the south, Germans retreating toward Belfort put up dogged but hopeless resistance.

Nancy was won in some of the heaviest fighting since the Third Army broke out of Normandy. Fighting was particularly heavy in the area of Pont-a-Mousson.

Leading elements of the combat team driving through the city's streets were greeted by citizens and flags of every sort.

The yelling and waving citizens were interrupted in a demonstration in Nancy's main square by a German machine pistol, apparently fired by one of the four or five snipers left in town.

Withdrew But Came Back

The Germans had withdrawn two weeks ago and everyone brought out their flags, but the Germans returned and the Gestapo rounded up all the pro-Allied Frenchmen it could find and jailed or shot them.

So when the shots rang out today many thought the Germans were attacking and hurriedly pulled in their flags and disappeared. But in a few minutes they were back again.

Lieut. William Jardines, of Minneapolis, Minn., who had reached the northern outskirts of the town, said a few Germans were shooting from buildings, but it was apparent they numbered less than half a dozen.

Visited By Goering

The French said that Reichsmarshal Goering had visited Nancy recently and stayed long enough to eat in one of Nancy's famous restaurants.

Nancy was little damaged, either by bombing or by the withdrawing Germans, but the enemy blew up the gas and electric works and the flour mill, leaving the citizens without flour.

The business of bringing the city back to normal was begun while shooting still was going on in the streets.

30. 24 — 1883

Seventh Army Put Under Eisenhower

SEP 16 1944

Supreme Allied Headquarters, Sept. 15 (AP) — Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower was entrusted today with the greatest field command ever given an American—command of all Western front forces, to which the United States Seventh Army, driving up from the Mediterranean, has now been added.

The largest American force ever put into the field is the dominant part in this organization, for it includes the First, Third, Seventh and Ninth United States Armies.

It also was announced that Lieut. Gen. Jacob L. Devers, deputy commander in the Mediterranean, has been made commander of the Sixth American Army Group, composed of American and French units. Presumably, Lieut. Gen. Alexander M. Patch's Seventh Army is under his command.

for a passport is a live grenade carried in plain sight in one hand.

That is how Sgt. Joseph Kekich, who lives in the same Pittsburgh neighborhood as Commando Kelly, made the round trip thru German lines.

Kekich was out on night patrol. About to throw a grenade, he was captured by two Germans who could not see the grenade in the dark. They prodded him forward with rifles to the command post.

Kekich marched into the command post with the grenade held high in one hand over his head.

The German colonel took one look, grabbed Kekich's hand, took another look and sat down again when he saw the pin was pulled.

He then ordered the guards to take Kekich outside. The guards were afraid to shoot—if Kekich relaxed his grip the grenade would go off and kill them all.

Outside in the dark, Kekich thought "what the hell", his colonel related later. "He just tossed the grenade over his shoulder and ran."

Kekich got away in the confusion, swam across the Moselle to the American lines. His detailed information on the location of the German command post resulted in an immediate deluge of explosives on the German colonel's head.

The sergeant has been highly commended by his colonel.

with a firebelt until it is about 200 yards from the target. Then the pilot of the explosion boat hits a button that thrusts him into the water and the command boat by radio control guides the explosive unit toward its target. The dunked pilot is picked up by the command boats "when circumstances are favorable," the broadcast said.

Evidently seizing upon the topic as a morale booster for the invaded homeland, the Nazi radio filled the ether with mounting claims and interviews with men who supposedly operated the boats.

The Nazis claimed tonnage sunk by these weapons amounted to 225,000 and included twenty transports, three cruisers, nine destroyers, two corvettes and two escort vessels. Tonnage damaged amounted to 120,000, including a cruiser and a destroyer, it was said.

The Germans boasted that the speed of the weapon overcame the disadvantage of easy visibility. The explosive is fired upon the slightest contact, Transocean said, and cannot be used in heavy seas. It was claimed that a single command boat could control a number of explosion craft.

French Warrant Issued For Petain

New York, Sept. 15 (AP)—The American Broadcasting Station in Europe said today French Minister of Justice Francois de Menthon announced in Paris that a warrant had been issued for the arrest of Marshal Henri Petain and that he would "ask for the creation of a special court" to try the former Vichy chief of state.

Mandel Killers Arrested

PARIS, Sept. 15 (AP). — The French Ministry of Justice announced today the arrest of three members of the Milice, Vichy's Gestapo, who were said to have admitted the murder of Georges Mandel, former Minister of Colonies in the Daladier Cabinet and one of the leading opponents of collaboration. Mandel was arrested before the Allied landings in North Africa and killed in Fontainebleau forest shortly before the liberation of Paris, it was announced.

And Naval Support

Pearl Harbor, Sept. 15 (AP).—Assault troops of the American Third Amphibious force landed against stiff opposition today (Manila time) in the formidable Palau Islands flanking the southeastern Philippines. They continued to pour ashore in a coordinated ground, sea and air assault.

Doughboys and marines commanded by Marine Maj. Gen. Julian C. Smith of Alexandria, Va., rolled ashore in the Palaus almost simultaneously with an invasion by Gen. Douglas MacArthur's forces of Morotai Island in the Halmahera group, 300 miles south of the Philippines.

These invasions posed a double-pronged threat to the Philippines, which previously had been under attack four days by carrier-borne Typhoons that demolished 501 Nipponese planes and 173 surface vessels.

Sea and Air Support

Carrier aircraft and warships of Admiral William F. Halsey's Third Fleet, which had been battering Palau for days, supported the landing operation there. The pre-invasion attacks made it possible for the combat vessels, including the most modern American battle wagons, to shell their targets at close range.

(In a broadcast from the Palau battle area William Ewing, representing the combined American radio networks, said thick woods shielded Japanese from the bombardment preceding the Pepeliu invasion but that Marines established a beachhead in hard fighting.

(The Marines, he said in a broadcast recorded by CBS, "landed after a terriffic sea and air bombardment which rocked the island from end to end—but which left many of the defenders alive and ready to fight.

Japs Strongly Entrenched

("Tonight the Marines have established a beachhead along the southern rim of the island. They must realize, as we all do, that this is going to be a tough campaign. The Japs are fighting hard and they are strongly entrenched.")

The amphibious operations were directed by Vice Admiral T. S. Wilkinson. The landing spots were not disclosed but the Tokyo radio broadcast that the invasion hit Peleliu Island, near the southern end of the Palaus. Tokyo said the assault had been repulsed.

In strong contrast, Nimitz reported "landings are continuing," although against tough ground opposition.

Nimitz's failure to mention air opposition apparently indicated the pre-invasion attacks had knocked out Japanese airfields. The aerial softening of the islands had failed to stir up enemy interceptors for many weeks.

Frequent Bombing Targets

Babelthaup, Koror, Peleliu and Angaur Islands, the principal ones in the group of about 100 in all, have been frequently mentioned as the targets of American bombers.

American carrier aircraft mauled the Palaus for a week preceding the invasion. Previously, the neutralization campaign had been carried on by Allied planes from the Southwest Pacific, based in Dutch New Guinea. American warships joined the attack September 6 and 11, with battleships adding the power of their 16-inch rifles in the second assault.

Marines and Army assault forces under the command of Admiral Chester W. Nimitz landed on unnamed islands of the Palau group, 600 miles east of Mindanao in the Philippines, while Gen. Douglas MacArthur's landing troops made a surprise landing on Morotai, 300 miles south of Mindanao.

Both commanders, now directing their forces as a co-ordinated team squeezing Japan's prize conquest of the Pacific war, announced the invasion a few hours after the landings has been effected, indicating initial success and confidence in the outcome.

[n an eyewitness account of the landing in the Palaus, picked up at San Francisco by CBS, William Ewing, representing the combined American radio networks, declared this afternoon that the Marines had landed on the island of Peleliu and secured their beachhead after a terrific sea and air bombardment which left the Japs, however, still full of fight. The enemy, strongly en-

German Response to U. S. Army Ranges From Relief to Full Flight

SEP 16 1944

By WILLIAM SMITH WHITE
Associated Press Correspondent.

IN GERMANY, Sept. 15 (AP)—In this edge of the Rhineland the response of German civilians to the first invasion of their homeland in modern history is taking three turns.

One section of the population appears frankly relieved at the end of life under Hitler.

A second section is sullen and despairing.

A third—convinced Nazis—is in a mass flight to the east.

American troops who were in this area in 1918 put up money for community Christmas trees for the children. This fact is now being recalled.

An American senior staff officer said tonight that all through this area the German people want nothing more than peace and quiet.

NAZIS CLAIM BIG TOLL BY 'EXPLOSION BOATS'

LONDON, Sept. 15 (AP)—The Germans declared today that a new secret weapon — radio-controlled "explosion boats"—had sunk thirty-six Allied ships and damaged fifteen others in the English Channel in recent weeks.

The Transocean Agency, quoting a German Admiralty spokesman, described the weapon as a coupled affair, a light speedboat loaded with high explosive and a command boat.

The speedboat carries an unarmed pilot clad in a rubber suit

YANKS SHATTER HITLER'S OWN IDOL

London, Sept. 15 (A. P.).—American doughboys cracking the Siegfried line are tearing down the monument raised by Hitler to the legendary figure he adopted as his own idol.

Hitler's love for Wagner's music is believed to have inspired him to name the German defense wall for Siegfried, the original Teutonic "superman" who came to an untimely end. Siegfried was stabbed fatally by his brother-in-law.

Yanks Use Secret Weapons in Attack

LONDON, Saturday, Sept. 16. (AP)—Lt.-Gen Courtney H. Hodges' First U. S. army is using secret weapons in knocking out German pill boxes and other strongpoints in the Siegfried line, it was learned today, but details are being carefully guarded.

All that can be said now is that the new weapons are being carried by assault engineers working closely with infantry, and that they have achieved considerable success.

2 AMERICANS AT DIJON

Parachutists Helped 500 Maquis Capture French City

SEP 16 1944

DIJON, France, Sept. 14 (Delayed) (AP)—Five hundred Maquis and two American parachutists captured the industrial city of Dijon, it was learned today, although its seizure had been announced previously as having been accomplished by French armored forces.

Capt. William H. Pietsch, a West Point graduate from Peach Lake, N. Y., and Master Sgt. Robert Baird of 172 North Eleventh Street, West New York, N. J., had been dropped two weeks previously with a French captain and arms for 300 Maquis on a mission that had been completed before the taking of Dijon.

New Invasion Is Keyed to Morotai Push

American Assault Troops Pouring Ashore With Air

Yank Tours Nazi Outpost With Grenade Passport

BY WES GALLAGHER

NANCY, France, Sept. 15. (AP)—If you want to move in and out of a German command post all you need

U. S. INVADES PALAU ISLES, CLOSING IN ON PHILIPPINES

SEP 16 1944

Nimitz's Force Meets Fierce Jap Resistance at Base But 600 Miles Off Mindanao—MacArthur Ashore at Morotai.

Pearl Harbor, Sept. 15 (A. P.).—American assault forces converging on the Philippines from the south and east landed on the fortress-like Palau islands and on the island of Morotai in the Moluccas yesterday, on the heels of the most crushing aerial bombardment the island archi-

trenched, is fighting hard and a tough campaign lies ahead of the Americans, Mr. Ewing added.

Everything in the Book.

Japan's ability to send immediate aid to the invaded islands was knocked out by the crushing aerial battle of the Philippines, in the four days of which American carrier planes wiped out 501 Japanese aircraft and 173 surface ships. Seaborne aircraft had scarcely returned to their flattops when Admiral William F. Halsey's bristling Third United States Fleet opened up a terrific barrage on Palau with everything in the book, including rockets and the big guns of America's newest and most heavily armed battleships.

"Enemy defenses are being heavily bombed and shelled at close range," Admiral Nimitz announced nine hours after the assault forces had splashed ashore against the strongly defended, reef-encircled islands.

"Landings are continuing against stiff ground opposition," he said, indicating that beachheads had been hacked out on one of the most powerful outposts of the Japanese Empire.

His original announcement gave no further details of the amphibious operations, which are under the immediate command of Vice-Admiral T. S. Wilkinson, commander of the Third Amphibious Force. The landing forces were commanded by Major-Gen. Julian C. Smith of the Marine Corps. The invasion of Palau represents an 825-mile advance from Guam, and carries the American forces 4,595 miles west from Pearl Harbor in ten months.

Admiral Wilkinson is a veteran of the Solomons campaign, and Gen. Smith, a veteran of the Gilberts. It was Gen. Smith who led the Second Marines into Tarawa. Subsequently he was promoted to commanding general of the Fifth Amphibious Corps for the Marianas operation, then deputy commander of the Fleet Marine Forces of the Pacific, and now to expeditionary commander.

Two Beachheads on Morotai.

Morotai's invaders swiftly established two beachheads in the vicinity of the village of Doreba, which is about a mile from an unused Japanese airdrome. The southwest coast of the island is ideally suited for heavy and medium bomber bases, and is within fighter plane range of Mindanao. The invasion thus paves the way for daily heavy air raids on the Philippines.

"The Halmahera-Philippine Line has now been penetrated and enemy conquests to the south are imperilled by threat of envelopment," Gen. MacArthur's communique stated. "Rolling up of the remainder of this line would cut off and isolate garrisons in the East Indies estimated at nearly 200,000 men, comprising the Sixteenth and Nineteenth Armies, and would sever vital supply to the Japanese mainland of oil and other war essentials."

Palaus Battered in Advance.

The Japanese defenses in the Palau Islands were battered under an almost continuous nine days' aerial bombardment. Surface ships shelled the islands repeatedly during this period, finally moving in for the fear-instilling barrage immediately preceding the invasion. Air and shelling attacks were concentrated largely on Babelthuap, largest of the Palaus, and the three southernmost islands—Angaur, Peleliu and Negesebus.

The day before the Palau invasion Admiral Halsey's fleet wound up a crushing three-day aerial assault by its carrier planes on the central Philippine Islands of Cebu, Panay, Negros and Leyte.

Admiral Nimitz announced late yesterday that the planes "inflicted crippling damage to enemy air forces, shipping and ground installations . . . Aircraft destroyed: 156 shot down in combat and 277 destroyed on the ground." At the end of the third day the Japanese air fleet had vanished, in great part destroyed in the worst defeat it ever suffered.

AIMS ATTAINED ON MOROTAI

MacArthur Announces Engineers' Work Already Is Begun

Allied Headquarters, New Guinea, *Saturday*, Sept. 16 (AP)—Allied forces seized all their objectives on Morotai Island within a few hours after storming ashore and army engineers already are at work rebuilding an airdrome, headquarters revealed today.

Amphibious assault forces landed yesterday on Morotai, northeast of Halmahera Island and within 300 miles of the Philippines.

United States Navy carrier-borne planes and land-based aircraft maintained a constant and unchallenged cover over the landing forces as they began at once to prepare bases for intensifying the assault against the Philippines.

Engineers Go In Early

Today's communique said the engineers landed "with the assault waves."

The engineers were at work rebuilding the Pitoe airdrome, on the southwest coast of Morotai. The island is 375 miles from Davao, main city on Mindanao Island.

Infantry units drove to their objectives under cover of ground and naval gunfire.

Up to nightfall yesterday there had been no reports of any organized or even casual Japanese resistance, as the Americans overran Pitoe airdrome and a narrow five-mile-long peninsula which forms the island's southwestern tip.

Air Umbrella Tight

While the navy provided an air-tight aerial umbrella over Morotai, land-based planes of the Far Eastern Air Force continued pounding all potential bases in the remainder of the Moluccas, Dutch Celebes and Dutch New Guinea. The purpose was to neutralize any possible Japanese aerial counterblows.

The American strike into the Moluccas came one year and 11 days after Australian troops landed near Lae, New Guinea, the first in a succession of amphibious campaigns which have carried forces of the Allied Southwest Pacific Command 1,500 miles northwestward from the hard-fought battles of British New Guinea.

Japs Duped

It was apparent the Japanese had expected American land forces to attack Halmahera Island, south of Morotai. They concentrated heavy forces in well-defended positions there. But MacArthur surprised them by by-passing their major strong point.

The official communique said: "The Halmahera-Philippine line has now been penetrated and enemy conquests to the south are imperiled by threat of envelopment. Rolling up of the remainder of this line would cut off and isolate garrisons in the East Indies estimated at nearly 200,000 men, comprising the 16th and 19th armies, and would sever vital supply to the Japanese mainland of oil and other war essentials."

MacArthur Fools Japs.

Allied Headquarters, New Guinea, Sept. 15 (A. P.).—Gen. Douglas MacArthur, heading back to Manila, landed today with his invasion forces virtually unopposed on tiny Morotai Island to build air bases quickly for powerhouse attacks on the Philippines, 300 miles to the northwest, and to hasten, by severance of the sea supply lanes, the isolation of two Japanese armies, totaling 200,000 men, guarding the oil-rich East Indies. It was a 300-mile stride by Gen. MacArthur from Dutch New Guinea toward his big objective.

The carrier-protected convoy of warships, transports and landing craft, stretching out for miles with Gen. MacArthur aboard a cruiser, caught the Japanese by surprise.

The Japanese had looked for landings further south on Halmahera Island. Prolonged Allied air attacks had decoyed the enemy into setting up heavy defenses there. But Gen. MacArthur's men and ships went right on by to invade Morotai, the northernmost of the Moluccas.

The baffled enemy had only ten men on Morotai's invaded southwest beach, and those ten were trying to flee by barge and a destroyer took them prisoners.

No planes or warships were lost while supplying a fiery cover for the landings and American ground losses were reported light as the invaders pushed inland across the Kunai and jungle-covered flats.

MacArthur Ashore.

Gen. MacArthur watched the warships pour shells on octopus-shaped Halmahera proper to prevent the enemy from hastily correcting his wrong guess; he watched the naval guns blast Morotai; then he went ashore on a small landing craft.

"Our position here is now secure," he said in a talk on the beachhead where men and equipment were still pouring ashore, "and our immediate operation has achieved its purpose.

"We now dominate the Moluccas. I rejoice that it has been done with so little loss. Our campaign is entering upon its decisive stage.

"Japanese ground troops still fight with the greatest tenacity. The military quality of the rank and file remains of the highest. Their officer corps, however, deteriorates as you go on up the scale. It is fundamentally based upon the caste and feudal system and doesn't represent strict professional merit. Therein lies Japan's weakness.

"No sophistry can disguise the fact from him that the military has failed him in this greatest hour of need. That failure may mark the beginning of a new and ultimately happier era for him. This hour of decision is close at hand."

Fight Entering Decisive Stage, M'Arthur Says

Allied Headquarters, New Guinea, Sept. 15 (AP).—Gen. Douglas MacArthur who landed with American troops at Morotai in the Halmahera Islands today declared "our campaign is now entering upon its decisive stage" and "defeat now stares Japan in the face."

"Our position here is now secure," he said in a talk on the beachhead where men and equipment were still pouring ashore, "and our immediate operation has achieved its purpose."

"We now dominate the Moluccas. I rejoice that it has been done with so little loss. Our campaign is entering upon its decisive stage."

Deterioration at Top

"Japanese ground troops still fight with the greatest tenacity. The military quality of the rank and file remains of the highest. Their officer corps, however, deteriorates as you go up the scale. It is fundamentally based upon the caste and feudal system and doesn't represent strict professional merit. Therein lies Japan's weakness. Defeat now stares Japan in the face.

"Its barbaric codes have dominated Japanese character and culture for centuries and have practiced a type of national savagery at strange variance with many basic impulses of the Japanese people. Its successful domination has been based largely on the people's belief in its infallibility.

Sees Terrific Revulsion

"When public opinion realizes that its generals and admirals have failed in the field of actual combat and campaigning, the revulsions produced in Japanese thought will be terrific. Therein lies the basis for ultimate hope that the Japanese citizen will cease his almost idolatrous worship of the military and readjust his thoughts along more rational lines.

"No sophistry can disguise the fact from him that the military has failed him in this greatest hour of need. That failure may mark the beginning of a new and ultimately happier era for him. This hour of decision is close at hand."

Bad Weather Halts Heavy Air Attacks

Supreme Allied Headquarters, Sept. 15 (AP)—Bad weather terminated the concentrated blows from the air on Germany yesterday after the bulk of the bombs had been cascaded on the Reich's oil industry, already so paralyzed that the *Wehrmacht* is now leaning increasingly on horse and wagon transport to stem the Allied ground attack converging from three sides.

However, Axis radios left the air again tonight—an almost certain sign that Allied bombers again were attacking enemy targets—and the Hungarian radio warned of the approach of aircraft in the Pecs region near the Yugoslav frontier.

20 Wagons Bagged

About 20 of the horse-drawn troop wagons were bagged late yesterday by Ninth AAF Thunderbolts and Lightnings attacking along the Rhine. Horse-drawn reinforcements were also found by dive-bombers operating behind the Siegfried Line east of Aachen.

A Lightning squadron led by Lieut. Ray E. Jackson, Canton, Ill., zigzagged down the Rhine between 200-foot cliffs southeast of Coblenz and let wing bombs go on German craft. Col. Howard F. Nichols, Grand Rapids, Mich., led still another Lightning raid on a factory east of Aachen and eight direct hits were observed.

Beaufighters and Mosquitos from the RAF Coastal Command attacked an enemy convoy off Kristiansund in southern Norway late Thursday, setting fire to three merchant ships and blowing up an escort vessel.

Mediocre weather limited operations today, but Boston and Mitchell medium bombers hit German troops in Holland fleeing across the Scheldt.

BLAST GERMANS FLEEING GREECE

Yank Bombers Hit Crowded Nazi Airdromes.

London, Sept. 15 (A. P.).—American heavy bombers from Italy blasted three airdromes today in the Athens area—all crowded with German transport planes rushed to the south for the evacuation of military personnel in Greece—a few hours after the R. A. F. had raided the same fields for the second successive night.

Between 250 and 500 Fortresses and Liberators showered fragmentation bombs, which are particularly destructive to aircraft, on Elevsis, Tatoi and Kalamaki airfields and obtained good results, it was announced.

Other Fortresse dropped heavy demolition bombs on the submarine pens at Salamis, on an island off the port of Piræus near Athens.

Only two enemy fighters were encountered and they were shot down by Mustangs, which also strafed the Athens area.

In the previous bombings of the airfields numerous Junkers-52 transport planes were burned out. A supply ship was sunk by warplanes off the Greek west coast and another 2,000-ton vessel was sent down in the upper Adriatic. Greek and Yugoslav railroads were strafed and attacked with rockets.

Allied bombers attacked northwestern Germany again today, the enemy asserted, after a night of weather-enforced idleness.

R. A. F. Beaufighters and Mosquitoes from Great Britain blew up an escort vessel and set afire three merchant ships in a German convoy surprised off Kristiansand in southern Norway early last night.

Lancasters pinpointed their bombs on an ammunition depot in Holland in the only heavy bomber operation from Britain yesterday.

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Robot Bomb Attacks Renewed, London Hit First Time in 11 Days

By The Associated Press

LONDON, Sept. 16 (Saturday) (AP).—German robot bombs landed in the southern counties of Britain and the London area today for the first time in eleven days.

The raid just before dawn came so suddenly after the long lull that even blitz-hardened veterans, who were not much disturbed when the attacks were made regularly, were shaken from their sleep.

The attacks came with Allied armies overrunning most of the coastal regions of the Continent from which the flying bombs first were launched.

They came, too, as thousands of evacuees, ignoring government warnings that the menace was not yet over, were rushing back to London.

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The official Home Security announcement of the raid gave no details. It said only: "Shortly before dawn there was some enemy activity with flying bombs over the southern counties, including the London area. Damage and casualties have been reported."

BATTLE OF BRITAIN IS COMMEMORATED

London, Sept. 15 (A. P.).—A grateful England commemorated today the fourth anniversary of the climax in the battle of Britain between the Royal Air Force and the German Luftwaffe.

On September 15, 1940, the Royal Air Force shot down 185 German aircraft—the turning point in Hitler's effort to blast England out of the air.

Air Chief Marshal Lord Hugh Caswell T. Dowding, now retired, who was commander in chief when "the few" saved Britain, returned to his old headquarters to take a salute at a commemoration parade.

Similar parades were scheduled at bases all over England. Special services will be held Sunday at Westminster Abbey and at churches throughout the land in observance of the anniversary.

REDS PINNING FOE IN TRAP NEAR WARSAW

Steadily Envelop City; Nazis Hurled Between Vistula And Narew

Herther

London, *Saturday*, Sept. 16 (AP)—Russian and Polish troops hurled the Germans into a sack formed by the Vistula and Narew rivers northwest of Warsaw yesterday in a steady envelopment of the besieged Polish capital, while Berlin said that other Soviet forces in a powerful new offensive had crossed the Nyemanek river 37 miles below Riga, Latvian capital on the Baltic Sea.

A German broadcast said the Russians threw 40 divisions, upward of 400,000 men, into the fresh offensive on a curving 150-mile front, extending from Bauska, south of Riga, into Estonia on both sides of the key rail junction of Valga. Soviet troops last were reported within seven miles of Valga.

"All available forces including an entire mass of newly assembled reserves went into action, fighting for operational elbow room for their march on German East Prussia," a Berlin broadcast said. "The new offensive was made possible only by the defection of Romania, Bulgaria and Finland."

Reds Contact Warsaw Poles

A midnight Soviet communique said that 8,000 Germans were killed in four days of fighting before Thursday's capture of Praga, Warsaw's suburb on the east bank of the Vistula river, and the Russians now were believed to be in contact with Poles fighting inside the capital across the river.

Moscow dispatches said it was believed that Red army units already had crossed the river into Warsaw, while other units fought for the four bridges, or what's left of them, between Praga and Warsaw.

During yesterday's actions the Russians and their collaborating Polish army units captured 11 localities north of Praga. Fighting along the Warsaw-Danzig railway on the east bank of the Vistula, they seized Apollo, two and one half miles northwest of Praga, and a series of other towns stretching 12 miles up to the Narew river at Rynia.

Nazis Herded Into Funnel

These captures herded the German back into an 18-mile-deep funnel formed by the juncture of the Narew and Vistula at Modlin, 20 miles northwest of Warsaw.

The Poles here circulated a statement saying that General Bor had reported that Red army planes had dropped food and ammunition to the Poles fighting inside Warsaw, and the Polish Committee of National Liberation—the Soviet-sponsored organization challenging the authority of the London Polish regime—made a broadcast saluting Warsaw's heroic defenders and promising their liberation within a matter of days.

In southern Poland the Red army drove another spearhead ten miles southwest of Sanok in the Carpathian foothills, capturing Plonna, nine miles from the Czechoslovak border, and headed toward the Lupkow Pass into Slovakia.

In Transylvania several Russian columns were converging swiftly on the big German-Hungarian stronghold of Targu-Mures, capturing Sangeorgiul-de-Padure, 14 miles on the southeast, and Chibed, 17 miles on the east.

For the second straight night long-range Soviet bombers hammered targets at Budapest, Hungarian capital, on Thursday night. More than 35 fires amid industrial objectives were started, the bulletin said.

Bomb hits were observed on a bridge over the Danube, on Budapest's western rail station, the main railway works, machine shops, and on other factories. Tremendous explosions occurred amid the fires which could be seen for a distance of 150 miles, the communique said.

Northeast of Warsaw the Russians had hurled the Germans across the Narew River within 15 miles of the southern border of German East Prussia, and Moscow dispatches said that Red army units already had crossed the Narew. The communique, however, did not mention this sector.

A front dispatch to the Moscow newspaper Pravda said that the four bridges connecting Praga with Warsaw still were intact, but a German broadcast said they had been destroyed.

RUSSIANS STORM ACROSS VISTULA TO ENTER WARSAW

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Captors of Praga Rush Over Bridges to Open Battle for Capital.

Lucie

Moscow, Sept. 15 (A. P.).—Russian and Polish troops were believed storming into Warsaw proper today across the broad and swift Vistula from the captured industrial suburb of Praga.

[The German communique reported yet another great Russian offensive with forty divisions of up to 600,000 men in "the northern sector of the eastern front"—possibly in Finland. Today was the deadline for the withdrawal of seven German divisions in North Finland. The Germans did not further identify the locale of the offensive, which might be below East Prussia or in the Baltic States around Riga, rather than Finland.]

Front dispatches said four Vistula bridges still were standing. A Red fleet reporter asserted:

"I can see as clearly as the palm of my hand the bridges across the Vistula and the outline of Warsaw." Pravda said Russian batteries had been warned not to fire at the bridges because "we are going to need them."

Another Russian force thirty miles to the south was across the Vistula in the Warka region threatening to outflank scorched ruins of the capital city of 1,265,700. No crossing of the Vistula has been reported above Warsaw. Between Praga and the city proper, the river is 500 to 600 yards wide.

Battle for Warsaw Intense.

The climactic battle for Warsaw, besieged from without since summer and from within by Polish partisans, was directed by tall, sober-faced Marshal Konstantin Rokossovsky, himself Polish-born.

The assault on Warsaw surpassed in human drama all the other successes on the eastern front, although these included:

1. Capture of a third to a half of the 16,642 square miles of Transylvania which Hitler assigned to Hungary. The provincial capital of Cluj, whose 100,000 population make it the largest Romanian-claimed city still in enemy hands, was outflanked and within artillery range of Russians thirteen miles to the south.

2. A thrust of strong patrols into the east Beskid Mountains of Czechoslovakia, seeking to link up with Slovak partisans.

4. An increasing penetration into northern Serbia, where Marshal Tito announced his Yugoslav partisan army already has joined forces with the Red Army near Negotin.

The Warsaw zone, reportedly proclaimed by Hitler as the "interior defense line of Germany," was the objective of an all out offensive aimed at reaching the Reich itself.

Rokossovsky's First White Russian Army and the First Division of Lieut.-Gen. Zigmund Berling's First Polish Army seized Praga after an all-night street battle, much of it hand-to-hand fighting. Picked troops of Russian and Polish origin volunteered to liberate the city and free the Polish patriots still battling its Nazi occupants. In addition to Praga the Russians and Poles captured fifteen vollages and railway stations up and down the Vistula for a distance of twenty-five to thirty-five miles.

Reds Drive Westward.

Northeast of Warsaw the Russians drove westward from captured Lomza and seized Nowogorod, on the southern bank of the Narew River, fifteen miles south of East Prussia and on the road to Allenstein.

Front dispatches said that bitter fighting was in progress in that area. Capture of Nowogorod wiped out big German positions on the south bank of the Narew.

In Transylvania the Russians advanced to within thirteen miles of its capital, Cluj, and captured Turda, directly south.

HELP FOR POLAND PLEDGED BY POPE

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Vatican City, Sept. 15 (A. P.).—Pope Pius XII, receiving more than 2,000 Polish troops, said today that the Vatican would exert all its efforts on behalf of Poland.

"We will continue to do all that is possible for you, nor will we cease raising our voice in the midst of conflict to inspire, in some, feelings of humanity and, in others, thoughts of justice and respect for your rights," the Pope said.

The Vatican News Service said that the Pope had requested Mgr. Orsenigo, papal nuncio in Berlin, to take immediate steps for the liberation of Cardinal Hlond, Primate of Poland. The cardinal, held by the Germans until recently at Bar-le-Duc, France, is reported to have been transferred to Germany.

The Polish Telegraphic Agency reported that Cardinal Hlond, before his transfer to Germany, had rejected a German offer to establish him as Regent of Poland. "The spiritual head of Polish Catholics is being held by the desperate Nazis as hostage against Polish demands for the punishment of Nazi leaders," the agency added.

FINNS, GERMANS VIRTUALLY AT WAR

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Nazis Attack Island, But Are Reported Repulsed

Stockholm, Sept. 15 (AP)—Finland found itself virtually at war with Germany today as Nazi troops invaded the Finns' strategic and well-fortified island of Suiraari (Hogland) [illegible] German troops moved to close the Finnish-Swedish frontier in the north.

It appeared doubtful, if not impossible, that German troops would be out of Finland by midnight, the deadline for their withdrawal under terms of the Finnish-Russian armistice agreement, and reports circulated here that Germany might attempt to blockade Finland both by sea and air.

The Swedish Foreign Office tonight confirmed the German intention of closing the border of northern Finland, effective tomorrow.

Beachhead Liquidated

The German attempt to seize Suusaari, in the Gulf of Finland, occurred early today, but the well-manned iFnnish garrison there appeared to have the situation under control at nightfall.

Late tonight the newspaper *Falukuriren* reported from Helsinki that thhe Finns had completed liquidation of the German beachhead on the island, but there was no official confirmation.

Russian warplanes assisted the Finns in repelling the attack, the Finnish news agency reported, and said 700 German prisoners were taken.

Time Bombs Explode

Time bombs which the Germans left at the Pori airport on the Bothnian gulf exploded tonight, damaging a number of buildings, including a hospital. It also was learned that the Germans had mined the waters of the Gulf of Finland at Kotka.

The possibility that Finland might formally declare war on her former Nazi brothers in arms, as Romania and Bulgaria have done, remained uppermost tonight.

The Finnish Parliament was scheduled to meet in secret session tomorrow. It held an eight-minute session today, but no announcement was made concerning its discussions.

Hackzell Stricken

(One Finnish broadcast said that the brief meeting was called to consider "matters connected with Premier Antti Hackzell's illness." Hackzell, head of the Finnish armistice delegation in Moscow, was stricken last night with a brain hemorrhage which was said to have left him paralyzed.

(A Moscow broadcast late tonight said Hackzell was in a grave condition and gradually losing consciousness.)

A dispatch from Helsinki declared that Erhu Castren, 58-year-old president of Finland's supreme court, may succeed Premier Hackzell. Parliamentary party groups held caucuses today and agreed on Castren, authoritative political sources said. Castren is a member of the conservative party and a former law professor at the University of Helsinki.

MAY IGNORE DEADLINE

The situation in Northern Finland continued to be obscure and Finnish sources here described it as 'certainly critical" as the midnight deadline drew near for Germans to meet the Finnish ultimatum to withdraw their troops in order to fulfill Russian conditions for an armistice. Even if the German evacuation starts, there are so many troops there the time limit may not be met.

The Germans closed the northern part of the Finnish-Sweden frontier tonight, it was announced officially here.

German troops told Swedish frontier guards that they would prevent any Finnish refugees from crossing into Sweden and they stopped all contact between Swedes and Finns across the border.

Some sources said a general Baltic conflagration might be started by the outbreak of hostilities between Finland and Germany. The Swedish army, already on a wartime footing, is reported to have received a warning to be even more alert.

An earlier Finnish communique said the German Suursaari attacks had been repulsed except for one weak Nazi bridgehead and that nine German ships were either sunk or set afire.

Persons closely connected with the Finnish peace movement declared that the German attack on Suursaari was the "best thing that could have happened to Finland," since it would precipitate a decision by Finnish soldiers to fight their former partners in arms.

Stockholm, Sept. 15 (AP).—The Germans closed the northern part of the Finnish-Swedish frontier tonight, it was announced officially here. German troops told Swedish frontier guards that they would prevent any Finnish refugees from crossing into Sweden and they stopped all contact between Swedes and Finns across the border.

Stockholm, Sept. 15 (A. P.).—The Finns announced today that the Germans, their former partners in arms on the eastern front, attacked the Finnish island of Hokhland (Hogland) during the night after an ultimatum demanding its surrender had been flatly rejected.

A Finnish communique said that the assaults were repelled "except at one point, where the mopping up of the weak German bridgehead is continuing this morning," that they were launched by German naval forces and that nine German ships were either sunk or set afire. The attack marked the outbreak of hostilities between the Nazis and Finns, who broke off diplomatic relations with Germany on September 8 and ordered the Germans to quit all Finland within one week, ending today.

The garrisoned island, also known as Suursaari, is in the Finnish Gulf about midway between Kotka and Narva. It is important as a control point for German attempts to blockade the Russian Baltic Fleet. The island has also protected the northern flank of German forces trapped by the Rusians in Estonia and Latvia.

Demanded Surrender.

The text of the Finnish communique follows:

"During the night of September 14-15 a German officer approached the commander of Hokhland and demanded the surrender of the island to the German troops. The demand was flatly refused.

"At the same time, German naval forces undertook attacks against various parts of the island's coast. All attacks were repelled except at one point, where the mopping up of the weak German bridgehead is continuing this morning.

"According to reports, nine German ships were either sunk or set on fire."

Finnish Premier Stricken.

Meanwhile it was learned that the Finnish Parliament held a regular session lasting eight minutes today and arranged to meet again tomorrow without announcing the purpose of the meetings.

Also today it was stated here that the text of the Russian peace terms had nothing to do with the illness of Premier Hantti Hackzell, head of the Finnish armistice delegation in Moscow. Hackzell suffered a stroke that left him paralyzed, but it was said that this was four hours before the text of the Russian terms were handed to the Finnish delegation at 11 o'clock last night.

Nazis Open Attack on Finns With Blow at Fortified Isle

Nazis Shell East Coast of England

Folkestone, England, Sept. 15 (A. P.).—Residents of the English east coast ended a thirteen-hour shell warning, their longest of the war, early today, only to undergo two more periods of bombardment by German guns before daybreak.

The shelling showed no pattern indicating that the besieged Nazi batteries on the French side of Dover Strait were using up their ammunition before their positions fell to the Allies.

Blast in England.

London, Sept. 15 (A. P.).—A mysterious explosion in a secret shell-filling plant in northwest England killed possibly twenty men and women before dawn today.

TITO CAPTURES BRAC

London, Sept. 15 (A. P.).—Yugoslav Partisans have expelled the Germans from the big Dalmatian island of Brac, ten miles south of the ancient port of Split, Marshal Tito asserted in a communique today.

He said that the Germans sustained heavy losses and that large quantities of arms, ammunition and equipment were captured and a German ship was sunk.

ALLIES RIP HOLE IN GOTHIC LINE

Eighth Army Takes Ridge Four Miles From Rimini

Rome, Sept. 15 (AP).—The last German defense lines south of Rimini wavered under the shock of an Eighth Army onslaught today as Allied troops breached the Gothic Line with the capture of the strategic San Savino-Coriano ridge.

British and Canadian troops reached within a mile of the Rimini airfield and within four of Rimini, Ardiatic doorway to the Po Valley and the industrial heart of Italy.

German Losses Severe

Canadian infantrymen and tanks stormed across the Marano river. The near-by town of Coriano was captured. Air forces of the Mediterranean command gave strong support to the ground troops, hammering enemy front-line positions.

Severe losses were inflicted on the Germans along the entire Eighth Army Adriatic front. The capture of the 7,000-yard San Savino-Coriano ridge wiped out a formidable obstacle to the advance on the Po Valley. British infantry and tanks executed a bold encircling movement, which surrounded, killed and captured most of the 289th Grenadier Regiment of the 98th German Division holding the ridge.

Greek and French troops joined the general assault with the Greeks blasting at the defenses of San Lorenzo, about five miles south of Rimini. Heavy counterattacks were repulsed with severe losses of men and tanks for the Germans.

Push On Above Pistoia

United States Fifth Army troops continued to batter the western half of the Gothic Line. Slashing through main fortifications, Lieut. Gen. Mark W. Clark's men captured the towns of Monte Catino, Pietrabuona and Ponti Di Mariano, all north of Lucca. Capture of Pietrabuona gave the Allies control of an important road leading through a mountain pass. East of this area, troops continued to push doggedly against Gothic Line fortifications above Pistoia.

Many Germans facing the Eighth Army in the Adriatic sector were reported by front line observers to be entirely without motor transport.

San Marino Shelled

General Sir Harold R. L. Alexander's headquarters announced that shelling and bombing of enemy gun positions in the little republic of San Marino, on the Adriatic coast south of Rimini, had commenced following a warning to civilians to evacuate their villages.

Air reconnaissance had shown clearly that the Nazis, violating San Marino's neutral territory, were using the republic for hiding away supply dumps and gun positions, headquarters asserted.

"Guns within the republic are being engaged by our air force and artillery as on other sectors of the front," it was stated.

SAY SAN MARINO IS USED BY NAZIS

Rome, Sept. 15 (A. P.).—Allied Headquarters formally charged today that the Germans were using the neutral republic of San Marino, wedged within Eastern Italy, for supplies, gun areas and motor transport.

The statement said:

"A San Marino delegate to the Vatican has stated that to insure that their neutrality is understood by all, San Marino has placed large notices 'Neutral Territory' and hung out the Red Cross and their national flag at all entrances in the republic.

"In spite of this precaution, motor transport convoys and 88-millimeter guns in position and gun pits just inside the frontier have been picked up by Eighth Army reconnaissance photographs.

"A Carbineiri sergeant now in the Allied lines says that he was an interpreter between the San Marino Government and a delegation from Field Marshal Gen. Albert Kesselring which visited the republic early in September, when the Germans said they must use San Marino roads.

"He says that so far staff cars and police cars have been passing through and that German military police live in town.

"The German delegation said that all vehicles passing through the republic must have passes signed by Col. Runkel.

"The enemy has warned civilians in Serravale and Domango, to the northeast of San Marino town, to expect shelling and take steps to protect themselves or evacuate these villages.

"Our own counter-battery organization reports that German guns are firing from inside the San Marino frontiers. Enemy deserters who have recently passed through the republic said that they had seen 150-millimeter guns north of the town and anti-tank guns in position in the northeast corner of the country."

MARLENE IN ICELAND

REYKJAVIK, Iceland, Sept. 15. (AP)—Actress Marlene Dietrich arrived here last night to entertain troops.

Chinese Make Junction With Stilwell Forces

Allies Control Myitkyina-Tengchung Trail in Push to Reopen Supply Road

CHUNGKING, Sept. 15 (AP).—A Chinese force has made contact in Yunnan Province with the Burma troops of General Joseph W. Stilwell, and gained control of a trial between Myitkyina and Tengchung, a Chinese Army spokesman said today.

Japanese forces far to the east, however, still were advancing toward Kweilin in their Hunan-Kwangsi campaign to bisect China and meet any projected Allied invasion of the China coast. The enemy drive on Kweilin, an important American air base, was progressing west from Hengyang and southwest through Lingling, General Stilwell said.

Control of the Myitkyina-Tengchung trail climaxed an attack that began last July when the Burma and Chinese forces started working toward each other through mountainous terrain and jungle. Siege was layed to Tengchung at the same time.

Myitkyina is about seventy airline miles from Tengchung. Lungling, less than forty miles south and east of Tengchung, is on the Burma road. The Burma and Ledo roads are expected to be connected by way of Myitkyina, Tengchung and Lungling.

A small number of enemy soldiers who escaped when Tengchung fell yesterday were being hunted down today.

It was estimated that 3,000 Japanese soldiers including 50 officers, were killed during the siege. Another 50 were taken prisoner. Equipment captured included about 50 light and heavy machineguns, more than 800 rifles and 15 artillery pieces.

Although Chinese spirits were still high over the capture of Tengchung—heralded as the most important victory since Japan invaded China seven years ago—enemy attacks in the vicinity of Lungling made it clear that the Japanese were not going to give up that city on the Burma Road without staging a savage fight.

A small force of 400 Japanese surrounded and captured Chinese positions two and one-half miles south of Lungling, and after being reinforced pushed on. Another Japanese force made penetrations in Chinese positions just northeast of Lungling.

Three columns of Japanese totaling 45,000 men, or about a division to each column, were said to be pushing toward Kweilin, in Kwangsi Province, along an eighty-mile front. One column, advancing down the Hunan-Kwangsi railway flanked by a division on either side, was reported sixty-seven miles from the enemy goal.

CHINESE TROOPS JOIN STILWELL

Chungking, Sept. 15 (A. P.).—Chinese forces waging the Yunnan province offensive to reopen the Burma Road have established contact with Gen. Joseph T. Stilwell's forces driving south from the north Burma base of Myitkyina, it was announced today.

In the Hunan-Kwangsi campaign far to the east, however, Japanese divisions bisecting China struck within sixty-five miles of the big Kweilin base of Kweilin.

In the air theater, American planes sank three ocean-going freighters in the Formosa Straits between China and the Japanese island of Formosa, Gen. Stilwell's headquarters announced.

A Chinese Army spokesman asserted that Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek's men now have full control of the trail through the wild mountain jungles between

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newly captured Tengchung in Yunnan province and Myitkyina. Gen. Stilwell's American, Chinese, Indian and British forces already are sixty-five miles below Myitkyina on the road to Mandalay.

Gen. Stilwell's communique tonight said that the Japanese still were "thrusting west from Hengyang and southwest through Lingling in the direction of Kweilin, Chinese inland naval center at which an American air base is located.

In the mixed picture of Chinese reverses and successes, the juncture of Chinese forces with Stilwell's in north Burma stood out.

Threat to Kweilin Air Hub Changes Strategy in China

BY CLYDE A. FARNSWORTH

KUNMING, China, Sept. 15. (AP)—Deterioration of Chinese resistance on the eastern front and swift development of the Japanese threat to the big Allied air center of Kweilin are forcing a redisposition of American airpower and a change in the basic strategy of the battle of China.

Even in the most optimistic judgment of Americans in a position to report on the nature of Chinese resistance, Japan's drive to pinch off Southeastern China forebodes an incalculable lengthening of the war in the Orient if not a major upset.

Chinese avowal to defend Kweilin to the last is cheering to a degree, but the Americans are preparing for the eventuality of loss of the city.

American hope of training and equipping Chinese divisions at the rear of the Japanese guarding coastal positions against prospective Allied amphibious attacks have gone glimmering as Chinese armies have broken up under Japanese superiority in tactics, command, coordination and firepower.

AIRFIELDS DOOMED

A last-ditch Chinese defense of Kweilin would delay a junction of Japanese forces and expose the enemy to deadly attrition from air and ground, but it would not alter the fate of the nearby airfields which have served the Allies well in recent months.

Maj.-Gen. Claire L. Chennault, returning with Gen. Joseph W. Stilwell from a hurried inspection of the eastern front situation yesterday, said that a Japanese advance to Kweilin would not lessen the U. S. 14th air force's bombing and strafing attacks on their overland supply lines, but it would necessarily curtail the vast sweeps they have been making against enemy shipping plying the South China sea between the Philippines and China.

ROUTE IMPORTANT

(This route has become especially important to the Japanese now that the Americans are closing in thru the Southwest Pacific islands towards the Philippines, leaving the China sea route the only one available serving the enemy's new empire to the southwest.)

The end of the seasweeps against Japanese shipping is probably one of the motives of the enemy drive against Kwelin. Others are believed to be a feverish desire to secure the rear of their southeastern coastal positions against any Chinese attack co-ordinated with an American landing, and a determination to deny Southeastern China as a staging ground for Superfortress raids.

In two weeks of cloudy skies which restricted the 14th Air Force's operations, Japanese ground forces routed the Chinese along the railway and highway approach to Kweilin from the northeast. The Chinese have fallen back onto the city, yielding the valley position along the Siang River northeast of Kweilin without a stand. That is the only natural defense line between the enemy and the immediate environs of Kweilin, and the Japanese now are only sixty miles from the

Curtain Will Fall On War Parley At Quebec Today

BY DOUGLAS B. CORNELL

QUEBEC, Sept. 15, (AP)—A joint news conference at noon tomorrow will draw the curtain on the eighth and perhaps final "war" conference of President Roosevelt and Prime Minister Churchill, and clear the way for future and probably imminent deliberations on cracking German economic and political power.

The military phases of the Quebec conference already are over. Plans have been approved and sealed for capitalizing on unexpectedly quick and decisive victories in the Pacific, and for grinding Japan into submission.

Necessarily the president and prime minister must keep silent, in tomorrow's press conference, on the precise nature of those plans. But apparently, for the first time, they have been based on specific commitments that Britain will syphon tremendous forces into the Far East once the German military machine has been wrecked.

While the war chiefs of Britain and the United States may keep on talking details, presidential secretary Stephen Early told reporters today:

"The conferences in Quebec between the president and prime minister will be concluded by tomorrow noon."

Vocal stress which he gave the words "in Quebec" and the fact that he declined to say whether Roosevelt and Churchill might continue personal talks elsewhere pointed to a probability they would do just that. Each will go "off the record" tomorrow.

ROOSEVELT MAY CONTINUE TALK WITH CHURCHILL

Quebec Conference Ends Tomorrow, but Further Meetings Are Due.

CADOGAN IS CITADEL GUEST

Eden Joins Meetings in Canada as Proposals for Occupation of Germany Are Discussed.

Quebec, Sept. 15 (A. P.).—The second Quebec conference will close tomorrow, but the quick pace of the war in Europe may hold President Roosevelt and Prime Minister Churchill in personal contact for further conversations.

Stephen Early, presidential secretary, made known that the discussions in the Citadel were in their "closing phases" and added:

"You may say that the President and Mr. Churchill will definitely conclude tomorrow their conference in Quebec."

"Does your use of 'Quebec' mean they may talk elsewhere?" Mr. Early was asked.

"I can't answer," he replied.

Even after tomorrow's official wind-up, Mr. Early said, military staffs will continue their meetings in the Chateau Frontenac.

While Mr. Early and Robin Cruikshank of the British Information Ministry were holding their last press conference, Mr. Roosevelt and Mr. Churchill were talking with Anthony Eden, British Foreign Minister, who arrived last night. Another of the British staff at their call was Sir Alexander Cadogan, permanent Under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs.

Cadogan at Citadel.

Mr. Cadogan, who was Britain's delegate to the Dumbarton Oaks world security conference in Washington, arrived last night and promptly went to the Citadel with Mr. Eden.

There a dinner was held, attended by Mr. Roosevelt and Mr. Churchill, Prime Minister W. L. Mackenzie King of Canada, Mr. Eden, Mr. Cadogan, Secretary of the Treasury Morgenthau and Lord Cherwell, Churchill's "one-man brain trust."

After dinner the guests saw a new film, happily entitled, for this victory conference, "Hail the Conquering Hero."

British sources said that Mr. Cadogan's trip was enabling Mr. Churchill to obtain a first-hand account of developments at Dumbarton Oaks.

In connection with the possibility of continued talks between Mr. Roosevelt and Mr. Churchill after the formal close of this conference called to seal Japan's military fate, it was recalled that last year after meeting at Quebec the two went to Washington, where they received word of Italy's capitulation.

Cardinal's Trip News to Early.

Reporters asked Mr. Early about a report published in the Montreal newspaper Le Canada saying that Rodrigue Cardinal Villeneuve, who is flying to Rome, was on a peace mission to the Vatican and probably bore a message from Roosevelt and Churchill.

"That's news to me," Mr. Early replied.

Other Canadian newspapers have said the purpose of the Cardinal's trip was to make his regular five-year report to the Pope.

The fact that Allied troops are fighting on German soil can be reported as a governing reason for the 3,300-mile air trip that brought Mr. Eden hurrying here last night. His presence appears centered on the German political sweep-out once the Nazi armies have been crushed.

Has Fresh Proposals.

Whether United States Secretary of State Cordell Hull would follow Mr. Eden to Quebec was uncertain. Mr. Hull told Washington reporters he had no plans to come here.

In a packed briefcase Mr. Eden is reported to have included fresh proposals on the European advisory commission's recommendations for military occupation of Germany by Anglo-American-Soviet troops.

The Soviet-Polish clash provides another likely pocket, but it is rated second to a hard-boiled handling of Nazi-land.

Interpreted in the light of Mr. Roosevelt's recent public statements, United Nations terms for Germany will include eradication of German trade cartels which nourished the Nazi war machine. Next would be a specific program for eliminating all international combines.

Retrospectively, there is a chasm between British and American governmental opinion on this subject, for cartels were broadly condoned in Europe before the war.

Pacific Decision Complete.

The stress here had been on the battle of the Pacific before the announcement that Mr. Eden was coming, but now it appears that the major military decisions centering around strategy for hammering Japan into submission are complete.

EDEN ASKS FIRM STAND ON RUSSIA

Reportedly, He Thinks Such A Move Will End Discord

London, Sept. 15 (AP)—Anthony Eden's decision to fly to Quebec was understood today to be motivated by his desire to see President Roosevelt and Prime Minister Churchill exercise a stronger hand and reach a clearer understanding with Russia at a moment when elements of discord are reported to have crept into British-Soviet relations.

A reliable informant reported that the lack of complete understanding stemmed from the Polish-Soviet dispute, uncertainty over Soviet war aims in Europe, and some military problems on which Britain and Russia do not see eye to eye.

These differences have not interfered with the Allied prosecution of the war, it was asserted. Eden, long an advocate of friendship between Britain and Russia, was said to feel that they could be erased if brought to a showdown.

Tug-Of-War Feared

Diplomatic personages who fear a post-war tug-of-war between Britain and Russia for European spheres influence share the belief that a clear-cut understanding should be reached between the Big Three on the role of smaller countries after the conclusion of hostilities.

They base their belief on Churchill's defense of Spain's wartime policy and his bid for France's friendship, and on the other hand on Russia's rising influence in the Balkans, potential power in the Baltic countries, and strong hand with the Poles.

Russian Fact

A British publication, *Time and Tide*, asked editorially recently "attainment of speedy victory." The editorial, written before the renewed Soviet drive in Poland, compared delay in that sector with advances in the Balkans.

It disclaimed criticism of Russia, but added that "it is permissible to wonder what are the motives that are now dictating Russian strategy and if in these motives there is something not quite compatible with the necessity for this country (Britain) at least to end the war before winter."

Two Japs Shifted In Naval Shakeup

NEW YORK, Sept. 15. (AP)—The Tokio Domestic radio said Admiral Naokuni Nomura was removed today from the post of commandant of the Yokosuka naval station on Tokio bay and was succeeded by Vice-Adm. Nishio Tsukahara.

Nomura has been pomoted to an "undisclosed important post," said the broadcast as recorded by the federal communications commission.

Note to Pope Reported

Cardinal Villeneuve Believed Taking Roosevelt Message to Vatican

MONTREAL, Sept. 15 (AP).—Under the heading "Peace Mission of the Cardinal," the newspaper "Le Canada" said today that Rodrigue Cardinal Villeneuve is carrying to Rome a message from President Roosevelt and Prime Minister Churchill. It was announced several days ago that the Archbishop of Quebec was planning one of his periodic visits to the Vatican.

The Royal Air Force Transport Command announced today that Cardinal Villeneuve had arrived in Britain after a non-stop flight from Montreal.

LEND-LEASE TOOL SALE EXPLAINED

Canberra, Sept. 15 (A. P.).—Senator Richard Keane, Australian Customs Minister, today denied reports published in the Australian press that lend-lease machine tools and factory equipment from the United States was being sold to private firms in Australia for the manufacture of civilian goods.

He said that some lend-lease machine tools arrived in Australia after the projects for which they were originally requisitioned had been canceled. These goods, he said, were held at the disposal of the United States Foreign Economic Administration mission in Australia, and some were subsequently turned over to American forces and others purchased by the Commonwealth Government.

In some instances, he explained, this involved resale by the Australian Government to private firms. In almost all these cases, Keane said, the machines were being used on war production.

"Until the war with Japan ends there is no prospect of any large scale reversion of Australian industry from wartime to peacetime production," Mr. Keane added.

Parleys Said To Lag In Deference To Russia

Washington, Sept. 15 (AP)—The need for kid-glove handling of Russian relations, as conceived by foreign-policy officials here, is a main

reason for stretching out the Dumbarton Oaks security talks and limiting the scope of the Roosevelt-Churchill meeting at Quebec.

A highly sensitive concern over Moscow's reactions to every Anglo-American move is widely regarded as one of the big reasons why each move is carefully charted with an eye to Russian cooperation. Russia thus is the key to much that is done at Dumbarton Oaks and Quebec and by such three-power agencies as the European Advisory Commission in London.

Behind this fact is the conviction of President Roosevelt and Secretary Hull—presumably of British officials also—that the future of world peace depends largely on Russian cooperation with the United States and Britain.

It was largely to seek assurance of that future cooperation that Roosevelt and Churchill met Stalin at Teheran last winter, just as Hull and Foreign Minister Eden met Foreign Commissar Molotov at Moscow last October.

Ever since those meetings the President and Secretary of State have directed their efforts even more toward winning Russian confidence. The latest example to come to light was last night's disclosure that only certain basic principles of the post-war handling of Germany had been agreed upon, notably complete military occupation, destruction of the Nazi party and arrest of all German leaders and war criminals.

One reason given for lack of agreement to date on other points, such as the disposition of German industry, was that there would be no presentation of an Anglo-American agreement which the Russians might suspect amounted to a squeeze play on them or prejudice their future relations with the nations of Central Europe.

Work Slowly With Soviets

Yet it is true that as a result of having worked together for decades, the United States and Britain are capable of relatively speedy handling of international problems while with the Russians they must work much more slowly—because of differences of viewpoint and language and that fact that while Russia is a great land power, Britain and the United States are sea powers as well.

Thus at Dumbarton Oaks many hours have been spent in trying to overcome English-Russian language complications so that everybody would be satisfied with exactly the right word. Also on each successive move toward agreement on world organization plans the Russian delegation has had to keep in closest touch with Moscow, necessitating an immense volume of communications.

All Three Must Contribute

At Quebec the problem is different. With the arrival of Foreign Minister Anthony Eden, the President and Prime Minister almost certainly went into some discussion of European political problems—relations with France, Spain, Turkey, future controls in the Mediterranean, central European problems posed by German defeat.

Yet it can be said on excellent authority that they must refrain from Anglo-American agreement on any of the pressing problems in which Russia has an interest. The American conviction is that any solution to be valid must be made by all three, and that no two-thirds solution can be proposed lest Russia become suspicious.

Pin Hopes On Meeting

High officials, therefore, are hopeful that the next two or three months may produce much closer normal working relationships with the Russians. They pin their hopes partly on talk of a three or four power meeting to include Marshal Stalin, and possibly Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek.

They also are hopeful that as the pressures of war lift from the Moscow Government after Germany's defeat, Stalin and others around him will be able to devote more time to purely political aspects of international affairs and rush construction of the machinery of foreign relations to put cooperation on a more permanent basis.

Senate Okays Jump In Bradley's Rank

Washington, Sept. 15 (AP)—President Roosevelt's nomination of Lieut. Gen. Omar Nelson Bradley for the permanent rank of major general was confirmed today by the Senate.

The present rank of Bradley, commander of the 12th Army Group is temporary. He was promoted from his permanent rank of brigadier general on the recommendation of War Secretary Stimson for "outstanding accomplishments" in northern France.

The Senate also confirmed promotions of Maj. Gens. Thomas T. Handy, chief of operations, War Department general staff; Lucian K. Truscott, Jr., commanding the Sixth Corps in southern France, and Daniel I. Sultan, deputy commanding general, China-Burma-India theater forces, to the temporary rank of lieutenant general.

Other confirmations included promotions to the temporary rank of major general for Brig. Gens Frank D. Merrill, leader of "Merrill's Marauders," and Joseph W. Byron, Hagerstown, Md., director of the army's special service division.

Government Announces U. S. Armies' Locations

Washington, Sept. 15 (AP)—Here is where various United States armies are deployed at present, according to official announcements to date:

First, Third, Seventh and Ninth armies in France.

Fifth Army.

Sixth in Southwest Pacific.

Second and Fourth in the United States, headquarters respectively at Memphis, Tenn., and San Antonio, Texas.

BULGARS FREE 20 MEN

11 American Officers and Nine Enlisted Men Released

WASHINGTON, Sept. 15 (AP)—Eleven Army officers and nine enlisted men have been released from a prisoner of war camp in Bulgaria, the War Department announced today.

They are now at an American hospital at Istanbul, Turkey. They include: Lieut. Jay T. Scheck of 192-02 109th Avenue, Hollis, Queens; Tech. Sgt. Robert F. Brusso of Elmira, N. Y., and Lieut. Joseph N. Quigby Jr. of Bloomfield, N. J.

NAVY CASUALTIES

Washington, Sept. 15 (A. P.).—The Navy Department announced today the names of 312 casualties in the Navy, Marine Corps and Coast Guard which makes a total of 61,820 casualties reported by the Navy since Pearl Harbor. Of this total 24,573 are reported dead, 23,242 wounded, 9,539 missing and 4,466 prisoners of war.

planes and 4,085 men; strategic bombing, 1,128 planes and 6,198 crew members.

Giles, asked for his views of the value of the new airborne army under the command of Lt.-Gen. Lewis H. Brereton, replied that such an army has "gone a long way toward making fixed lines of fortifications, defensive walls, obsolete."

An airborne army, he said, is always a major threat because the enemy cannot tell where it will strike. It is feasible to supply an airibioirnieii airmy by air, he said, estimating that, with four or five thousand cargo planes, five or six divisions could be kept supplied indefinitely.

The general was asked if Berlin could be taken in this manner and replied that "if we send this airborne army into Berlin it will stay there until we join up" with ground forces.

"No particular complications are anticipated" Giles said in the transfer of airforces from Europe to the Pacific after the defeat o Germany. A "vast air power is in being and we mean to employ it against Japan," he added.

During the conerence, Giles had the following comments on various questions:

When Germany is defeated, air forces will be in positiion to cut back plane production approximately 40 per cent. The present production averages about 8,000 planes a month of all types. After the cutback, airforces expects to retain three basic fighter types, four heavy of very heavy bomber types and about two medium bomber types.

The airforces, expanding on research started soon after the last war, recently has stepped up development of the robot airplane with developments "beyond the weapon used by the Germans against England."

While the airforces considers it "a most important weapon of the future," the robot is an ideal weapon for use against a stationary target, but not offensive operations such as are now being conducted by the Allies.

The airforces are beginning to receive reports on the Germans' jet propulsion fighters but details are yet to come. The short range of jet propulsion aircraft continues to be the main disadvantage of that type fighter.

10,284 U. S. Fliers Lost In Europe Since D-Day

WASHINGTON, Sept. 15. (AP)—American air forces operations in Europe from D-day to Sept. 11, cost 2,870 aircraft with 10,284 men killed or missing in action, Lt.-Gen. Barney M. Giles, deputy commander of the army air forces, said today.

Reporting that the AAF flew 187,147 sorties in tactical operations supporting ground forces and 86,155 strategic bombing sorties while sustaining these losses, Giles told a news conference:

"The best proof of effective results is the present German position within their own borders."

Air Army Valuable

The total losses were divided as fololws: Tactical operations, 1,742

War Cost for August: $288,800,000 a Day

WASHINGTON, Sept. 15 (AP).—Government war spending was at the rate of $288,800,000 a day in August, an increase of 2.1 per cent over daily expenditures in July, the War Production Board reported today.

The total spent for war purposes in August was $7,798,000,000, up $443,000,000 or 6 per cent from July outlay. For the period from July 1, 1940, through Aug. 31, 1944, war expenditures totaled $215,000,000,000.

The figures include checks by the Treasury and net outlays of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation and its subsidiaries.

Pearl Harbor Board Back

Naval Inquiry Court Returns to San Francisco from Hawaii

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 15 (AP).—The naval couht of inquiry convened by the Secretary of the Navy to inquire into circumstances connected with the Japanese attack on Pearl Harbor has returned from Pearl Harbor and is now holding sessions in San Francisco. Later it will return to Washington to continue its inquiry.

The court is composed of Admiral O. G. Murfin, U. S. N., retired, president; Admiral E. C. Kalbfus, U. S. N., retired, and Vice-Admiral Adolphus Andrews, U. S. N., retired.

Britain to Get U. S. Apples

WASHINGTON, Sept. 15 (AP).—The War Food Administration announced today that fresh apples from the United States will appear in United Kingdom markets this winter for the first time since 1941. It was expected that between 600,000 and 700,000 bushels would be shipped under lend lease and that more might be sold commercially of the European war ends soon. Once the principal export market for United States fresh apples, the United Kingdom has received no shipments since 1941 because of the lack of shipping space.

Cochrane Going to Southwest Pacific

Great Lakes, Ill., Sept. 15 (A. P.).—Lieut.-Commander Gordon (Mickey) Cochrane, whose baseball teams at Great Lakes for three seasons gained recognition as National Service champions, is to leave next week for active duty in the Southwest Pacific.

Cochrane, former Philadelphia Athletic catcher and later manager of the Detroit Tigers, entered the Navy in April, 1942, and was assigned to the center as baseball coach. In the off season he was regimental commander in recruit training.

2000 Women Will Go to Hawaii

Washington, Sept. 15 (A. P.).—More than 2,000 women now being trained as civilian aircraft workers, are going to Hawaii to help the Seventh Air Force.

Army Air Forces officials said today that 5,000 specialists in aircraft maintenance, repair, armament and similar work were being recruited and that it appeared about half would be women. The women, with ages ranging from 18 to as high as 55, already have proved their skill in training here, officials said.

Housing is being constructed at Hawaii for the workers and will be ready for the first group, expected to arrive there soon.

V-E Day to Bring Economic Change, Official Declares

WASHINGTON, Sept. 15. (AP)—A new wage policy to fit the country's shifting economic conditions is inevitable, Chairman William H. Davis of the war labor board declared tonight, and disclosed the WLB already is considering the "appropriate wage policy" when V-E (Victory in Europe) day comes.

At a press conference, Davis was asked, " Are we on the threshold of a new wage policy?"

"Inevitably," he replied, adding that "any damn fool can see" that if the country comes "to a period of superabundance of labor, we are not going to continue with a policy that was designed to take care of a shortage of labor."

The question has gone "beyond the problem of breaking the Little Steel formula," he asserted.

There is a possibility, he said, that the board will come out with a program to meet the "questions of the past and future."

Davis called the conference to explain the procedure that the board will follow in considering panel reports submitted this week on demands by the CIO steel workers that the Little Steel formula be modified to allow them a general 17-cents-an-hour wage increase.

POLICY BEING DRAFTED

Davis said, "We're not going to sidestep this issue," and declared that every effort will be made to complete study of the voluminous reports during the week of Oct. 9 and come to some conclusion.

When a reporter remarked, "That would be before election," the chairman said there is "another day ahead" that is more important than Nov. 7, "certainly on the point of economics, and that is V-E day, because changes will be wrought in our economy."

The board hopes to have a new policy ready when that day dawns, he said, and the country will then "be devoted to two efforts, one to finish the war with Japan, the other to conversion to peacetime production."

If the war manpower commission makes any change in the 48-hour work week, it will have to be taken into consideration in establishing the new policy, Davis said, adding that "we will exert whatever power we have to prevent wage reduction."

War Mobilization Director James F. Byrnes has recommended a return to a 40-hour work week when Germany is defeated, and the AFL and CIO already have begun agitation for the same weekly pay for 40 hours' work that workers have received for 48.

Davis also asserted that if price control continues into the peace-

time period, wage control also should be retained.

"If we get a 40 per cent cutback in the production of war goods, we are not going to be threatened with surplus purchasing power," he said. "Our problem is to turn guns into butter and eat the butter, and I hope we do not founder."

The WLB panel's report, agreeing with the CIO steelworkers' contention that the index of the bureau of labor statistics does not accurately reflect increases in living costs, brought comment in congress, meanwhile, ranging from the view that the workers should have a wage boost to predictions that a break in the Little Steel wage ceiling would touch off an inflationary spiral.

It also brought a statement from a spokesman for the steel industry saying that both congress and President Roosevelt had recently affirmed the economic stabilization program and that there is no justification for modification of the Little Steel formula.

Reconversion Prices Planned At 1942 Levels

Bowles Is Confident That Industry Will Help Out; Some Rises Are Likely

By The Associated Press

WASHINGTON, Sept. 15.—Price Administrator Chester Bowles said today that his aim is to hold reconversion prices to 1942 levels wherever possible, and he expressed confidence that industry will co-operate.

"We can't build a full-production economy on high prices," he told a news conference.

The Office of Price Administration chief said he was surprised on a trip across the country recently to find that a great many manufacturers believed they would be able to price new civilian products at 1942 prices.

He said he could not mention any specific items that will be held to that level but that he was convinced each industry was determined to keep prices as low as possible.

"The biggest responsibility in achieving that goal is industry's" Mr. Bowles asserted. "O. P. A. is only a stop gap—that is all we have ever been and all we ever want to be."

Mr. Bowles listed these items as the major ones which will need new but not necessarily higher prices in the reconversion period:

Automobiles and automotive parts, refrigerators, washing machines, sewing machines, vacuum cleaners and other appliances, radios, phonographs, pianos, heating and cooling equipment, and clocks and watches.

Fewer than a dozen of the commodities to get new ceilings make up 85 per cent of the total dollar volume of items on the list, he said, adding that the remaining 15 per cent is made up of items in the "egg beater" category.

The O. P. A. has two pricing formulas covering major items which "could be put into use tomorrow if necessary," Mr. Bowles said. These will be announced in three or four weeks when discussions with manufacturers have been concluded, he added.

3-MAN SURPLUS BOARD ADOPTED

Conferees Junk Other Plans to Reach Compromise.

Washington, Sept. 15 (A. P.).—Congressional conferees on the surplus property disposal bill voted today to vest full policy-making and administrative authority in a three-member board, to be appointed by the President. The action junked a tentative plan for dual administration of an estimated $100,000,000,000 of post-war surplus materials by an administrator and a four-member board, and followed an announcement by W. L. Clayton, now serving as surplus war property disposal officer, that he would not accept appointment as administrator under the pending bill.

Mr. Clayton was named by President Roosevelt to act earlier this year, pending legislative action on the disposal problem, and was generally considered to have the inside track for appointment to the post on a permanent basis.

Mr. Clayton today sharply criticized the "administrative workability" of the surplus property bill on which Senate and House conferees have been working for several weeks.

Both Groups Recede.

The House delegation voted solidly today for a single administrator, but were blocked by the Senate members of the conference committee. Then the House members suggested the compromise three-member board plan and the Senate acceded.

Both Representative Manasco (D.-Ala.), chairman of the House conferees, and Senator Thomas (D.-Utah), chairman of the Senate group, declared the action was taken without reference to Mr. Clayton's announcement.

Mr. Manasco stated that the House compromise had, in fact been prepared last Tuesday. Under this plan, each of the three board members would receive $12,000 a year, and the President would designate one of them chairman.

Senator Thomas said there was nothing in the revised language which would prevent the board from appointing an administrator if they chose to designate one person to carry out details of the sales, but he added that the board would be fully responsible for all decisions.

Mr. Clayton had stated his views in a letter to War Mobilization Director James F. Byrnes.

August Newsprint Use Is Reduced Sharply

New York, Sept. 15. (AP).—The American Newspaper Publishers Association said today newspapers reporting to it used 182,430 tons of newsprint paper in August, compared with 217,054 tons in the corresponding month last year and 224,361 tons in August of 1941, base year for curtailment orders.

For the first eight months of 1944, the ANPA added, reporting newspapers used 1,525,823 tons of newsprint, 16.2 per cent less than in the corresponding 1943 period and 20 per cent less than in the first eight months of 1941.

Newspapers' stocks of paper were unchanged from July at the equivalent of 66 days' needs.

4 DEAD AND 21 HURT IN ARSENAL BLAST

Hastings, Neb., Sept. 15 (A. P.).—Three Negro sailors and one Coast Guardsman were killed this morning when a large amount of ammunition exploded at the Hastings Naval Ordnance Depot, the Hastings Daily Tribune said this afternoon. The newspaper said it had learned on reliable authority that twenty-one persons were injured.

The blast dug a crater 550 feet long and twenty-five feet deep in the transfer station in the south part of the depot. At least twenty-three business houses here were damaged, Mayor Roy Carter said.

Huge Highway Bill Passed by Senate

WASHINGTON, Sept. 15. (AP)—The senate passed today and sent to the house a bill authorizing the government to spend $1,475,250,000 on a three-year postwar highway program.

The measure (approved by voice vote, carries authority for government payments totalling $450,000,000 a year, to be matched dollar-for-dollar by the states.

In addition, the government would spend $25,000,000 a year on forest highways, $12,500,000 a year on forest development roads, and $4,250,000 a year on national parkway highways, which the states would not be required to match.

Launching Arranged For Cruiser Portsmouth

Newport News, Va., Sept. 15 (AP).—The cruiser Portsmouth, named in honor of the Virginia and New Hampshire cities of that name, will be launched September 20 at the plant of the Newport News Shipbuilding and Dry Dock Co.

Two sponsors will christen the ship, Mrs. Sarah Sanders Leigh, wife of former Mayor John P. Leigh of Portsmouth, Va., and Mrs. Marion Marvin Dale, wife of Mayor Charles M. Dale of Portsmouth, New Hampshire.

The new cruiser will be the third vessel of the U. S. Navy to bear the name of Portsmouth.

Connally Offers Plan for World Press Freedom

Calls Committee to Study Taft's Project, Too; Asks Senate Action Next Week

WASHINGTON, Sept. 15 (AP).—Senator Tom Connally, Democrat, of Texas, chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, moved tonight to speed Congressional action on a resolution advocating United States leadership in fostering world-wide interchange of independent news as one means of preserving future peace.

The Texan called his committee to meet in an unusual Saturday session tomorrow with a view to recommending a proposal for action on the Senate floor next week.

Meantime, Senator Connally completed the drafting of a suggested declaration of his own for committee consideration along with a similar proposal offered Wednesday by Senator Robert A. Taft, Republican, of Ohio. Senator Connally's reads:

"Resolved by the Senate (the House of Representatives concurring), that the Congress of the United States believes in the world right of all men to write, send, and publish news at uniform communication rates and without interference by governmental or private monopoly, and that right would be protected by treaty:

"That the representatives of the United States at the peace conference and at the conference called to create an international reorganization for the maintenance of peace be requested to urge that there be incorporated in the peace treaty or in the treaty creating the international organization for peace provisions to guarantee that each nation signatory to the treaty shall give to all responsible press and radio representatives the same access to information at the source and the same censorship as may be accorded to press services and radio representatives of such country;

"That such agreements provide for the freedom of accredited press and radio representatives to write, transmit and publish news without private or governmental interference and at the same rates of charge for communications, national and international, as are given to the press or radio representatives of such nation."

On the House side considerable sentiment was reported for prerecess approval of another similar resolution proposed Sept. 7 by Representative J. W. Fulbright, Democrat, of Arkansas.

19 MORE COAL PITS ARE SEIZED BY U. S.

Washington, Sept. 15 (A. P.).—President Roosevelt today ordered the seizure of nineteen strike-hampered soft coal mines in West Virginia and Kentucky, bringing to sixty-four the total number of bituminous mines taken over by the Government since August 31. In an executive order the President directed Secretary of the Interior Ickes to take possession of the mines because "there are interruptions of the operations" and the "effective prosecution of the war will be unduly impeded or delayed by such interruptions."

Labor disputes among supervisory employees forced the mines into idleness. The National War Labor Board directed termination of strikes in the mines several days ago but in a letter to the President, Lloyd K. Garrison, public member of the WLB, said there has been "no compliance with these orders."

The mines involved in today's seizure have been producing about 35,000 tons of bituminous coal a day. About 300 supervisory employees are "engaged in the work stoppages, which are affecting approximately 7,300 production employees, who have been unable to work without supervisory personnel," Mr. Garrison said.

UMW Urges 'House Cleaning;' Lewis Denies Indorsing Dewey

Cincinnati, Sept. 15 (AP).—A resolutions committee report put the United Mine Workers on record today as favoring what it termed a "house-cleaning so badly needed" in Washington, but President John L. Lewis said this did not constitute indorsement of Thomas E. Dewey, the Rpublican presidential nominee.

The report declared the Roosevelt Administration had an "aim . . . to destroy the UMWA by subtly attacking its leadership," and praised Governor Dewey as a "firm believer in equal justice, fearless and courageous action and a capable administrator."

Lewis himself closed a half-hour's debate in which five delegates spoke in favor of Mr. Roosevelt and two supported Lewis in his denunciation of the President.

"Despite," said the resolution, "the recognized need in the change of administration in Washington, for the housecleaning so badly needed, fo rthe firm establishment of a square-deal administration in all the departments of government where the ex-New Dealers have imposed their bureaucratic design, your committee feels that the UMWA should not depart from its traditional political policy and its constitutional provisions and indorse a candidate or party in the 1944 campaign.

"In the election to come the mine workers will know their enemy and can be relied upon to protect their home, their country, and their union."

S. B. Lawrence, Negro delegate from Birmingham, Ala., backed the report, saying: "Let us not look back at what the New Deal has done. Let us look at what they are doing today. Let us look at the future. Brethren, the New Deal has let us down. Brethren, let us follow the leadership of John L. Lewis."

W. H. Riley of Bessemer, Ala., said he was "not satisfied" with President Roosevelt's attitude toward the United Mine Workers, and added: "But have we forgotten the days before '33? There have been two champions in my lifetime, John L. Lewis and President Roosevelt. I am sorry their ways are split, but until something happens I am going along with John L. Lewis and I am not going to condemn [illegible] Roosevelt."

Resolution said that "Governor Dewey, the Republican nominee, during his two-year incumbency as governor of New York, has worked in complete harmony with the legitimate trade unions of his state."

'Colossal' Wool Stockpile Is Attacked by Dewey

EN ROUTE TO COEUR D'ALENE, Idaho, With Dewey, Sept. 15. (AP)—Told by sheepmen that the government had piled up wool reserves to a "ridiculous extreme," Gov. Thomas E. Dewey declared today that the evidence indicated there is enough on hand now to last civilians four years even if production stops entirely.

"On the basis of their figures," he said after a conference with the growers, "it appears that the accumulating of wool stockpiles has gone vey much too far."

He was informed, the Republican presidential nominee said, that there are 1,900,000,000 pounds on hand, including 600,000,000 pounds of British-owned Australian wool. "Yet despite this colossal stockpile," he declared, "we can't buy anything made of wool that we need. Mrs. Dewey hasn't been able to buy a wool sweater for etither of my two sons for over a year. She is getting distressed."

At a lengthy news conference before his train left Billings, Mont., for Coeur D'Alene, Idaho, enroute to the west coast, the candidate expressed hope that the allocation of supplies to Gen. Douglas MacArthur is "now being determined" by the chiefs of staff.

'If you had been preseident would you have made a different allocation of supplies?" asked Charles Van Devende of The New York Post.

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"I am not crying over any spilled milk," Dewey replied.

'Governor, do you mean the milk has been spilled or has been used?" he was asked.

"My answer speaks for itself."

Dewey declared any relationship between the administration and Sidney Hillman, head of the CIO political action committee, would be "unhealthy" if President Roosevelt were re-elected.

ELECTOR ROW HEADING FOR TEXAS COURT

First List Accepted Pro-

Roosevelt Camp To Sue For Certification

Austin, Texas, Sept. 15 (AP)—Presidential electors named by the Texas Democratic convention last May—including 15 who indicated they would not vote for President Roosevelt—were accepted today by Secretary of State Sidney Latham as the official party list, but pro-Roosevelt forces, who have named a substitute list of electors, immediately said his action would be challenged in court.

The 23 electors selected at the May convention were pledged to support the National Convention nominees only if certain conditions were met. The Texas conditions were not accepted by the Chicago convention. Subsequently the 15 indicated they would cast their Electoral College votes for Senator Harry F. Byrd, Virginia. Eight said they would support Roosevelt.

Pro-Roosevelt Forces To Sue

At a second Democratic convention this week in Dallas pro-Roosevelt forces took control and chose a substitute list, ousting the 15 anti-Roosevelt electors. They presented the second list to Latham.

After Latham announced he was certifying the May list of electors to appear on the November ballot, Chairman Harry L. Seay said the Democratic State executive committee would bring suit to compel certification of the September 12 convention electors.

The State Supreme Court, where a mandamus action could be filed, is in recess, but it could be called together for action on the issue which has kept the Democratic party of Texas in turmoil through the summer.

Mandamus Previously Refused

Prior to the July 22 primary, the court refused to issue a mandamus, asked by fourth-term advocates, ordering the party's executive committee to place the names of pro-Roosevelt electors, selected at a State rump convention May 23, on the primary ballot.

Latham, in a prepared statement, said "it is the considered opinion of the Secretary of State that the Presidential electors nominated May 23 shall be placed on the official ballot' for the November election.

Earlier at Houston John. H. Crooker, one of the electors ousted, declared the Dallas convention had "neither moral right nor legal power" to eliminate the 15 anti-Roosevelt electors.

F. D. R. ACCUSED OF SELL OUT

Bricker Says President Sold Party To CIO-PAC

SEP 16 1944

Parkersburg, W. Va., Sept. 15 (AP)—Gov. John W. Bricker, Republican candidate for Vice-President, tonight accused President Roosevelt of "selling out his party" to the CIO-Political Action Committee.

The Ohio Governor, departing from his prepared text to attack the PAC in a speech opening the West Virginia Republican campaign, said:

"The greatest harm they (the New Deal) have done labor" lay in "the vicious alliance with Sidney Hillman and the Political Action Committee."

Then he added:

"I condemn the President of the United States for selling out his party of great history and service to such a gang, and I condemn Sidney Hillman for the harm he is doing the cause of labor in the United States.

"This man Hillman," said the Governor, "brought to this country his Old World political concepts of power politics and class hatreds, and they have no part in our American political life."

Employment Angle

Bricker declared the Republicans could assure full employment after the war.

The Republican candidate for Vice-President, helping to open a campaign pointed at swinging West Virginia back into the GOP national column for the first time since the 1928 election, asserted:

"You likewise know that the New Deal was never able to provide jobs in peacetime. It took a war to put men to work—and but for that war we would still be in the midst of the Roosevelt depression."

Just Beginning To Grow

America is just beginning to grow and the prospects of full private employment are great, the Ohio Governor added in a prepared speech released by his headquarters. But, a "climate of opportunity" must be created to help industry, he said, and outlined a plan.

Tracing the history of the present national Administration, Bricker asserted "the trouble with the New Deal was that it had lost faith in the future of America."

He quoted Aubrey Williams, deputy administrator of the WPA in 1936, as saying that "thousands of young men and women leaving our schools each year are destined never to become self-supporting and independent."

Defeatist Idea

"This defeatist idea," Bricker declared, "led the New Deal directly to its policy of scarcity in production in industry and in agriculture," a policy which the Vice-Presidential nominee said resulted in the destruction of jobs.

He said that as crop and livestock production was reduced, thousands of farmhands were deprived of work, and this, in turn, reduced the number of workers needed by processors, distributors and transporters of food.

"Thus," Bricker continued, "the New Deal program destroyed not only crops and live stock, but jobs all along the line from the producer to the consumer."

"One Way To Provide Jobs"

The Governor asserted there was only one way to provide jobs—through full production.

Rejecting "the theory that ours is a decadent society, that opportunity no longer exists," Bricker said America was just beginning to grow and "there are natural resources and new industries to develop."

He envisioned a great post-war demand for products such as automobiles, vacuum cleaners, radios, refrigerators and washing machines that offered "most encouraging" opportunities for private business.

But, he added, those possibilities will become wartime illusions "unless we create in this country a climate of opportunity."

Ickes Says Dewey's Jackson Hole Talk Backfires on GOP

WASHINGTON, Sept. 15. (AP)—Interior Secretary Ickes said tonight that if Thomas E. Dewey "in his beagle-like snuffing about for votes" has any criticism of the Jackson Hole National monument in Wyoming, he should direct it at Calvin Coolidge, Herbert Hoover and John D. Rockefeller, Jr.

Ickes issued a statement assailing Dewey for criticizing President Roosevelt's actions in setting up the 221,610-acre monument.

Dewey, the Republican presidential candidate, said at Sheridan, Wyo., yesterday that Jackson Hole was "characteristic of the deviousness of the New Deal and its lack of responsibility for the rights and opinions of the people affected."

Ickes said that Coolidge persuaded Rockfeller to purchase land in the Jackson Hole area for an enlargement of the National park system. He added that when "Mr. Dewey's political godfather," Hoover, encouraged Rockefeller to continue to buy these lands, and that Rockfeller had already bought all of the land the Republican resident had persuaded him to buy when President Roosevelt came in.

"Credit for the monument," the secretary declared, "belongs to the Republicans."

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Ickes said Hoover when president set a record in creating national monuments that has never been equaled. He admired Hoover for this and thought that the Roosevelt administration, rather than too much, "has done too little proportionately in creating national monuments," he added.

Ickes said Dewey "conveniently overlooked" the fact that 170,30[illegible] acres of the Jackson Hole national monument already belonged to the federal government and no taxes had ever been paid on any of this land.

About 33,795 acres, Ickes asserted, comprised the purchases made by Rockefeller and tendered to the government. The balance of the lands are still privately owned and, he said "a good deal of the outcry to which Mr. Dewey listened, with shocked, but naive attention, was from these owners. The basis for their complaint is that Mr. Rockefeller refused to pay them the exorbitant prices for which they were quite willing to sell."

National Chairmen Tangle On Race Issue

New York, Sept. 15 (AP)—Republican National Chairman Herbert Brownell, Jr., said today that Democratic charges that Republican orators had injected racial prejudice into the Presidential campaign were an "unwarranted interpretation."

Robert E. Hannegan, Democratic National Chairman, declared yesterday that the Republicans had raised the issue by constantly referring to Sidney Hillman, chairman of the Political Action Committee, as "foreign born."

Hannegan Asserts Dewey Campaigns as Prosecutor

Doubts Role Would Help in Drafting of Peace

BALTIMORE, Sept. 15 (AP).—Robert E. Hannegan, chairman of the Democratic National Committee, declared tonight that Republican Presidential nominee Thomas E. Dewey's attacks on the New Deal were based on the principle of "when in doubt, prosecute."

Mr. Hannegan said in an address prepared for a state Democratic meeting launching the campaign in Maryland that Mr. Dewey "scores as high man in the making o accusations that blow up in his face."

Citing Mr. Dewey's charges that the New Deal had kept the country in a continuous state of depression for seven years and planned to keep a large army after the war because it feared unemployment, and his statement that General Douglas MacArthur should be given a more important role, Mr. Hannegan said:

"How will a government that proceeds by prosecution fit into the life of our nation, the lives of our people, over the next four years?

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"But when the job of building up a world organization for peace reaches the delicate, critical stages where it must either stand or fall, how well [illegible] the methods of the prosecu[illegible] that job?"

Hannegan Off To Parleys

New York, Sept. 16 (AP)—Robert E. Hannegan, Democratic national chairman, left by plane for St. Louis today on the first lap of a journey to Los Angeles.

Hannegan said he planned to confer with Democratic leaders from ten States. The party's task, he said, is "to guard against overconfidence, and that's the principal reason that will take me to California."

Criticizes Dewey Statement

Characterizing a recent statement on demobilization by Gov. Thomas E. Dewey, Republican Presidential candidate, as "uninformed," Hannegan said the army's demobilization plan was issued the same morning as Dewey's statement.

"That plan represents the views of servicemen themselves, and they will resent any candidate who attempts to inject that issue into the campaign," Hannegan said.

At LaGuardia Airport Hannegan carried a bundle of toys for his children. He said that tonight he planned to spend "the first evening in three months with my family."

BARKLEY SUPPORTS WORLD FREE PRESS

Senate Majority Leader Favors Connally Proposal—Republicans Are Backing It

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WASHINGTON, Sept. 16 (AP)—Senator Barkley gave his support tonight to a move to seek Senate adoption next week of a resolution favoring United States leadership in fostering world-wide interchange of independent news as part of an over-all peace program.

The majority leader told reporters he knew of no opposition to pre-recess action and that he would support a motion by Chairman Connally of the Foreign Relations Committee to call the resolution up on the floor as soon as the committee has agreed upon final language. A meeting was called for today, but action was postponed until Monday to allow consideration by a larger attendance than was available.

Delayed by a meeting of the Republican Senate conference, Senators Vandenberg of Michigan, White of Maine and Capper of Kansas arrived too late to participate in the scheduled discussion. Senator Capper, second ranking Republican member of the Foreign Relations Committee, said he was "strong for a free press proposal."

"I'd like to see it passed promptly," he added. "It ought not require a lot of debate on the floor. A really free press could be a powerful weapon."

Senator Aiken of Vermont said he thought the resolution would win "virtually unanimous support," and Senator O'Mahoney of Wyoming thought there was "no difference of opinion about the desirability of such an action."

Senator Connally has drafted a resolution asserting Congressional belief in the right of the responsible press and radio "to write, send and publish news at uniform communication rates and without interference by Governmental or private monopoly."

It suggests that the peace treaty, or the treaty setting up an international peace organization, include an agreement pledging participating countries to give reporters of other nations "the same access to information at the source and the same freedom from censorship" they give their own press and radio, as well as the same rates for communication.

Also under consideration by the committee is a similar resolution by Senator Taft of Ohio, suggesting a declaration favoring opening "all channels of news throughout the world" and suggesting that "the complete absence of censorship and the removal of discrimination in the use of facilities of communication will contribute to the knowledge of all peoples, nullify the effect of false propaganda and remove causes of misunderstanding among nations."

Representative Bloom of New York, chairman of the Foreign Affairs Committee, is working to obtain early action in the House on the basis of a resolution by Representative Fulbright of Arkansas or some compromise version. The resolution advocates that Congress go on record favoring international agreements guaranteeing "the right of all accredited press and radio representatives to (1) write, transmit and publish the news without private or Governmental interference and (2) at uniform communication rates."

PRECEDE MOSCOW DAY

LONDON, SEPT. 15-(AP)-STUBBORN FIGHTING CONTINUED NORTH OF THE WARSAW SUBURB OF PRAGA TODAY, BUT MOSCOW SAID RUSSIAN AND POLISH TROOPS MADE ADVANCES AND CAPTURED 11 POPULATED PLACES.

THE BROADCAST RUSSIAN COMMUNIQUE SAID THAT THE TOWN OF LISKO NEAR THE CZECHOSLOVAKIAN BORDER IN SOUTHERN POLAND ALSO WAS TAKEN AND THAT MORE THAN 40 PLACES IN NORTHERN TRANSYLVANIA WERE SEIZED BY SOVIET AND ROMANIAN FORCES.

ANOTHER MASS RAID BY SOVIET BOMBERS ON BUDAPEST, CAPITAL OF HUNGARY, WAS MADE THURSDAY NIGHT. MORE THAN 35 FIRES WERE STARTED IN THE CITY.

EJ515PEW

Insert London Russian (Hercher) xx N Wot Warsaw

ALTHOUGH MOSCOW INJECTED A POLITICAL NOTE IN ITS COMMUNIQUE BY SAYING THAT "NOT A SINGLE SOLDIER OF THE SO-CALLED UNDERGROUND ARMY" OF POLISH GENERAL BOR WAS FOUND IN CAPTURED PRAGA, THERE WERE SOME SIGNS OF AN EASING OF THE STRAINED RELATIONS BETWEEN MOSCOW AND THE POLISH GOVERNMENT-IN-EXILE IN LONDON.

Add London Aerial (PMs) xxxx yesterday

PLANES FROM ITALY, HOWEVER, BOMBED THREE AIRDROMES NEAR ATHENS BURNING OUT NUMEROUS JUNKERS-52 TRANSPORTS WHICH WERE ON THE FIELDS APPARENTLY READY TO EVACUATE KEY GERMAN PERSOMQX

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BURNING OUT NUMEROUS JUNKERS-52 TRANSPORTS WHICH WERE ON THE FIELDS APPARENTLY READY TO EVACUATE KEY GERMAN PERSONNEL FROM OUTFLANKED GREECE.

A SUPPLY SHIP WAS SUNK OFF THE GREEK WEST COAST AND ANOTHER 2,000 TONNER WAS SENT DOWN IN THE UPPER ADRIATIC. GREEK AND YUGOSLAV RAILROADS WERE STRAFED AND SUBJECTED TO ROCKET ATTACKS. THE AIRDROMES WERE AT ELEVSIS, TATOI AND KALAMAKI AND SOME FIRES WERE VISIBLE FOR 50 MILES.

U.S.NINTH AIR FORCE THUNDERBOLTS AND LIGHTNINGS BAGGED [illegible] LOCOMOTIVES, SEVEN RHINE BARGES AND 20 HORSE-DRAWN TROOP WAGONS. A LIGHTNING SQUADRON LED BY LT.RAY E.JACKSON, CANTON, ILL., ZIGZAGGED

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30. 24 — 18831

DOWN THE RHINE BETWEEN 200 FOOT CLIFFS SOUTHEAST OF COBLENZ AND LET HIS WINGBOMBS GO ON GERMAN CRAFT. SEP 16 1944

OTHER DIVEBOMBERS WORKED OVER 10 GERMAN TROOP TRAINS BEHIND THE SIEGFRIED LINE EAST OF AACHEN. WHERE HORSEDRAWN REINFORCEMENTS WERE ALSO SHOT UP. COL.HOWARD F.NICHOLS, GRAND RAPIDS, MICH., LED OTHER P-38'S IN AN ATTACK ON A FACTORY EAST OF AACHEN. EIGHT DIRECT HITS WERE OBSERVED.

LONDON, SEPT. [illegible]
LEADER OF THE FIN[illegible]
SUDDENLY STRICKEN
CRITICAL, THE MOSC[illegible]

:KZELL, FINNISH PREMIER AND
IN MOSCOW, TONIGHT WAS
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243AEW

LONDON, SEPT. 15---(AP)--HANTTI HACKZELL, PREMIER OF FINLAND AND CHAIRMAN OF THE FINNISH PEACE MISSION NOW IN MOSCOW, IS IN CRITICAL CONDITION AFTER BEING STRICKEN WITH PARALYSIS LAST NIGHT, ~~ACCORDING TO A MOSCOW RADIO BROADCAST RECORDED BY THE BRITISH INFORMATION SERVICE.~~

PREMIER HACKZELL IS UNABLE TO SPEAK AND HIS RIGHT ARM AND LEG ARE PARALYZED, THE BROADCAST SAID. A BULLETIN SIGNED BY THREE DOCTORS SAID THE STROKE WAS DUE TO A CEREBRAL HEMORRHAGE.

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A DISPATCH FROM HELSINKI CONFIRMED THE MOSCOW ANNOUNCEMENT

EJD APT 1:12AEW

LONDON, SEPT 15-(AP)-THE LONDON DAILY MAIL SAID TODAY THAT APPOINTMENT OF GEN. DWIGHT D. EISENHOWER AS COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF FOR THE COMBINED ALLIED ASSAULT UPON JAPAN IS ONE OF THE DECISIONS LIKELY TO BE MADE BY PRIME MINISTER CHURCHILL AND PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT AT THE QUEBEC CONFERENCE.

THE NEWSPAPER DECLARED THAT APPOINTMENT OF EISENHOWER WOULD BE "A FOREGONE CONCLUSION BUT FOR THE FACT THAT OPERATIONS AGAINST JAPAN ON LINES BEING LAID DOWN IN QUEBEC MAY BEGIN BEFORE HIS WORK IN EUROPE IS COMPLETED."

"AGAINST THIS," IT ADDED, "ONE CAN SET THE FACT THAT EISENHOWER HAS ALREADY GONE FAR TOWARDS BREAKING THE BACK OF GERMAN RESISTANCE, AND IT SHOULDN'T BE DIFFICULT TO FIND SOMEONE TO FOLLOW HIM NOW."

M526AEW

LONDON, SEPT. 15-(AP)-MARSHAL TITO, LEADER OF THE YUGOSLAV NATIONAL ARMY OF LIBERATION, ANNOUNCED TONIGHT THAT 24,000 GERMAN AND SATELLITE TROOPS HAD BEEN KILLED AND 11,900 CAPTURED BY HIS PARTISANS IN THE FIRST TEN DAYS OF SEPTEMBER.

WE834PEW

SUPREME HEADQUARTERS ALLIED EXPEDITIONARY FORCE, SEPT. 15-(AP)-MORE THAN 30,000 TONS OF EXPLOSIVES--AVERAGING MORE THAN THREE TONS A MINUTE FOR SIX DAYS AND NIGHTS--FELL ON GERMANY DURING THE SUSTAINED AIR ASSAULTS TERMINATED YESTERDAY BY BAD WEATHER.

EJ310PEW

LOND , SEP 15-(AP)-THE GERMAN RADIO BROADCAST TODAY ITS VERSION OF THE DEATH OF BARON MANFRED VON KILLINGER, NAZI AMBASSADOR TO ROMANIA AND FORMER CONSUL AT SAN FRANCISCO. THE GERMANS SAID HE WAS KILLED WHEN "ROMANIAN MILITIA STORMED THE LEGATION IN AN ATTEMPT TO CAPTURE HIM AND HIS STAFF AND TURN THEM OVER TO THE RUSSIANS."

PREVIOUS ACCOUNTS SAID VARIOUSLY THAT VON KILLINGER KILLED HIMSELF AND HIS BLONDE SECRETARY WHEN ROMANIA SWITCHED SIDES, AND THAT THE DIPLOMAT SEIZED A MACHINEGUN AND KILLED ALL HIS STAFF, CRYING THAT "WE ALL MUST DIE FOR THE FUEHRER." THEN BENEATH A LARGE CANVAS OF HITLER, THE AMBASSADOR WAS SAID TO HAVE FIRED A SHOT THROUGH HIS BRAIN.

SW1159AEW

LONDON, SEPT. 15-(AP)-HUGH BAILLIE, PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED PRESS ASSOCIATIONS, IN A BROADCAST LAST NIGHT OVER ABSIE, THE AMERICAN BROADCASTING STATION IN EUROPE, DECLARED THAT "AS NATIONS OF THE WORLD ARE LIBERATED, THE PRESS OF THESE NATIONS MUST ALSO BE LIBERATED, SO THERE WILL BE THE FREEST INTERCHANGE OF NEWS AMONG ALL COUNTRIES."

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BAILLIE SUGGESTED FOUR MAJOR SAFEGUARDS IN ORDER TO PREVENT "DARK CORNERS WHERE PLOTS AGAINST THE PEACE AND FREEDOM OF THE PEOPLE MAY BE CONCOCTED BEHIND THEIR BACKS." THEY WERE:

"ONE, THERE SHOULD BE NO QUESTION WHATEVER THAT NEWS SOURCES, PARTICULARLY OFFICIAL NEWS SOURCES, ARE COMPETITIVELY OPEN TO ALL IN ALL COUNTRIES.

"TWO, THEN IN ORDER THAT NEWS MAY BE SENT ALL OVER THE WORLD, FACILITIES OF TRANSMISSION SHOULD BE AVAILABLE FOR USE TO ALL LEGITIMATE AGENCIES AND NEWSPAPERS ON A BASIS OF ABSOLUTE EQUALITY, BOTH IN COST AND SPEED.

"THREE, THERE SHOULD BE A MINIMUM OF OFFICIAL REGULATION OF THE FLOW OF NEWS ITSELF. AS SOON AS SECURITY REQUIREMENTS OF THE WAR ARE OVER, ALL CENSORSHIP SHOULD BE DISCONTINUED.

"FOUR, IN ORDER TO BRING THE NEWS TO THE PEOPLE, ALL NEWSPAPERS THROUGHOUT THE WORLD SHOULD HAVE ACCESS TO ALL POSSIBLE SOURCES OF NEWS. THE SAME SHOULD APPLY TO RADIO STATIONS."

MEANWHILE IN PARIS, PHILIP TEITGEN, NEW MINISTER OF INFORMATION FOR FRANCE, SAID FRANCE WANTED TO HAVE A COMPLETELY FREE PRESS AND THAT THE GOVERNMENT INTENDED TO PREVENT CAPRICIOUS OUTSIDE FINANCIAL INFLUENCE OF NEWSPAPERS' EDITORIAL POLICIES--A FACTOR IN FRENCH JOURNALISM BEFORE THE WAR.

TEITGEN ACKNOWLEDGED AT A CONFERENCE FOR THE AMERICAN PRESS THAT EXIGENCIES OF LIBERATION HAD NECESSITATED VIRTUAL GOVERNMENT SUBSIDY OF THE PRESS AND A NATIONAL NEWS AGENCY, AS WELL AS SOME ASPECTS OF PRODUCTION. THESE TIES, HE PROMISED, WOULD BE CUT AS SOON AS POSSIBLE.

HE DENIED THAT THE GOVERNMENT WAS ALLOWING ONLY PAPERS FAVORING GEN. CHARLES DE GAULLE TO EXIST, AS ONE AMERICAN NEWSPAPER HAD CHARGED.

"THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION NOW IS A MINISTRY OF FREEDOM OF THE PRESS," HE SAID. "FREEDOM OF THE PRESS IS THE BASIS OF PEACE."

JS722AEW

HAPPER

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LONDON, SATURDAY, SEPT 16-(AP)-THE ALLIED LINE ON THE WESTERN FRONT, AS THUS FAR DISCLOSED, FOLLOWED THIS COURSE TODAY:

FROM ZEEBRUGGE ON THE BELGIAN COAST SOUTHEAST TO BRUGGE (BRUGES), WITH PATROLS ACROSS THE LEOPOLD CANAL AT SIX POINTS ABOVE AND EAST

30.24— 18833

OF BRUGGE, THEN BACK TO A POINT JUST ABOVE GENT, NORTHEAST AGAIN WITH A SPEARHEAD AT THE DUTCH BORDER ROUGHLY DUE NORTH OF ST. NIKLAAS AND RUNNING A FEW MILES NORTHEAST OF ANTWERP TO THE ALBERT CANAL;

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THEN FOLLOWING THE LINE OF THE ALBERT CANAL, VEERING NORTHWARD TO TAKE IN GHEEL AND CROSSING THE DUTCH BORDER, DROPPING SOUTHEASTWARD TO MAASTRICHT, EAST TO AACHEN, WHICH IS ENCIRCLED, AND A COLUMN SIX MILES EAST OF THE CITY AT STOLBERG;

THEN ALMOST DUE SOUTH TO A POINT EIGHT MILES INSIDE GERMANY AT PRUM, SOUTHWEST TO THE LUXEMBOURG BORDER AND SOUTHEAST TO A POINT TEN MILES INSIDE GERMANY FOR THE THRUST ABOVE TRIER AND SLIGHTLY SOUTHWEST ALONG THE MOSELLE RIVER TO A POINT A FEW MILES BELOW METZ, THEN SHARPLY EASTWARD TO CHATEAU-SALINS AND BACK TO NANCY, WHERE TWO COLUMNS FROM NORTH AND SOUTH MEET JUST EAST OF CITY;

THEN SOUTH TO CHARMES AND EPINAL, SHARPLY WEST TO THE VICINITY OF CHATILLON, THEN SOUTHEASTWARD BETWEEN VESOUL AND MONTBELIARD TO THE SWISS FRONTIER.

SN954PEW

LONDON, SEPT.15-(AP)-THE BERLIN RADIO SAID TODAY THAT THE GERMANS BLEW UP THE BRIDGES ACROSS THE VISTULA RIVER BETWEEN PRAGA AND WARSAW.

THE BROADCAST ASSERTED THAT THE GERMANS EVACUATED THE EAST SUBURB OF THE POLISH CAPITAL "ACCORDING TO PLAN" AND RUSSIANS ATTEMPTS TO INTERFERE WITH THE GERMAN DISENGAGEMENT WERE REPELLED.

(EDS: MAY BE BRACKETED IN MOSCOW BUDGET.)

HW639AEW

LONDON, SATURDAY, SEPT. 16-(AP)-LORD WOOLTON, BRITISH RECONSTRUCTION MINISTER, DISCLOSED TODAY THAT APPROXIMATELY 107,000 LONDON HOMES AND APARTMENTS HAVE BEEN TOTALLY DESTROYED BY ENEMY RAIDERS AND FLYING BOMBS SINCE 1940 AND WARNED, "WE WOULD BE EXTREMELY FOOLISH TO CONCLUDE THE ENEMY'S DESTRUCTION IS COMPLETELY STOPPED."

HE SAID THE 80-DAY ATTACK BY FLYING BOMBS ACCOUNTED FOR THE COMPLETE DESTRUCTION OF 23,000 DWELLINGS AND DAMAGED 1,104,000.

EJ1237AEW

SECOND NIGHT LEAD AERIAL

BY HOWARD COWAN

SUPREME HEADQUARTERS ALLIED EXPEDITIONARY FORCE, SATURDAY, SEPT. 16-(AP)-BRITISH LANCASTER BOMBERS DELIVERED A HEAVY ATTACK LAST NIGHT ON THE NORTHWESTERN GERMAN PORT OF KIEL WHILE MOSQUITOS BOMBED BERLIN FOR THE FIFTH NIGHT IN A ROW. IT WAS OFFICIALLY ANNOUNCED TODAY.

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MORE

THAN 40,000 TONS OF FIRE AND STEEL--AVERAGING ALMOST FOUR TONS PER MINUTE FOR SIX DAYS AND NIGHTS--RAINED ON GERMAN SOIL CAUSING WHAT WAS OFFICIALLY DESCRIBED AS THE "GREATEST AERIAL DESTRUCTION THE WORLD HAS EVER KNOWN."

SHAEF--INSERT NIGHT LEAD AERIAL, AFTER THIRD GRAPH X X X YUGOSLAV FRONTIER. (Cowan)

THE GERMAN RADIO SAID BOMBERS WERE IN THE BERLIN AREA, INDICATING MOSQUITO BOMBERS WERE GIVING THE GERMAN CAPITAL A PASTING FOR THE FIFTH NIGHT IN A ROW.

ABOUT 20 X X X FOURTH GRAPH SCHELDT. Add SHAEF Aerial (Cowan) XXX the scheldt.

DURING THE SIX DAYS OF "HELL FROM THE SKIES" POURED ON GERMAN TERRITORY THE RAF DROPPED AN ESTIMATED 19,000 TONS; THE EIGHTH AAF 14,428; 15TH AAF 4,226 AND NINTH AAF 2,500.

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CORRESPONDENTS HERE COULD FIND NO BASIS FOR COMPARISON TO ANY OTHER AERIAL BLITZ BECAUSE THE TONNAGE DUMPED DURING THE SIX DAYS ENDING WEDNESDAY EXCEEDED ANYTHING YET KNOWN. ONLY 450 TONS WERE DROPPED ON LONDON DURING THE GERMANS' HEAVIEST RAID.

DURING THE SIX DAYS THE EIGHTH, NINTH AND 15TH AAF SENT UP 19,243

AIRCRAFT--9,588 BOMBERS AND 9,655 FIGHTERS OR AN AVERAGE OF 133 AMERICAN AIRCRAFT OVER GERMANY DURING EVERY HOUR OF THE DAY AND NIGHT.

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THE EIGHTH AND NINTH ALONE DESTROYED AT LEAST 560 ENEMY PLANES DURING THIS PERIOD. FIGURES ARE UNAVAILABLE FOR THE 15TH WHICH IS BASED IN ITALY AND COULD NOT FLY TWO DAYS BECAUSE OF BAD WEATHER.

SIX DAYS OF CLEAR WEATHER PERMITTED VISUAL BOMBING OF OIL PLANTS IN THE RUHR AND RHINELAND WAR INDUSTRY CENTERS. EASTERN GERMANY WAS THROWN IN FOR GOOD MEASURE BY A GROUP OF FORTRESSES, ACCOMPANIED BY MUSTANGS, WHICH FLEW ON TO RUSSIAN BASES IN THE FIRST SHUTTLE MISSION IN SOME TIME. THE SAME GROUP FLEW ON ONE MISSION OVER GERMANY IN BRIGHT MOONLIGHT, BUT LOST NOT A SINGLE PLANE.

ABOUT 10,000 TONS OF THE RAF LOAD WAS DROPPED ON LE HAVRE ALONE.

SHAEF--FIRST ADD NIGHT LEAD WESTERN FRONT (X X X) AND DUNKERQUE.

A LATE DISPATCH FROM THE FRONT SAID THE CANADIANS, FORCED TO YIELD ONE BRIDGEHEAD ON THE LEOPOLD CANAL, HAD THROWN THE GERMANS BACK AND PUT PATROLS ACROSS THE WATER BARRIER AT SIX DIFFERENT POINTS.

THE BRITISH ON THE RIGHT WERE DRIVEN BACK NORTH OF THE BELGIAN TOWN OF GEEL BUT HELD FIRM NEAR THE LEOPOLD CANAL.

THE POLISH ARMORED DIVISION OF THE CANADIAN ARMY SENT ADVANCED ELEMENTS SEVERAL MILES BEYOND THE DUTCH FRONTIER AND MOVED UP IN FORCE FIVE MILES NORTH OF ST.NICOLAS, BETWEEN ANTWERP AND GENT, TO THE TOWN OF SANLOOPER.

TO THE NORTH GERMAN ESCAPE PORTS ON BOTH SIDES OF THE SCHELDE RIVER WERE BOMBED BY ALLIED AIR FORCES.

A FINAL CHECK OF THE PRISONERS TAKEN AT LE HAVRE SHOWED THE BAG REACHED 9,600.

EJ744PEW

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Add SHAEF - 7th Army - Eisenhower xxx command

DEVERS UNDOUBTEDLY TAKES A RANK EQUAL TO THOSE OF THE OTHER GROUP COMMANDERS, LT.GEN.OMAR N.BRADLEY OF THE AMERICAN TWELFTH, AND FIELD MARSHAL SIR BERNARD L.MONTGOMERY OF THE BRITISH TWENTY-FIRST

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BRADLEY'S GROUP EMBRACES THE FIRST AND THIRD U.S.ARMIES, MONTGOMERY'S THE BRITISH SECOND AND THE CANADIAN FIRST, AND IT IS BELIEVED DEVERS WILL HAVE THE SEVENTH AND NINTH.

EW633PEW

BY ROBERT WILSON

WITH BRITISH TROOPS NORTH OF THE ALBERT CANAL, SEPT 15-(AP)-BRITISH TROOPS BEAT OFF A SERIES OF VIOLENT GERMAN COUNTERATTACKS AGAINST THE TWO BRIDGEHEADS THEY HAVE THROWN ACROSS THE MEUSE CANAL TODAY IN THE ONLY SHARP FLURRY OF FIGHTING REPORTED IN NORTHERN BELGIUM.

THE BRITISH HELD FIRMLY TO THEIR BRIDGEHEAD THREE MILES NORTH OF GHEEL. HOWEVER, A FURIOUS GERMAN ASSAULT FORCED THEM TO WITHDRAW AFTER THEY HAD CROSSED THE MEUSE AND HAD ESTABLISHED MOMENTARILY ANOTHER BRIDGEHEAD IN THE SAME AREA.

IN THE NORTH HECHTAL REGION, NAZI ASSAULTS AGAINST THE SECOND BRITISH BRIDGEHEAD WERE BEATEN OFF.

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MEANWHILE, THE TOMMIES CONTINUED TO MOP UP GERMAN STRAGGLERS BETWEEN THE MEUSE RIVER AND THE ALBERT CANAL, AN AREA CLEARED OF ALL ORGANIZED GERMAN RESISTANCE. THE PRISONER TOLL HAS GROWN TO 3,700, SWELLING THE BRITISH ARMY'S PRISONER TOTAL TO 77,000 SINCE D-DAY.

SN115OPEW

BY WILLIAM SMITH WHITE

IN GERMANY, SEP 15-(6:30 P.M.)-(AP)-THE GREAT GERMAN COMMUNICATION CENTER OF AACHEN IS SURROUNDED AND WITHIN AMERICAN GRASP TONIGHT. THE YANKS ARE FIGHTING IN ITS OUTSKIRTS.

THE GERMANS, IN THEIR DESPERATE DEFENSE OF THE SIEGFRIED LINE, HAVE THROWN IN A STRONG COLLECTION OF TROOPS RANGING FROM SS SOLDIERS TO DEAF MEN AND NORMALLY NON-COMBATANT TROOPS.

AACHEN, KNOWN PERHAPS BETTER BY THE BELGIAN NAME OF AIX-LA-CHAPELLE, LIES 44 MILES SOUTHWEST OF COLOGNE AND IN RHENISH PRUSSIA. IT HAS BEEN HERE SINCE THE TIME OF THE ROMAN CONQUERORS.

THE SIEGFRIED LINE IS PROVING ITSELF TO BE OBSOLETE--FROM FOUR YEARS OF NEGLECT. MOREOVER, IT WAS CONSTRUCTED FOR THE WEAPONS OF 1939, WHEN A 500-POUND BOMB WAS CONSIDERED TREMENDOUS AND WHEN PENETRATING POWERS OF FIELD ARTILLERY WAS LESS.

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IN THE LOFTY HILLS RINGING AACHEN, GERMAN TROOPS ARE MOVING ABOUT LIKE MOLES IN VENTILATED CAVES, ATOP WHICH OUR INFANTRY STANDS TONIGHT.

SW156PEW

AACHEN ITSELF IS OUTSIDE THE MAIN WORKS OF THE SIEGFRIED LINE, WHICH LIE TO THE EAST. IT IS, HOWEVER, A COMMUNICATIONS CENTER FOR ONE OF THE STRONGEST SECTIONS OF THE GERMAN FORTIFICATIONS WHICH HITLER BUILT TO STEM INVASION FROM THE WEST. RAILROADS RADIATE FROM THERE TO ANTWERP, OOSTENDE AND COLOGNE AND THE CITY OF 166,000 IS THE MAIN RAILROAD CONNECTING OOSTENDE, BRUSSELS AND COLOGNE.

THESE FIRST FEW DAYS OF ASSAULT UPON THE SIEGFRIED LINE HAVE SHOWN IT TO BE FAR LESS FORMIDABLE THAN MANY OF THE OBSTACLES THE ALLIES SMASHED ON THE BEACHES OF NORMANDY.

BATTERED TROOPS FROM NORMANDY, SUPPLEMENTED BY PHYSICAL MISFITS, MEN JUST RELEASED FROM THE HOSPITAL, AND SOLDIERS FROM SUCH OUTFITS AS THE AIR FORCE AND SIGNAL CORPS ARE TRYING TO HOLD THE PRESENT LINE.

BEYOND AACHEN AMERICAN TROOPS HAVE THRUST FORWARD TO STOLBERG,

AND SOUTH OF AACHEN THEY HAVE TAKEN LAMMERSDORF.
IN THIS EDGE OF THE RHINELAND THE RESPONSE OF GERMAN CIVILIANS TO THE FIRST INVASION OF THEIR HOMELAND IN MODERN HISTORY IS TAKING THREE TURNS.
ONE SECTION OF THE POPULATION APPEARS FRANKLY RELIEVED AT THE END OF LIFE UNDER HITLER.
A SECOND SECTION IS SULLEN AND DESPAIRING.
A THIRD--CONVINCED NAZIS--IS IN A MASS FLIGHT TO THE EAST.
AMERICAN TROOPS WHO WERE IN THIS AREA IN 1918 PUT UP MONEY FOR COMMUNITY CHRISTMAS TREES FOR THE CHILDREN. THIS FACT IS NOW BEING RECALLED.
AN AMERICAN SENIOR STAFF OFFICER SAID TONIGHT THAT ALL THROUGH THIS AREA THE GERMAN PEOPLE WANT NOTHING MORE THAN PEACE AND QUIET.
EJ239PEW

SEP 16 1944

WITH THE AMERICAN FIRST ARMY, SEPT. 15-(AP)-THE DUTCH CITY OF MAASTRICHT--THE FIRST CITY IN HOLLAND TO BE LIBERATED BY THE AMERICANS --POURED ITS PENT-UP FERVOR OF THANKSGIVING ON THE YANKS TODAY WITH A BURST OF EMOTION EQUALLING THAT WHICH GREETED AMERICAN TROOPS IN PARIS AND BELGIUM.
THE WARMTH AND SINCERITY OF THE GREETING MOVED AMERICAN YOUTHS DEEPLY. WHEN VEHICLES STOPPED PLUMP, PRETTY GIRLS RUSHED UP TO GIVE THE EMBARRASSED, GRINNING INFANTRYMEN AND TANKMEN KISSES AND HUGS BEFORE THE COLUMNS MOVED ON TOWARD THE EAST.
THERE SEEMS TO BE NO HOPE FOR THE YOUNG DUTCH NAZIS WHO BECAME TRAITORS TO THEIR OWN COUNTRY. THEY KNEW THEY WOULD BE KILLED BY THEIR OWN COUNTRYMEN, SO THEY FOUGHT ON UNTIL NOW MOST OF THEM HAVE BEEN KILLED BY THE AMERICANS.
THE NAZIS THREW UP ROADBLOCKS EVERY FEW HUNDRED YARDS AND BEHIND THEM HAD ANTI-TANK GUNS. THE YANKS REDUCED THE DEFENSES METHODICALLY ONE BY ONE. THE DUTCH YOUTHS WOULD LIE IN THE DITCHES UNTIL THE TANKS CAME UP AND THEN TRY TO KNOCK THEM OUT WITH MACHINEGUNS AND GRENADES WHILE U.S. TANKMEN BLASTED THEM FROM CLOSE RANGE.
LT.FRANK JORDAN, PULASKI, VA., TOOK OFF ON ONE MISSION ACROSS COUNTRY IN AN ARMORED CAR. HE CAME UPON SOME GERMAN SOLDIERS IN A REST AREA, SUNBATHING, LOLLING ABOUT, CLEANING EQUIPMENT AND PLAYING HANDBALL. JORDAN MANEUVERED HIS RECONNAISSANCE CARS INTO POSITION AND THEN MOWED DOWN THE ENEMY BEFORE THEY WERE ABLE TO ORGANIZE. A COUNT LATER SHOWED 186 GERMAN DEAD WERE LEFT BEHIND BY JORDAN'S RAIDERS.
THERE WERE MANY UNUSUAL INCIDENTS ON THAT DRIVE. AN ARMORED HEADQUARTERS COMPANY WHICH IS SUPPOSED NORMALLY TO BE IN THE REAR OF COMBAT ELEMENTS CAPTURED SEVERAL HUNDRED GERMAN PRISONERS--ALL OF THEM DEAF. THESE GERMANS HAD BEEN FOMED INTO A MARCHING BATTALION AND HAD BEEN SENT TO THE FRONT DESPITE THEIR HANDICAP. THEIR OFFICERS HAD DESERTED THEM WHEN THE AMERICAN COLUMNS APPROACHED.
EJ1129PEW

NANCY, FRANCE-FIRST ADD GALLAGHER'S EYEWITNESS (TOP AVE) X X X IN STREETS.

SGT.EDWARD BLOCK, 135 CENTRAL PARK WEST, NEW YORK CITY, FORMER CONCERT SINGER, WAS DOING THE INTERPRETING. HE WAS NOTIFIED THIS MORNING HE HAD BEEN AWARDED THE BRONZE STAR WITH OAK LEAF CLUSTER FOR

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RECENT GALLANTRY IN ACTION.

"THE PEOPLE AROUND HERE ARE HAPPIER THAT WE ARRIVED THAN ANY I'VE SEEN," SAID CPL.GEORGE WORTH, 542 WEST 112TH ST., NEW YORK CITY.

"THIS IS THE BIGGEST TOWN IN FRANCE I'VE BEEN IN AND I DIDN'T KNOW THEY WOULD GO CRAZY LIKE THIS," SAID SGT.STEVE PARYS, 4224 SOUTH 29TH ST., OMAHA, NEB.

"IT MAKES YOU FEEL WAR IS WORTH WHILE WHEN YOU SEE PEOPLE ACTING LIKE THIS," SAID CPL.GILBERT H.WILKIN, INGLEWOOD, CALIF.

AS TROOPS MOVED THROUGH THE CITY, MAJOR DALE GODWIN, WALLACE, NEB., CONFERRED WITH FFI LEADERS ON HANDING OVER GERMAN PRISONERS AND ROUNDING UP COLLABORATIONISTS.

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FIRST LEAD SIEGFRIED LINE

BY DON WHITEHEAD

WITH AMERICAN INFANTRY IN GERMANY, SEPT. 15-(AP)-SMASHING FORWARD ON A WIDE FRONT EAST OF AACHEN IN A SPECTACULAR 24-HOUR DRIVE, DOUGHBOYS OF LT.GEN.COURTNEY H.HODGES' FIRST U.S. ARMY BROKE THROUGH THE MAIN SIEGFRIED LINE TODAY.

THIS HEADLONG ATTACK, CARRYING INTO GERMANY THE SAME SWEEP THAT HAD WON FRANCE AND BELGIUM, FOUND THE LINE WEAKLY DEFENDED IN PLACES AND IN SOME PLACES DISCOVERED THAT APPARENT DEFENSIVE POSITIONS WERE FAKES.
THE DOUGHBOYS WERE WELL SUPPORTED BY TANKS, BUT ESSENTIALLY IT WAS AN INFANTRY VICTORY--ONE OF THE GREATEST OF THE INVASION.

A37
THE ASSAULT ON THE SIEGFRIED LINE BEGAN YESTERDAY. IN THIS SECTOR THERE WAS A DOUBLE BELT OF DEFENSES--ONE BEFORE AACHEN AND THE SECOND ON THE OTHER SIDE.
TROOPS LED BY CAPT.KIBALL RICHMOND OF WINDSOR, VT., FOUGHT THEIR WAY THROUGH THE FIRST LINE DEFENSES YESTERDAY.

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A38
THE INFANTRY KEPT RIGHT ON DRIVING. IN 24 HOURS THE DOUGHBOYS PUSHED FORWARD 6,000 YARDS AND THEN STOOD BEFORE THE SECOND BELT OF PILL BOXES, DRAGONS TEETH ANTI-TANK DEFENSES AND TRENCHES.
THEN IT WAS TIME FOR SOMEONE ELSE TO CARRY THE BALL. AND THIS TIME THE SPEARHEAD OF THE DRIVE WAS A UNIT UNDER THE COMMAND OF A YOUNG LIEUTENANT, FRANK KOLB OF KENTUCKY.
"WE THOUGHT WE'D GET HELL KNOCKED OUT OF US WHEN WE BEGAN TO MOVE ON THE LAST LINE OF DEFENSES," SAID MAJ.JOHN LAWTON OF GLENDALE, [illegible]. "WE SENT A PATROL TOWARD THE LINE AND THOUGHT WE WOULD BE [illegible] TO GET THE BOYS BACK. THE NEXT THING WE KNEW THE BOYS WERE [illegible]ING RIGHT SMACK IN THE MIDDLE OF THE DEFENSES."

THEY NOT ONLY SAT IN THE MIDDLE OF THE DEFENSES BUT THEY KEPT DRIVING FORWARD TO KNOCK OUT ENEMY PILL BOXES ONE BY ONE UNTIL THEY CLEARED A WIDE PATH BY KNOCKING OUT 21 CONCRETE EMPLAVQV

THEY CLEARED A WIDE PATH BY KNOCKING OUT 21 CONCRETE EMPLACEMENTS OR BY OCCUPYING THEM.

THEN ARMOR CAME UP THE ROADS. ENGINEERS BLASTED AWAY SOME OF THE CONCRETE DRAGON TEETH SET IN WIDE BELTS BEFORE THE FORTIFICATIONS.

BUT AT ONE POINT ENGINEERS FOUND THE GERMANS HAD DUMMY TANK BARRIERS. THEY CAMOUFLAGED TRUCKS AND PILES OF DIRT WHICH ONLY HAD TO BE SHOVED ASIDE TO OPEN WAY FOR THE ARMOR.

ONE OF THE MOST AMAZING THINGS IN ALL THE INVASION HAS BEEN THE UNEXPECTED WEAKNESS OF GERMAN DEFENSES WITHIN THE SIEGFRIED LINE. HAD THEY MANNED ALL THESE FORMIDABLE FORTS WITH THEIR SIX-FEET THICK WALLS THEN OUR TROOPS WOULD HAVE HAD A BLOODY BATTLE TO BREAK THROUGH.

BUT FOR LACK OF MANPOWER, OR BECAUSE THEY BELIEVED THE RHINE RIVER WOULD BE A BETTER DEFENSE LINE, THE ENEMY DID NOT MAKE HIS BIG FIGHT IN THE SIEGFRIED DEFENSES. THE GERMANS LEFT ONLY PART OF THE FORTS OCCUPIED BY MACHINEGUNNERS AND HAD COMPARATIVELY LIGHT ARTILLERY.

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A59

IN 24 HOURS OUR CRACK INFANTRY MOVED 6,000 YARDS THROUGH THE VERY HEART OF THE POTENTIALLY STRONGEST DEFENSES GROUND TROOPS EVER ASSAULTED. THEY DID IT SWIFTLY AND METHODICALLY AND WITH EXTREMELY FEW CASUALTIES.

AND NOW HITLER'S FAMED WALL OF DEFENSE AGAINST ATTACK FROM THE WEST IS BROKEN. ONCE SUCH DEFENSES ARE BREACHED, THEN THE ENTIRE LINE HAS LOST ITS REAL WORTH. AND THAT IS WHAT HAS HAPPENED.

FIGHTING MEN WERE HEAPING PRAISE ON 21-YEAR-OLD KOLB WHO IS A VETERAN WARRIOR DESPITE THE FACT THAT HE LOOKS LIKE A LAD OF 18.

"THAT GUY IS ABSOLUTELY FEARLESS," SAID MAJOR LAWTON, "AND LOOK WHAT HE'S DONE--LED THE DRIVE TO BREAK THIS LINE. HIS MEN DID THE JOB. I REMEMBER WHEN HE WAS MADE A COMPANY COMMANDER. WE WORRIED ABOUT HIM BEING ABLE TO COMMAND 35-YEAR-OLD PLATOON SERGEANTS. BUT NOW THEY WOULD FOLLOW THAT KID ANYWHERE HE WANTED TO TAKE THEM."

THE GERMANS WERE SHELLING KOLB AND HIS MEN WHEN THEY FINALLY BROKE THROUGH AND OPENED THE WAY FOR OTHERS TO FOLLOW BUT THE SHELLING DID NOT STOP THEM.

AT THE COMMAND POST IN AACHEN FOREST REPORTS CAME IN FROM THE FRONT ON THE ASSAULT TROOPS. THE LINES ON THE MAP MOVED FORWARD SO FAST THAT COMMAND OFFICERS WERE CHECKING BACK TO MAKE SURE THEY WERE CORRECT.

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A62

"I WAS COMPLETELY ASTOUNDED," SAID LAWTON, "LOOK AT THOSE POSITIONS WITH THEIR BEAUTIFUL FIELDS OF FIRE. IF THEY HAD PUT THEIR ARTILLERY BACK HERE AND MANNED BOXES THEY COULD GIVE US HELL BUT ALL OUR MEN ARE GETTING IS MACHINEGUN FIRE AND A LITTLE ARTILLERY."

THE TROOPS SLOWLY CLOSED IN ON AACHEN FROM THREE SIDES WITH COMPARATIVELY LIGHT RESISTANCE. INDICATIONS ARE THAT THE GERMANS WILL NOT MAKE A HOUSE-TO-HOUSE STAND INSIDE THE BATTERED, BEATEN CITY WHICH HAS BEEN BOMBED MANY TIMES. FIFTY PER CENT OF THE HOUSES IN AACHEN ARE MERE CHARRED SHELLS.

THE COMMAND POST WITHIN THE SIEGFRIED LINE WAS ELECTRIC WITH EXCITEMENT AND THE MEN WERE HAPPY OVER THE EASE WITH WHICH THE TROOPS DROVE THROUGH.

MORALE IS HIGH WITHIN THIS GREAT REGIMENT OVER THE SPECTACULAR ACHIEVEMENT. EACH TIME THERE WAS A REPORT OF ENEMY ARTILLERY A CALL WENT OUT IMMEDIATELY TO THE PIPER CUB OBSERVATION PLANE TO LOCATE THE BATTERIES. THE LITTLE PLANE DRONED LAZILY OVER THE FOREST, SPOTTING ENEMY GUNS AND CALLING FOR THE CONCENTRATION OF AMERICAN FIRE ON THEM.

THROUGH A GAP MADE IN THE FIRST LINE DEFENSES ROLLED TANKS, TRUCKS, GUNS AND SUPPLIES--THAT MAGNIFICENT SUPPLY LINE OF GEN. HODGES' FIRST ARMY WHICH HAS BEEN THE KEY TO THE DRIVE ALL THE WAY ACROSS FRANCE AND BELGIUM. CLOSE BEHIND THE TROOPS HAVE COME ALMOST ENDLESS STREAMS OF TRUCKS AND THAT IS STILL THE CASE.

AS FRONTLINE REPORTS WERE BEING CHECKED, MAJOR ESTON WHITE, OF FAIRFIELD, PA., ENTERED THE ROOM, SAYING, "WE'VE GOT TO KEEP A CLOSE CHECK ON OUR COMMUNICATION LINES."

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LAWTON LOOKED UP FROM A MAP AND SAID, "WELL, IF WE CATCH ANYBODY SABOTAGING OUR LINES, YOU KNOW WHAT TO DO TO THEM.

"WE'VE GOT TO WATCH OUT FOR TROOPS IN CIVILIAN CLOTHES," SAID MAJ.CLAUDE POST, 7921 CALAMUS AVE., ELMHURST, L.I., N.Y. "WE HAVE REPORTS THAT GERMAN SOLDIERS ARE CHANGING INTO CIVILIAN CLOTHES. SOME OF THEM SAID THEY WOULD KILL THE AMERICANS THE FIRST CHANCE THEY GET."

ALONG THE ROAD WINDING THROUGH THE FOREST THERE ARE OPEN FIELDS, WITH CATTLE GRAZING. THE GERMANS HAD BUILT BARRACKS IN THE WOODS FOR THE DEFENDERS OF THE LINE. ONE OF THEM HAD PLANTED A BEAUTIFUL FLOWER GARDEN, WHICH WAS IN FULL BLOOM.

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IN ONE OLD MANSION MEMBERS OF A MEDICAL OUTFIT WERE SCRAMBLING EGGS. THEY FOUND A LARGE STOCK OF FRESH EGGS IN THE HOUSE AND A STORE OF CHAMPAGNE, COGNAC AND FINE WINES.

"TELL OUR FOLKS AT HOME NOW WE ARE SUFFERING," LAUGHED SGT. PHILIP TANNENBAUM, 24 MARCY PLACE, THE BRONX, N.Y., AS HE PILED SOME EGGS ON HIS PLATE AND POURED HIMSELF A TUMBLER OF CHAMPAGNE.

"WELL, WE HAVE JUST BEGUN TO ENJOY THE FRUITS OF OUR TWO YEARS OF LABOR," SAID T/3 WILLIAM F.FISCHER, 3682 SOUTHWEST 24TH ST., MIAMI, FLA.

THESE BOYS WHO HAD BEEN LIVING IN THE FIELD FOR MONTHS WITH ONLY MONOTONOUS RATIONS TO EAT WERE ENJOYING THIS CACHE OF FOOD AND DRINK WHICH HAD FALLEN INTO THEIR HANDS INSIDE THE SIEGFRIED LINE--INSIDE GERMANY.

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"I HATE TO LEAVE THIS PLACE," SAID CAPT. DAVID WEINSTEIN, 3096 PARK ST., HARTFORD, CONN.

IN THE GROUP WERE CORP. ROBERT SHEINFELD, 616 EAST LINCOLN AVE., MT.VERNON, N.Y.; CAPT.KARL ANDERSON, DERBY, ME.; T/4 JOHN WALSH, UPPER DERBY, PA.; T/5 JOHN KINNIFICK, PITTSFIELD, MASS.; PVT.FREDERICK KNAPIK, WORCESTER, MASS.; PVT, JOSEPH WHEELER, RICHMOND HILL, L.I., N.Y.; T/5 HOMER BRUNER, BROOKVILLE, PA., AND CORP. JOHN HOWARTH PRICEDALE, PA.

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SN824PEW

NIGHT LEAD

BY EDWARD D.BALL

WITH AMERICANS IN THE SIEGFRIED LINE, GERMANY, SEPT. 15-(AP)-HEAVY GERMAN ARTILLERY FIRE CUT DOWN THE CRASHING MOMENTUM OF THE AMERICAN DRIVE IN THIS SECTOR TONIGHT AS, SPEARHEADED BY TANKS, THE DOUGHBOYS SLASHED THROUGH OUTER SIEGFRIED LINE DEFENSES TO PUSH TEN MILES INTO GERMANY NORTH OF TRIER.

THE YANKS ARE MEETING HARD BUT POORLY ORGANIZED OPPOSITION. THE AMERICANS RAN INTO ARTILLERY FIRE AFTER THEY HAD PIERCED THE OUTSIDE SIEGFRIED DEFENSES HERE WHERE THE GERMANS WERE QUIPPED ONLY WITH SMALL ARMS.

YANK FOOT SOLDIERS FOLLOWING THE BLAZING SWATH CUT BY U.S.ARMORED UNITS ARE BEING FORCED TO BLAST THE NAZIS ONE AT A TIME FROM BUNKERS AND PILLBOXES THAT STUD THE HILLS REACHING INTO THE GERMAN INTERIOR FROM THE LUXEMBOURG BORDER. AS EACH OF THESE STURDILY BUILT UNITS IN HITLER'S FORTIFICATIONS ARE CAPTURED, THEY ARE BEING DEMOLISHED BY 200-POUND TNT CHARGES.

THESE GERMAN BUNKERS AND PILLBOXES ARE FAR STRONGER THAN SOME MAGINOT LINE FORTIFICATIONS. THEY ARE BUILT OF SIX-FOOT THICKNESSES OF REINFORCED CONCRETE AND STEEL AND COVERED WITH EARTH. ARTILLERY FIRE IS INEFFECTIVE AGAINST SOME OF THEM EXCEPT WHEN A DIRECT HIT IS SCORED UPON THE NARROW GUN SLITS. TO CAPTURE THEM, THE DOUGHBOYS CREEP UP UPON THEM AND PLANT POWERFUL DEMOLITION CHARGES.

TO GET AT SOME BUNKERS, AMERICAN INFANTRYMEN HAVE TO RUN A GANTLET OF RAKING ENEMY CROSSFIRE. THEY ARE DOING THE JOB HEROICALLY AND PRESSING ON.

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A83

"I'M THROUGH THE FIRST PART OF THE SIEGFRIED LINE," AN OFFICER SAID LATE TODAY. "IT MAY GET HARDER AS WE GO ALONG BUT WE ARE PREPARED FOR THAT. WE ARE DEMOLISHING THEIR FORTIFICATIONS, SOMETHING THEY DID NOT DO TO THE MAGINOT LINE--BECAUSE THEY MIGHT TRY TO COME BACK AND USE THEM. THEN WE'D HAVE ANOTHER FIGHT ON OUR HANDS."

PART OF THE SIEGFRIED LINE WHICH HAS FALLEN INTO OUR HANDS IS AS POWERFUL AS IT HAS BEEN ADVERTISED BY PAUL JOSEPH GOEBBELS, NAZI MINISTER OF PROPAGANDA, BUT WITH ONE FATAL EXCEPTION--THERE ARE NO BIG GUNS.

SOME NAZI CREWS CONSISTING OF "PICKUPS" WHO WERE HASTENED INTO THE LINE FROM VARIOUS MILITARY UNITS SURRENDERED AFTER A BRIEF FIGHT BUT ALL SS (ELITE GUARD) CREWS ARE FIGHTING UNTIL THEIR FORTIFICATIONS ARE BLOWN APART. A TYPICAL EXAMPLE OF THE LATTER'S STUBBORNNESS OCCURRED EARLY TODAY WHEN PFC RAY MILLIGAN, SEWICKLEY, PA., HAD TO USE 50 POUNDS OF TNT ON ONE BUNKER AFTER HAND GRENADES AND A TEN POUND TNT CHARGE FAILED TO GET THEM OUT.

MILLIGAN CRAWLED ON TOP OF THE BUNKER AND DROPPED SIX HAND GRENADES THROUGH A VENTILATOR BUT THE GERMANS KEPT FIRING. HE THEN USED A SMALL TNT CHARGE WHICH FAILED TO WORK.

"THAT MADE ME MAD," SAID RAY, "SO I LUGGED 50 POUNDS OF THAT STUFF UP THERE AND LET THEM HAVE IT. THAT GOT THEM. THEY CAME OUT MOANING AND CURSING. THEY WERE A CAPTAIN, LIEUTENANT, SERGEANT AND SEVEN ENLISTED MEN AND TWO DEAD INSIDE.

"'SHOOT ME. I'VE DONE MY DUTY AS A SOLDIER,' THE CAPTAIN SAID."

"I WAS WILLING TO OBLIGE HIM," MILLIGAN ADDED, "BUT MY OWN CAPTAIN SAID NO."

"RAY WAS MADE ALRIGHT BUT NO MADDER THAN THE REST OF US," SAID SGT.LEONARD MASCETTE, OF SOLVAY, N.Y. "THEY KEPT US BUSY ALL NIGHT AND THERE IS STILL A LOT OF THEM IN BACK OF US. THAT MACHINEGUNNING AND SNIPING YOU HEAR BACK THERE AIN'T MAIL FROM HOME. IT'S HEINIES."

"SOME GERMANS FIGHT, SOME DON'T," SAID SGT.JAMES REUTELL, NORTH BURLING ST., CHICAGO, ILL. "EARLY TODAY A GERMAN LIEUTENANT MARCHED HIS MEN RIGHT UP TO US AND SURRENDERED THEM. THEY HAD TOLD HIM TWO DAYS AGO TO RUSH INTO THE SIEGFRIED LINE WITH HIS MEN BUT INSTEAD HE KEPT ON GOING."

IN ONE BUNKER CAPTURED TODAY, THE AMERICANS FOUND TWO TERRIFIED GIRLS OF NINE AND 11 YEARS INSTEAD OF THE GERMAN SOLDIERS THEY EXPECTED TO SEE. THE GIRLS SAID THEIR MOTHER HAD LEFT THEM IN THEIR HOME WHEN THE NEARBY VILLAGE WAS BEING SHELLED WEDNESDAY NIGHT. THE HOUSE CAUGHT FIRE AND THEY WERE RESCUED BY SOME GERMAN SOLDIERS WHO SHELTERED THEM FOR THE NIGHT IN THEIR BUNKER.

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THE GIRLS WERE ABANDONED BY THE GERMANS WHEN THE AMERICANS SHELLED THIS BUNKER. THE TWO WERE LEFT THERE ALONE AND THEY SPENT LAST NIGHT WEEPING AND SHIVERING FROM FRIGHT. CAPT.JOHN HADDEN, CATHOLIC CHAPLAIN FROM NEAR PITTSBURGH, PA., TOOK CHARGE OF THE GIRLS AND GAVE THEM BACK TO THEIR MOTHER.

CORP.SAUL BOOKBINDER, 526 ROCKAWAY PARK, BROOKLYN, N.Y., SAID THE GIRLS TOLD HIM THEIR FATHER WAS A 52-YEAR-OLD GERMAN SOLDIER WHO WAS HOME ON FURLOUGH RECENTLY. HIS LEAVE HAD BEEN CUT SHORT, THEY SAID, AND HE HAD BEEN ORDERED BACK TO HIS POST ON THE RUSSIAN FRONT.

GERMAN ARTILLERY BEGAN DROPING SHELLS NEARBY AS AN AMERICAN

OFFICER WATCHED HIS MEN TAKE AN ENEMY STRONGPOINT ON AN OPPOSITE HILL. A COUPLE OF SSS BURST NEAR A JEEP IN WHICH SGT.HAROLD NEWELL, BUTLER, PA., AND PVT.LLOYD PORTER, WEST ALEXANDER, PA., WERE MOVING OVER THE CREST OF THE HILL.

THEY JOINED THE OFFICER IN CROUCHING BEHIND A CAPTURED PILLBOX UNTIL THINGS QUIETED DOWN.

"ITS MY 21ST BIRTHDAY. WHAT A HELLUVA WAY TO SPEND IT," PORTER SAID.

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WORD CAME OVER A FIELD RADIO SET MANNED BY SGT.JOHN W.WALLACE, OF PARDOE, PA., FROM TANKS LOCATED IN A VILLAGE A COUPLE OF VALLEYS AWAY THAT VICIOUS SNIPING WAS GOING ON AND THAT IT WAS NECESSARY TO BURN THE GERMANS OUT. SOON BLACK SMOKE WAS BILLOWING UP FROM THAT DIRECTION.

Paris, Sept. 15-(AP)-Gen. Charles De Gaulle told cheering citi[illegible] of Industrial Lyon today that [illegible] "we will show those watching us that France knows how to conduct itself and attain its objective and take its place again among the great nations."

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The head of the French "provisional government" was on an [illegible] inspection tour of south and southern France. He led the crowd in the third largest French city, [illegible] recently captured by [illegible] Lt. Gen. Alexander M. Patch's seventh army, in singing the Marseillaise.

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VITTEL, FRANCE, SEPT. 14-(DELAYED)-(AP)-A GROUP OF 361 AMERICANS MOST OF THEM LONGTIME RESIDENTS OF FRANCE OR NATURALIZED CITIZENS OF THE UNITED STATES, LIVED IN COMPARATIVE LUXURY AT THIS FRENCH WATERING PLACE DURING TWO YEARS OF GERMAN INTERNMENT.

THEY LIVED AT EXCLUSIVE HOTELS WHICH IN PEACETIME COST $15 TO $20 A DAY, ATE WELL AND PLAYED ON WELL-KEPT TENNIS COURTS AND BOWLING GREENS.

THE GERMANS PROVIDED ONE MEAL A DAY. THE REST OF THE FARE CAME FROM VEGETABLES BOUGHT FROM THE FRENCH AND RED CROSS PARCELS WHICH ARRIVED FAIRLY REGULARLY.

AMONG THE INTERNEES WAS WILLIAM W[illegible]LACE IRWIN, FORMERLY OF PHILADELPHIA, PA., WHO WAS GENERAL SECRETARY OF THE AMERICAN CHAMBER OFOCOMMERCE SN FRANCE. HE HAD BEEN A RESIDE

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AMONG THE INTERNEES WAS WILLIAM WALLACE IRWIN, FORMERLY OF PHILADELPHIA, PA., WHO WAS GENERAL SECRETARY OF THE AMERICAN CHAMBER OF COMMERCE IN FRANCE. HE HAD BEEN A RESIDENT OF FRANCE SINCE THE FIRST WORLD WAR, IN WHICH HE SERVED WITH THE 32ND INFANTRY DIVISION.

OTHER INTERNEES INCLUDED MRS. URSULA LORD MARINI, FORMERLY OF KANSAS CITY, MO., FOR 15 YEARS A RESIDENT OF PARIS WHERE SHE RAN A BEAUTY PARLOR, AND MRS. MILDRED KITTLESON CAISSOTTI, FORMERLY OF CHICAGO, ILL. MRS. CAISSOTTI, WHO HAD BEEN IN FRANCE SINCE 1937, SAID SHE WANTED TO GO BACK HOME AND STAY.

GH1105AEW

LONDON, SEPT. 14-(AP)-LIEUT.GEN.SIR EDMOND C.A.SCHREIBER, COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF OF THE SOUTHEASTERN COMMAND OF THE BRITISH ISLES, NOW IS GOVERNOR-COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF OF THE ISLAND OF MALTA. HE SUCCEEDS FIELD MARSHAL LORD GORT.

EJ1246AEW

3o. 24— 18839

ROME, SEPT. 15-(AP)-THE REBUILT FRENCH FLEET RETURNED TO TOULON, HISTORIC MEDITERRANEAN PORT WHERE THE FRENCH SCUTTLED MANY OF THEIR BATTLECRAFT TWO YEARS AGO RATHER THAN LET THEM FALL INTO GERMAN HANDS.

HEADED BY THE LORRAINE, A BATTLESHIP THAT NOW HAS FOUGHT IN TWO WORLD WARS, THE LONG LINE OF SHIPS STEAMED INTO THE BASE YESTERDAY. PLANES DRONED OVERHEAD. ALLIED SAILORS SALUTED.

VICE ADM.H.K.HEWITT, COMMANDER OF AMERICAN NAVAL FORCES IN THE SOUTHERN FRANCE INVASION THAT BROUGHT ABOUT THE FREEING OF TOULON, WATCHED FROM HIS FLAGSHIP AS THE SHIPS STEAMED IN FROM THE SEA. THE CRUISER PHILADELPHIA, COMMANDED BY CAPT.WALTER ANSELL, ALSO REPRESENTED THE UNITED STATES.

THOUSANDS OF RAIN-SOAKED RESIDENTS WELCOMED THE FRENCH SAILORS.

JS726AEW

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BY GEORGE BRIA

ROME, SEPT. 15-(AP)-GERMAN PLANS TO EVACUATE KEY MILITARY PERSONNEL FROM GREECE BY AIR HAVE BEEN SHATTERED BY A SERIES OF ALLIED RAIDS ON TATOI, ELEVSIS AND KALAMAKI AIRDROMES NEAR ATHENS WHICH MADE JUNK OF MASSED TRANSPORT PLANES RUSHED SOUTH TO RESCUE STRANDED NAZI OFFICERS AND TECHNICIANS.

BETWEEN 250 AND 500 AMERICAN FLYING FORTRESSES AND LIBERATORS FROM ITALY PUT THE FINISHING TOUCHES ON THE PROJECT TODAY.

THEY BLANKETED THE THREE AIRDROMES WITH FRAGMENTATION BOMBS A FEW HOURS AFTER A STRONG FORCE OF RAF HALIFAXES, LIBERATORS AND WELLINGTONS POURED TWO-TON BLOCKBUSTERS INTO PARKED PLANES, RUNWAYS AND HANGARS FOR THE SECOND STRAIGHT NIGHT.

MANY BIG JUNKERS-52 TRANSPORTS WERE SEEN WRECKED AND BURNING. ONLY TWO NAZI FIGHTERS CHALLENGED THE AMERICAN BOMBING FLEET TODAY AND BOTH WERE SHOT DOWN BY ESCORTING MUSTANGS.

OTHER FLYING FORTRESSES BOMBED SUBMARINE PENS AT SALAMIS, ON AN ISLAND OFF THE PORT OF PIRAEUS NEAR ATHENS.

COASTAL AND BALKAN AIR FORCES JOINED IN A NON-STOP ASSAULT ON GERMAN COMMUNICATIONS ON A BROAD FRONT FROM THE GREEK COAST, WHERE THE ENEMY WAS REPORTED EVACUATING ISLAND GARRISONS, TO THE HEAD OF THE ADRIATIC.

ONE NAZI SUPPLY VESSEL WAS SUNK OFF CEPHALONIA, ON THE GREEK WEST COAST, AND A 2,000-TON ARMED MERCHANTMAN WAS SUNK IN THE UPPER ADRIATIC BY RAF WELLINGTONS.

EJ1158PEW

ROME, SEPT 15-(AP)-FIFTH ARMY TROOPS BATTERING AGAINST THE MAIN FORTIFICATIONS OF THE GERMAN GOTHIC LINE IN ITALY SEIZED MONTE CATINO AND PONTE DI MORIANO, BOTH SOME FOUR MILES NORTH OF LUCCA IN AN AREA 15 MILES FROM THE WEST COAST, ALLIED HEADQUARTERS ANNOUNCED TODAY.

SEP 161944

THIS ADVANCE, THE DEEPEST NORTHWARD PENETRATION IN THE WEST COAST SECTOR, CARRIED LT.GEN.MARK W.CLARK'S TROOPS SOME 16 MILES BEYOND THE ARNO RIVER, FROM WHERE THEY JUMPED OFF IN THE PRESENT OFFENSIVE.

ON THE ADRIATIC SECTOR CANADIAN TROOPS CROSSED THE MARANO RIVER WITH TANKS AND INFANTRY AFTER HARD FIGHTING AND STRUCK TO WITHIN A MILE OF THE RIMINI AIRFIELD.

THE EIGHTH ARMY ALSO CLEARED THE CORIANO-SAN SAVINO RIDGE AND SMASHED NAZI TANK-SUPPORTED COUNTERATTACKS.

SEVERE LOSSES WERE INFLICTED ON THE GERMANS ON THE WHOLE EIGHTH ARMY FRONT IN HEAVY FIGHTING SEPT.13, IT WAS ANNOUNCED.

HEADQUARTERS SAID AIR RECONNAISSANCE SHOWED CLEARLY THAT THE GERMANS WERE USING THE NEUTRAL REPUBLIC OF SAN MARINO IN EASTERN ITALY FOR SUPPLIES, GUN AREAS AND MOTOR TRANSPORT.

"GUNS WITHIN THE REPUBLIC ARE BEING ENGAGED BY OUR AIR FORCE AND ARTILLERY AS ON OTHER SECTORS OF THE FRONT," THE ANNOUNCEMENT SAID.

HW642AEW

THE FIFTH ARMY, DESPITE GRIM RESISTANCE, ALSO CAPTURED PIETRABUONA ON AN IMPORTANT ROAD LEADING THROUGH A MOUNTAIN PASS HALFWAY BETWEEN LUCCA AND PISTOIA. SIGNIFICANT GAINS WERE MADE NORTH OF PISTOIA, WITH PATROLS APPROACHING SAN FELICE WHILE OTHER VANGUARDS STRUCK TWO TO THREE MILES DIRECTLY NORTH OF PISTOIA.

TWELVE HUNDRED NAZIS WERE TAKEN PRISONER ON THE ADRIATIC FRONT SEPT 13, IN ADDITION TO HUNDREDS KILLED, IT WAS ANNOUNCED.

ON THE COAST ROAD, GREEK TROOPS ADVANCED AGAINST STIFF OPPOSITION TOWARD SAN LORENZO, ABOUT FIVE MILES SOUTH OF RIMINI. BEYOND THE BITTERLY CONTESTED FARMS NORTHWEST OF CROCE, BRITISH INFANTRY AND TANKS, IN A BOLD ENCIRCLING MOVEMENT WEST OF SAN SAVINO, SURROUNDED AND KILLED OR CAPTURED MOST OF THE 289TH GRENADIER REGIMENT OF THE 98TH GERMAN INFANTRY DIVISION.

THE AIR FORCE GAVE CLOSE SUPPORT TO THE ALLIED BATTLE LINES AND RANGED NORTHWARD AGAINST COMMUNICATIONS AND SUPPLY DUMPS.

S BALKANS

SEP 161944

BY JOSEPH MORTON

BARI, ITALY, SEPT. 15-(AP)-MARSHAL TITO'S YUGOSLAV PARTISANS IN MUCH BETTER THAN DIVISIONAL STRENGTH SWEPT FORWARD TODAY TO THE MORAVA RIVER, 200 MILES SOUTH OF BELGRADE, IN THE HART OF THE TERR

MORAVA RIVER, 200 MILES SOUTH OF BELGRADE, IN THE HEART OF THE TERRITORY CONTROLLED BY GEN.DRAJA MIHAILOVIC'S SERBIAN CHETNIKS DURING THREE LONG YEARS OF BITTER CIVIL WAR, IT WAS LEARNED HERE TODAY.

SOMEWHERE IN THE RUGGED TABLELAND BETWEEN THEM AND THE SAVA RIVER, THE CHETNIK LEADER WAS BELIEVED TO BE PREPARING FOR A LAST STAND.

CAUGHT BETWEEN THE GERMANS AND TITO'S PARTISANS AND WEAKENED BY MASS DESERTIONS, MIHAILOVIC'S CAPTURE OR SURRENDER IN THE NEAR FUTURE APPEARED LIKELY. A REPORT EMANATING FROM A ROYAL YUGOSLAV GOVERNMENT QUARTER HERE, BUT UNCONFIRMED, SAID MIHAILOVIC HAD SENT AN EMISSARY TO THE RUSSIANS AT TURNU-SEVERIN, PRESUMABLY TO ARRANGE TO GIVE HIMSELF UP TO THEM RATHER THAN TO TITO.

AT THE SAME TIME ADDITIONAL REPORTS ATTESTED TO THE PHENOMENAL SUCCESS OF THE COMBINED AIR-GROUND CAMPAIGN AGAINST ENEMY COMMUNICATIONS. WITH THE MAIN LINE OF THE ORIENTAL EXPRESS CUT AT 600 PLACES BETWEEN LUBLJANA AND BELGRADE AND THE PARTISANS ASTRIDE BOTH RAILROADS LINKING THE COAST WITH THE HINTERLAND, 3;346 SEGMENT OF THE GERMAN ESCAPE ROUTE FROM GREECE WAS BLOCKED OR UNDER ATTACK.

TITO'S PARTISANS WHICH MET THE RUSSIANS ON THE DANUBE RIVER MONDAY NIGHT CONSTITUTED ONE OF THE CRACK DIVISIONS, IT NOW HAS BEEN DISCLOSED. GATHERING UP ABOUT 1,000 GERMAN STRAGGLERS IN THE NEIGHBORHOOD OF NEGOTIN ON THE RIVER IT HAD MOVED ALMOST WITHOUT OPPOSITION THROUGH A REGION FORMERLY HELD BY BULGARIAN FORCES.

WITH OPPOSITION THUS FADING IN THE NORTHEAST AN ALLIED LIAISON OFFICER AT TITO'S SERBIAN HEADQUARTERS SENT WORD THAT THE NATIONAL LIBERATION MOVEMENT WAS SPREADING LIKE A PRAIRIE FIRE THROUGHOUT THE SOUTHERN PART OF THE COUNTRY.

HENCE IT APPEARED THAT MACEDONIA AND THE HEART OF SERBIA--PARTS OF YUGOSLAVIA WHERE TITO WAS WEAKEST HERETOFORE--ARE BECOMING THE GREATEST STRONGHOLD, VIRTUALLY SLAMMING SHUT THE DOOR IN THE FACE OF THE GERMAN TROOPS STILL IN THE SOUTH.

ON THE ITALIAN FRONTIER, SEPT. 14-(AP)-FASCISTS THROUGHOUT NAZI-OCCUPIED ITALY ARE REPORTED HANGING SUSPECTS AND BURNING VILLAGES IN AN EFFORT TO CHECK STEADILY GROWING PARTISAN ACTIVITY.
EJ1244AEW

Add Moscow Russian (Luce) xxx directly south

EAST OF CLUJ THE RED ARMY TOOK GHEORGHENI ON THE WESTERN SIDE OF THE CARPATHIAN MOUNTAIN WALL 71 MILES NORTH OF BRASOV IN DVANCES OF 35 MILES IN THE LAST 24 HOURS THAT THREATENED TO CUT OFF HUNGARIANS AND ROMANIANS ALMOST TRAPPED IN THE MURESUL VALLEY. THE FALL OF PRAID PUT THE RUSSIANS WITHIN 25 MILES OF TARGU-MURES.

SEP 16 1944

A23

THE RUSSIAN WAR BULLETIN MADE NO MENTION OF OPERATIONS AGAINST GERMANS AND HUNGARIANS SEEKING TO BAR THE RUSSIANS FROM CZECHOSLOVAKIA, BUT CZECH SOURCES IN MOSCOW SAID PATROLS HAVE ALREADY PENETRATED THE FRONTIER IN SOME OF THE HIGHER PASSES.

DISPATCHES FROM PRAGA SAID THAT THE GERMANS HAD ESTABLISHED A PRISON CAMP OUTSIDE WARSAW, HORRORS OF WHICH WOULD MATCH THE GRUESOME EXECUTION GROUNDS AT LUBLIN.

THE RISING OF POLISH PATRIOTS IN WARSAW HAS NOT BEEN SMASHED BY THE GERMANS, IT WAS LEARNED IN PRAGA, ALTHOUGH HUNDREDS AND PERHAPS THOUSANDS WHO PARTICIPATED IN THE UPRISING HAVE BEEN KILLED. THE FIGHTING IS CONTINUING, THESE ADVICES SAID.

M407AEW

BY DANIEL DE LUCE (190)

MOSCOW, SEPT 15-(AP)-THE POLISH COMMITTEE OF NATIONAL LIBERATION'S SEMI-OFFICIAL NEWS AGENCY POLPRESS SAID TONIGHT THAT A WIDESPREAD SERIES OF ASSASSINATIONS HAD GREETED THE COMMITTEE'S MILITARY MOBILIZATION, AND IT ACCUSED THE LONDON-COMMANDED POLISH HOME ARMY OF PREPARING FOR CIVIL WAR.

THE AGENCY DECLARED THAT DELEGATES OF THE LONDON GOVERNMENT (WHICH MOSCOW DOES NOT RECOGNIZE) AND THE HOME ARMY COMMAND HAD MADE APPEALS THROUGHOUT LIBERATED POLAND FOR SABOTAGE OF THE NATIONAL COMMITTEE'S DRIVE TO RAISE A UNITED POLISH ARMY OF 500,000 MEN. THE MOSCOW GOVERNMENT HAS RECOGNIZED THE NATIONAL COMMITTEE.

VIOLENT RESISTANCE TO THE MOBILIZATION DECREE, AS REVEALED BY POLPRESS, FLARED UP IN THE PAST TWO WEEKS. TWO OFFICERS OF THE SOCIALISTIC RURAL YOUTH LEAGUE WERE ASSASSINATED IN THE RZESZOW DISTRICT, POLPRESS SAID, WHERE THEY WERE PROPAGANDIZING THE RECRUITMENT.

MAJ.JAN KROPIWNICKI OF THE FORMER PARTISAN PEASANT BATTALION WAS SHOT IN THE BACK IN THE ZAMOZC DISTRICT WHERE HE WAS IN CHARGE OF MOBILIZATION. POLPRESS REPORTED HIS CHAUFFEUR ALSO WAS SLAIN.

POLPRESS ASSERTED THAT A NUMBER OF MEMBERS OF THE PRO-SOVIET CITIZEN'S MILITIA ALSO HAD BEEN MILLED, BUT GAVE NO DETAILS

BZ134AEW

Add Stockholm Finnish (Sturdevant) xxx in ofns.

THE FINNISH COMMUNIQUE ANNOUNCING THE NAZI ATTACK SAID:

"DURING THE NIGHT OF SEPT. 14-15 A GERMAN OFFICER APPROACHED THE COMMANDER OF SUURSAARI AND DEMANDED SURRENDER OF THE ISLAND TO GERMAN TROOPS. THE DEMAND WAS CATEGORICALLY REFUSED.

"AT THE SAME TIME GERMAN NAVAL FORCES UNDERTOOK ATTACKS AGAINST VARIOUS PARTS OF THE ISLAND'S COAST. ALL ATTACKS WERE REPELLED EXCEPT AT ONE POINT, WHERE THE MOPPING UP OF THE WEAK GERMAN BRIDGEHEAD IS CONTINUING THIS MORNING.

"ACCORDING TO REPORTS, NINE GERMAN SHIPS EITHER WERE SUNK OR SET ON FIRE."

THIS WAS THE FIRST OUTBREAK OF HOSTILITIES BETWEEN THE FINNS AND THE NAZIS SINCE FINLAND BROKE DIPLOMATIC RELATIONS WITH HITLER'S GOVERNMENT SEPT. 8 AND ORDERED THE GERMANS TO QUIT ALL FINLAND BY SEPT. 15.

SEP 16 1944

SW/EJ235PEW

FINNISH

HELSINKI, SATURDAY, SEPT. 16-(AP)-THE FINNISH NEWSPAPER VAESTRA NYLAND TODAY CALLED THE GERMAN ATTACK ON SUURSAARI (HOGLAND) A "PEARL HARBOR ON A SMALL SCALE" AND DECLARED IT HAS RESULTED IN "STRONG AND CLEAR REACTION" AMONG THE FINNS.

BY ATTACKING THE ISLAND, THE NEWSPAPER SAID, THE GERMANS HAVE "CONVERTED THE QUESTION OF DIPLOMATIC RELATIONS INTO A DIRECT ACT OF WAR."

EJ1227AEW

30. 24 — 18871

SECOND LEAD CHINESE (100)
BY SPENCER MOOSA
CHUNGKING, SEP 15-(AP)-GENERALISSIMO CHIANG KAI-SHEK'S TROOPS FROM CHINA HAVE LINKED UP WITH GEN.JOSEPH W.STILWELL'S FORCES IN BURMA AND THE CHINESE HAVE BROKEN INTO WENCHOW, CHEKIANG PROVINCE SEAPORT 225 MILES SOUTH OF SHANGHAI, THE CHINESE HIGH COMMAND ANNOUNCED TONIGHT.
REVERSES WERE REPORTED IN HARD FIGHTING OVER MANY WIDELY-SEPARATED FRONTS, HOWEVER.
THE JAPANESE, DRIVING OUT OF HOIHONG PENINSULA IN THE SOUTHERN PROVINCE OF KWANGTUNG, CAPTURED LIMKONG WHERE FIVE HIGHWAYS MEET, AND MADE THREATENING PROGRESS ON AN 80 MILE FRONT TOWARD KWEILIN, STRATEGIC CENTER IN KWANGSI PROVINCE, SOUTH CHINA. THEY REACHED THE OUTER DEFENSES OF PAOCHING, 63 MILES WEST OF HENGYANG, AND DROVE TO WITHIN 65 MILES OF KWEILIN.
STREET FIGHTING WAS PROCEEDING IN WENCHOW, WHICH THE JAPANESE CAPTURED IN AN OFFENSIVE A FEW DAYS AGO.
IN THE AIR THEATER X X X 3RD GRAF.

SEP 16 1944

Add Kunming (Fav.) xx the city

GEN.CHENNAULT MADE IT CLEAR THAT BLOWS AGAINST THE ENEMY WOULD CONTINUE RELENTLESSLY, HOWEVER, SAYING "WE WILL GIVE THEM NO REST. WE WILL GO ON HITTING THEM, AND HITTING THEM HARD."

ONCE THE JAPANESE LAY SIEGE TO KWEILIN, THE BESIEGING FORCE WILL BECOME THE FOCUS OF ATTACK FROM A SEMICIRCLE OF AUXILIARY BASES OF THE 14TH AIR FORCE AND IMPROVING AUTUMN WEATHER WILL HEIGHTEN THE VULNERABILITY OF THEIR SUPPLY LINES.

THE INSPECTION TRIP CARRIED STILWELL AND CHENNAULT TO WHAT HAD BEEN THE KEY BASE OF THE 14TH AIR FORCE IN ITS COVERAGE OF SOUTHEASTERN CHINA AND JAPANESE SEALANES FROM EAST CHINA TO THE SOUTH CHINA SEA. THERE THE GENERALS SAW FIGHTERS PAUSING BETWEEN MISSIONS ONLY LONG ENOUGH TO GAS AND BOMB UP WHILE GROUND CREWMEN PREPARED FOR EVACUATION. (THE BASE, NOT NAMED IN THIS DISPATCH, MAY HAVE BEEN AT LINGLING, 100 MILES NORTHEAST OF KWEILIN, WHICH WAS SEIZED RECNETLY BY THE JAPANESE.)

THIS ELABORATE BASE HAD BEEN BUILT UP FROM A LITTLE MORE THAN A LEVEL STRIP OF GROUND BY THE 14TH AIR FORCE UNDER CHENNAULT. THE GENERALS CONFERRED BRIEFLY WITH BRIG.GEN.CLINTON D.VINCENT AND COLONEL HILL.

KWEILIN IS NOW DESERTED BY MOST OF THE CIVILIAN POPULATION. PILLBOXES OF PAVING BLOCKS HAVE BEEN RAISED FOR A STREET BY STREET DEFENSE IF NECESSARY. ARTILLERY HAS BEEN PLACED IN KWEILIN AND COOLIES HAVE DRAGGED A FEW PIECES TO DOMINATING POSITIONS ON THE WEIRD, CONICAL HILLS WHICH OVERLOOK THE THREATENED CITY.

SEP 16 1944

CHUNGKING, SEPT. 15-(AP)-THE CHINESE COMMUNISTS, OPERATING AGAINST THE JAPANESE INDEPENDENTLY OF GOVERNMENT ARMED FORCES, ASKED AT A PEOPLES POLITICAL COUNCIL MEETING TODAY THAT THEY BE GIVEN A SHARE OF AMERICAN LEND LEASE SUPPLIES.
DOCUMENTS READ AT THE SESSION DISCLOSED THAT NEGOTIATIONS FOR LEND-LEASE AID FOR COMMUNIST GUERRILLA BANDS HAVE BEEN UNDER WAY FOR FOUR AND A HALF MONTHS, WITH NO AGREEMENT IN SIGHT. THE INDEPENDENT WARRIORS COMPLAINED THAT THEY HAVE RECEIVED NO ARMS, FOOD OR MEDICINE FROM THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT SINCE 1940.
THE GOVERNMENT CONTENDED THAT THE DEMANDS MADE AT SIAN MORE THAN FOUR MONTHS AGO, ON WHICH IT SAID AN AGREEMENT MIGHT HAVE BEEN REACHED, WERE INCREASED BY THE COMMUNISTS. A GREATER DEGREE OF AUTONOMY WITHIN BORDER REGIONS WAS PROMISED BY THE CONSTITUTIONAL GOVERNMENT, BUT THE COMMUNISTS WANTED THIS EXTENDED TO ALL REGIONS WHERE THEIR GUERRILLAS NOW OPERATE, IT WAS STATED.

EJ115AEW

SECOND NIGHT LEAD PALAU (Haviland)
U.S.PACIFIC FLEET HEADQUARTERS,PEARL HARBOR,SEPT.15-(AP)-AMERICAN MARINES OF THE FIRST DIVISION, HEROES OF GUADALCANAL, HAVE ESTABLISHED A BEACHHEAD A MILE AND ONE HALF LONG ON THE SOUTHWESTERN SHORE OF PELELIU ISLAND IN THE PALAU GROUP, 515 MILES FROM DAVAO, HEADQUARTERS ANNOUNCED TODAY.
THE MARINES, THROWING BACK SEVERAL JAPANESE COUNTERATTACKS, CLOSED IN UPON PELELIU AIRPORT, THE PRINCIPAL AIRFIELD IN THE PALAU GROUP.
PELELIU IS ONLY SIX MILES LONG AND IS DEFENDED BY AN ESTIMATED 8,000 JAPANESE OF THE POSSIBLY 40,000 STATIONED IN THE PALAU AREA.

SEP 16 1944

A130FX
THE 5:30 P.M. COMMUNIQUE SAID CASUALTIES DURING THE FIRST DAY OF THE ASSAULT (TODAY MANILA TIME) WERE LIGHT.
HOWEVER, THE JAPANESE HAD THE BEACHES UNDER SPORADIC MORTAR AND ARTILLERY FIRE AND THEY USED TANKS IN THEIR COUNTERATTACKS.
IN CARRIER-PLANE ATTACKS ON PELELIU IMMEDIATELY PRECEDING THE LANDINGS, ONE PLANE AND FOUR FLIGHT PERSONNEL WERE LOST.

A131FX
THE PALAU SUCCESS EAST OF THE PHILIPPINES WAS MATCHED BY ANOTHER, 300 MILES SOUTH OF MINDANAO, ANNOUNCED TODAY BY GEN.DOUGLAS MACARTHUR. ON MOROTAI, IN THE HALMAHERAS, AMERICAN INVADERS ACHIEVED ALL OBJECTIVES WITHIN A FEW HOURS AFTER LANDING THERE YESTERDAY AND ALREADY AIR BASES ARE BEING BUILT FOR INTENSIFIED ATTACKS ON THE PHILIPPINES.

IN LANDING ON PELELIU, THE MARINES CROSSED A REEF TO REACH THE SOUTHWEST BEACH.

PALAU'S ONLY OTHER AIRFIELD WHICH CAN BE OPERATED IS ON ANGUAR ISLAND, JUST SOUTH OF PELELIU AND THE SOUTHERNMOST IN THE PALAU GROUP.

ADMIRAL CHESTER W.NIMITZ SAID IN A COMMUNIQUE THAT FAST CARRIER TASK FORCES ARE COVERING AND SUPPORTING THE LANDINGS BY FAR-RANGING OPERATIONS THROUGHOUT THE WESTERN PACIFIC. THEY ARE COMMANDED BY VICE ADMIRAL MARC A.

RANGING OPERATIONS THROUGHOUT THE WESTERN PACIFIC. THEY ARE COMMANDED BY VICE ADMIRAL MARC A.MITSCHER. SEP 16 1944

A143FX

RAIDS IN THE KURILE, VOLCANO, MARIANAS AND MARSHALL ISLAND GROUPS CONTINUED. VENTURA SEARCH PLANES BOMBED SHIMUSHU IN THE KURILES TUESDAY. THEY WERE INTERCEPTED INEFFECTIVELY BY SEVEN JAPANESE FIGHTERS.

LAND-BASED LIBERATORS BOMBED PARAMUSHIRO, ALSO IN THE KURILES, DURING WEDNESDAY NIGHT. LIBERATORS ALSO HIT IWO JIMA, 750 MILES SOUTH OF TOKYO, WITH 52 TONS OF EXPLOSIVES WEDNESDAY. ALSO RAIDED WERE PAGAN AND ROTA ISLANDS I

750 MILES SOUTH OF TOKYO, WITH 52 TONS OF EXPLOSIVES WEDNESDAY. ALSO RAIDED WERE PAGAN AND ROTA ISLANDS IN THE MARIANAS, MILI, JALUIT AND WOTJE IN THE MARSHALLS AND MARCUS ISLAND, SOUTHEAST OF JAPAN.

THE AIRSTRIP GOAL ON PELELIU ISLAND HAS TWO CROSSED RUNWAYS POSSIBLY 5,000 FEET LONG WHICH CAN BE LENGTHENED.

A144FX

IT IS BELIEVED IMPOSSIBLE FOR THE JAPANESE TO REINFORCE THE PALAU GARRISONS, BUT IT IS CONSIDERED POSSIBLE FOR THE ENEMY TO MOVE TROOPS SOUTHWARD FROM OTHER PALAU ISLANDS TO AID THE PELELIU FORCE. THE LATTER INCLUDES PROBABLY NOT OVER 5,000 COMBAT TROOPS AMONG THE 8,000 SOLDIERS ON THE ISLAND.

PELELIU IS ONLY SLIGHTLY LARGER THAN KWAJALEIN AND IS SMALLER THAN TINIAN. THIS INDICATES THE POSSIBILITY OF A SPEEDY CONQUEST, PROBABLY IN LESS THAN A WEEK.

CAPTURE OF THE PELELIU AIRFIELD, PLUS NEW BASES IN THE MOLUCCAS, WOULD WIDEN THE RANGE OF PULVERIZING ALLIED AERIAL ATTACKS, AGAINST BOTH THE PHILIPPINES AND JAPAN'S IMPORTANT OIL AREAS IN BORNEO.

THESE INVASIONS XXX 3RD GRAPH NIGHT LEAD. SEP 16 1944

SECOND ASSAULT. Add US Pacific Fleet HQ, (H xxx seconds 16th,

NIMITZ ANNOUNCED THURSDAY THAT HALSEY'S CARRIER AIRCRAFT SWEPT THE CENTRAL PHILIPPINES IN A THREE-DAY STRIKE, STARTING SEPT.11. THEY HAD CARRIED OUT A THOROUGH RAID ON MINDANAO, SOUTHERNMOST MAJOR ISLAND OF THE ARCHIPELAGO, ON SEPT.8.

THESE SLASHING ATTACKS, NIMITZ REPORTED, DESTROYED 501 ENEMY PLANES "AS OF SUNDOWN" WEDNESDAY. JAPAN HAD BEEN HUSBANDING PLANES FOR DEFENSE OF THE PHILIPPINES. THE U.S.CARRIER PLANES WIPED OUT 173 SURFACE CRAFT, MANY OF THEM SMALL BOATS LIKE SAMPANS, IN THEIR WIDESPREAD ATTACKS ON SHIPPING.

INVASION OF THE PALAUS REPRESENTS THE FIRST ALLIED LANDINGS IN THE CAROLINES, JAPAN'S STRONGEST ISLAND GROUP AT THE WAR'S OUTSET. IN THE CAROLINES EAST OF THE PALAUS IS TRUK, ONCE A FORMIDABLE BASTION BUT LONG AGO NEUTRALIZED. FARTHER TO THE EAST ARE SUCH BASES AS PONAPE AND KUSAIE, ALSO LONG SINCE REDUCED TO USELESSNESS.

CONQUEST OF THE PALAUS WILL COMPLETE THE FLANKING OF THE CAROLINE WHICH WERE MANDATED TO JAPAN AFTER THE FIRST WORLD WAR, AND WILL REMOVE THE LAST ENEMY ISLAND STRONGHOLD TO THE EAST OF THE PHILIP-PINES.

PEARL HARBOR--~~FIRST~~ ADD FIRST LEAD PALAU (BY MCMURTRY)

X X X ~~ON THE GROUND~~ suffered

VAT THE END OF THE THIRD DAY THE JAPANESE AIR FLEET HAD VANISHED, IN GREAT PART DESTROYED IN THE WORST DEFEAT IT EVER SUFFERED.

SHIPPING SUNK INCLUDED TWO LARGE CARGO VESSELS, ONE MEDIUM TRANSPORT, TWO DESTROYER ESCORTS AND 35 SMALL SHIPS--TOTAL 40. DAMAGE WERE FIVE CARGO VESSELS, ONE MEDIUM OILER, 36 SMALL SHIPS, TWO MOTOR TORPEDO BOATS, AND MANY SAMPANS--TOTAL 44 AND AN OVERALL LOSS OF 84 SHIPS.

THIS THREE-DAY BLASTING FOLLOWED THE THIRD FLEET CARRIER PLANE ATTACK ON MINDANAO LAST FRIDAY, (U.S.TIME), WHEN 89 SHIPS, INCLUDING SAMPANS, AND 68 PLANES WERE PUT OUT OF COMMISSION.

(THE FLEET ACTION SERVED TO WIPE OUT OR FORCE FARTHER AWAY JAPANESE AVIATION WHICH MIGHT HAVE INTERFERED WITH THE LANDINGS ON PALAU AND MOROTAI. BUT MERELY BY ITSELF IT WAS ONE OF THE MOST DECISIVE DEFEATS INFLICTED ON THE ENEMY IN THE WHOLE WAR).

AMERICAN AIR LOSSES WERE RELATIVELY LIGHT AND SURFACE LOSS WAS NIL, NIMITZ SAID.

THE CARRIER PLANES WROUGHT HAVOC WITH GROUND DEFENSES ON THE CENTRAL ISLANDS. THE COMMUNIQUE SAID: "SEVERAL AIRFIELDS WERE BOMBED AND STRAFED BY OUR PLANES. OIL STORAGE FACILITIES, AMMUNITION DUMPS, WAREHOUSES, BARRACKS AND BUILDINGS WERE SET AFIRE.

"ENEMY AIR OPPOSITION THE FIRST DAY WAS CONSIDERABLE AND WAS REINFORCED DURING THE FIRST NIGHT SO THAT ITS STRENGTH ON THE SECOND DAY WAS ALSO FORMIDABLE. ENEMY PLANES ROSE TO INTERCEPT OUR AIRCRAFT, BUT NO ATTEMPTS WERE MADE TO ATTACK OUR SURFACE SHIPS. ON THE THIRD DAY, ENEMY AIRPOWER WAS NON-EXISTENT AND ANTIAIRCRAFT FIRE WAS MEAGRE."

SEP 16 1944

SINCE PALAU WAS FIRST ATTACKED BY STRONG AMERICAN CARRIER FORCES MARCH 30, THE JAPANESE LOST AT LEAST 238 PLANES AND PROBABLY 62 OTHERS, UNTIL THERE WERE NO LONGER ANY MORE LEFT TO DEFEND THE ISLANDS.

HEAVY CLOSE RANGE BOMBING AND SHELLING, WHICH NIMITZ ANNOUNCED WAS UNDERWAY, HAS INSURED QUICK ESTABLISHMENT OF SECURE BEACHHEADS IN ALL PREVIOUS CENTRAL PACIFIC AMPHIBIOUS OPERATIONS THAT HAVE CARRIED AMERICAN FORCES 4,595 MILES WEST FROM PEARL HARBOR IN TEN MONTHS.

VICE ADMIRAL WILKINSON, COMMANDING THE OPERATION, IS A VETERAN OF THE SOLOMONS ISLAND CONQUEST FOR KOLOMBANGARA THROUGH BOUGAINVILLE.

MAJOR GENERAL SMITH, WHOSE HOME IS IN ALEXANDRIA, VA., LED THE SECOND MARINES IN TO TARAWA IN THE GILBERTS AND WAS SUBSEQUENTLY PROMOTED TO COMMANDING GENERAL OF THE FIFTH AMPHIBIOUS CORPS FOR THE MARIANAS OPERATION, THEN DEPUTY COMMANDER OF THE FLEET MARINE FORCES OF THE PACIFIC, AND NOW TO EXPEDITIONARY COMMANDER.

FOR SMITH AND HIS AMPHIBIOUS FORCES IT MAY BE "FROM SAIPAN TO SAIPAN." IN THE MARIANAS THE AMERICANS CONQUERED SAIPAN AFTER THE BLOODIEST CAMPAIGN OF THE PACIFIC WAR. IN THE PALAU ISLANDS, SAIPAN IS TH_ NAME OF THE MAIN VILLAGE ON THE PHOSPHATE PRODUCING ISLAND OF ANGAUR.

ANGAUR LIES AT THE SOUTHERN TIP OF THE MORE THAN 100 PALAU ISLANDS, A 100 MILE LONG CHAIN OF BEAUTIFUL, STEAMY, LOW-LYING ISLANDS.

IN 1934, AFTER 20 YEARS UNDER NIPPONESE RULE, THE ISLANDS HAD A POPULATION OF 17,870 AND 6,235 NATIVES.

JP3APW

BY FRED HAMPSON

ABOARD AN ARMY CATALINA OVER MOROTAI ISLAND, SEPT.15-(DELAYED)-(AP)-JOHNNY DOUGHBOY STRODE ON TOWARD THE PHILIPPINES TODAY BY ESTABLISHING HIMSELF IN FORCE ON MOROTAI ISLAND, SOME 300

30.24-18841

30. 24— 18843

MILES SOUTH OF MINDANAO, IN ANOTHER AMPHIBIOUS WHICH, FROM THE AIR, APPEARED TO BE UNOPPOSED.
ASSAULT TROOPS SWARMED ASHORE NEAR THE VILLAGE OF PITOE ON THE NECK OF CAPE GILA, JUST ACROSS THE STRAITS OF MOROTAI FROM HALMAHERA ISLAND. A NAVAL-AIR BOMBARDMENT HAD MAULED THE AREA FOR MORE THAN AN HOUR AFTER DAWN.

SEP 16 1944

A161FX
FROM ALOFT THERE WERE NO SIGNS OF RESISTANCE, ALTHOUGH A NUMBER OF BIG FIRES WERE STARTED BY NAVAL GUNS, INDICATING THAT THE LANDING WAS MADE NEAR ENEMY INSTALLATIONS OF SOME SORT.
SEVERAL FIRES BURNED FIERCELY AND SENT SMOKE 2,000 FEEO INTO THE AIR.
AS THE BOMBARDMENT EASED, NAVY FIGHTERS AND TORPEDO BOMBERS, ROARING IN FROM A CARRIER FLOTILLA FAR OUT TO SEA, STRAFED AND BOMBED THE AREA, WHILE ASSAULT TROOPS DROVE INTO THE BEACH.
WHEN THE DOUGHBOYS HIT THE BEACH, THE JAPANESE GARRISON APPEARED NOWHERE IN EVIDENCE. THE GREEN-CLAD ATTACKERS FANNED OUT AND DISAPPEARED INTO THE JUNGLE WITHOUT DRAWING ANY GUNFIRE THAT COULD BE SEEN FROM THE AIR.

A162FX
FROM THE AMPHIBIOUS POINT OF VIEW THE LANDING WENT OFF WITHOUT MISHAP.
THIS RESCUE PLANE PICKED UP THE CONVOY IN THE FIRST RAY OF DAWN. IT WAS FLOWN BY 2ND LT.J.L.SCOTT OF ROCHESTER, N.Y., THE PILOT, AND 2ND LT.D.H.DIXON OF KANSAS CITY, MO., CO-PILOT.
THE BIG SHIPS WERE ON THE BALL FROM THE FIRST SALVO. FOR 40 MINUTES CRUISERS MAULED THE COASTLINE WITH HEAVY SHELLS AS MORE THAN 100 LANDING CRAFT CREPT AROUND THE EDGE OF THE CAPE TOWARD THE PITOE LANDING BEACH.
THIS FIFTH AIRFORCE RESCUE PLANE RAN BACK AND FORTH ALONG THE EDGE OF THE CONVOY. NAVY FIGHTERS AND TORPEDO PLANES WOULD COME OVER US, THEN BEGIN A SERIES OF RUNS ON THE TARGET AREA, AS CRUISERS AND DESTROYERS EASED THEIR FIRE.
SHORTLY AFTER DAWN ON A CALM SEA AND UNDER A BRILLIANT MORNING SUN THE ASSAULT TROOPS SCRAMBLED INTO HIGGINS BOATS AND HIT FOR THE BEACH IN A HALF-MILE-LONG WAVE.

A163FX
THE JUNGLE WAS STILL SMOKING FIERCELY WHEN THE BOATS BEACHED 20 MINUTES LATER.
I WATCHED THE LANDING FROM THE BLISTERS OF THE CATALINA, WITH FLIGHT SURGEON MAJ.DONALD D.CORLETT OF SEATTLE, WASH., 1ST LT.CLARENCE SOLANDER OF STAMBAUGH, MICH., AND 2ND LT.R. W.DEANE OF SPRINGFIELD, MASS.
WE CIRCLED THE OPERATION THROUGHOUT THE MORNING AS CREWMEN WATCHED FOR DOWNED NAVY PLANES. OTHERS ABOARD INCLUDED S/SGT. MIKE SPISAK OF CLEVELAND, OHIO (LAKEWOOD DISTRICT), S/SGT. CLYDE HAFERKAMP OF EAST ST.LOUIS, MO., S/SGT.JOHN CRAWFORD OF NORTH PHILADELPHIA, AND S/SGT.HAROLD JONES OF HOLLYWOOD CALIF.
OUR MISSION WAS TO RESCUE ANY CREWS UNFORTUNATE ENOUGH TO BE DOWNED. BUT WITH THE JAPANESE MAKING NO EFFORT TO INTERFERE WITH THE LANDING FROM THE AIR, AND APPATENTLY BEING WITHOUT ANTI-AIRCRAFT GUNS, NONE OF OUR PLANES WAS LOST.

PHILIPPINES (150)
U.S.PACIFIC FLEET HEADQUARTERS,PEARL HARBOR,SEPT.14-(AP)-HERE, AT A GLANCE, IS WHAT AMERICAN CARRIER-BASED PLANES HAVE DONE TO THE JAPANESE IN THE FIRST FOUR DAYS THEY HAVE RAIDED THE INVASION-THREATENED PHILIPPINES:
WIPED OUT 501 PLANES OF JAPAN'S CAREFULLY HOARDED AIRFORCE.
SUNK OR DAMAGED 173 SURFACE CRAFT, RANGING FROM DESTROYER ESCORTS DOWN TO SAMPANS. THIS TAKES INTO ACCOUNT TINY CRAFT ANNOUNCED IN TWO PREVIOUS COMMUNIQUES AS DESTROYED OR DAMAGED BUT DOES NOT INCLUDE AN UNSPECIFIED NUMBER OF SMALL CRAFT ANNOUNCED IN TODAY'S COMMUNIQUE.
SWUNG PINCHES NORTH, BEGINNING AT MINDANAO, TO LEYTE ISLAND, WHICH IS LESS THAN 100 MILES FROM LUZON, ON WHICH ARE MANILA AND THE BATAAN PENINSULA.
BATTERED INSTALLATIONS.
KEPT A FLEET IN WATERS OFF THE PHILIPPINES WITHOUT DRAWING A CHALLENGE FROM THE LONG MISSING JAPANESE NAVY.
EA923PPW NM

SEP 16 1944

INVASION BOX
ALLIED HEADQUARTERS, NEW GUINEA, FRIDAY, SEPT. 15-(AP)-THE BEST-LAID PLANS OF WAR CORRESPONDENTS OFTEN GO ASTRAY, PARTICULARLY WHEN A BULLDOZER GETS IN THE WAY.
REPORTERS AT NEW GUINEA HEADQUARTERS WERE ALL SET TODAY TO FLASH THE ANNOUNCEMENT OF ALLIED LANDINGS ON MOROTAI ISLAND BELOW THE PHILIPPINES. IT WAS A PRETTY BIG MOMENT.
BUT A HARD-WORKING BULLDOZER OPERATOR THEN RAN HIS MACHINE'S BIG BLADE ACROSS A POWER LINE TO THE WIRELESS STATION. TRANSMISSION OF THE NEWS FLASHES WAS HELD UP FOR FULLY 30 MINUTES.
WW215APW NM

SEP 16 1944

PALAU-MOROTAI (150)
ALLIED HEADQUARTERS, NEW GUINEA, SATURDAY, SEPT.16-(AP)-THE VIRTUALLY SIMULTANEOUS LANDINGS ON MOROTAI AND PALAU, RESPECTIVELY SOUTH AND EAST OF THE PHILIPPINES, WERE WORKED OUT AS A COORDINATED PLAN BY THE COMMANDS OF GEN.DOUGLAS MACARTHUR AND ADM. CHESTER W.NIMITZ.
(THE TWO COMMANDERS CONFERRED AT PEARL HARBOR AT THE TIME OF THE VISIT THERE OF PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT).
THE 13TH AIRFORCE IN THE SOUTHWEST PACIFIC CONTRIBUTED TO THE SOFTENING UP OF PALAU FOR INVASION BY FORCES OF THE CENTRAL PACIFIC. BETWEEN AUG.25 AND SEPTEMBER 3, 13TH LIBERATORS SPILLED 670 TONS OF EXPLOSIVES ON PALAU.
IT WAS AFTER THE AUG.25 RAID, WHEN THE LIBERATORS WERE FORCED TO FIGHT OFF HARD-HITTING ZEROS THAT PALAU RELIED SOLELY ON GROUND DEFENSES.
THOSE DEFENSES INCLUDED THE FIRING OF PHOSPHOROUS BOMBS, IN ADDITION TO USAGE OF HEAVY ANTI-AIRCRAFT BATTERIES, AND WERE FORMIDABLE ACCORDING TO LIBERATOR PILOTS.
PM/MH817PPW

BROADCASTS
NEW YORK, SEP 15--WILLIAM EWING, REPRESENTING THE COMBINED AMERICAN RADIO NETWORKS, SAID IN A BROADCAST FROM THE PALAU BATTLE AREA TODAY THAT THICK WOODS SHIELDED THE JAPANESE FROM THE PREINVASION BOMBARDMENT OF PEPELIU ISLAND, BUT U.S.MARINES ESTABLISHED THEIR BEACHHEAD IN HARD FIGHTING.
CBS RECORDED THE BROADCAST, PARTS OF WHICH WERE DISTORTED BY ATMOSPHERIC CONDITIONS.

SEP 16 1944

"TODAY," EWING SAID, "I WATCHED THE UNITED STATES MARINES LAND ON PEPELIU ISLAND, AT THE SOUTHERN END OF THE PALAU GROUP. THEY LANDED AFTER A TERRIFIC SEA AND AIR BOMBARDMENT WHICH ROCKED THE ISLAND FROM END TO END--BUT WHICH LEFT MANY OF THE DEFENDERS ALIVE AND READY TO FIGHT.

"TONIGHT THE MARINES HAVE ESTABLISHED A BEACHHEAD ALONG THE SOUTHERN RIM OF THE ISLAND. THEY MUST REALIZE, AS WE ALL DO, THAT THIS IS GOING TO BE A TOUGH CAMPAIGN. THE JAPS ARE FIGHTING HARD AND THEY ARE STRONGLY ENTRENCHED."

EWING SAID THAT BATTLESHIPS, CRUISERS AND DESTROYERS POURED SALVO AFTER SALVO AT THE ISLAND. CARRIER PLANES BLASTED AN EXCEPTIONALLY THICK WOODED AREA EXTENDING QUITE A WAY INLAND, BUT THE WOODS SEEMED EFFECTIVE IN PROTECTING THE ENEMY.

THE JAPANESE DUG IN AND HELD THEIR FIRE, HE SAID, UNTIL THE LANDING CRAFT WERE ALMOST ON THE BEACH.

SW149PEW

SEP 16 1944

X(FOLO PEARL HARBOR PALAU)
UNDATED PALAU (350)
BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

THE PALAU ISLANDS, INVADED BY AMERICAN ASSAULT FORCES YESTERDAY (THURSDAY) ARE THE PRINCIPAL JAPANESE BASES GUARDING THE EASTERN APPROACH TO THE SOUTHERN PHILIPPINES.

THEY ARE 850 MILES SOUTHWEST OF GUAM AND 600 DIRECTLY EAST OF DAVAO, PRINCIPAL CITY IN THE SOUTHERN PHILIPPINES.

THE GROUP IS HEADQUARTERS FOR THE CAROLINES, HERETOFORE NEVER INVADED ALTHOUGH HAMMERED FROM END TO END BY ALLIED BOMBERS FOR MONTHS AND BLASTED BY AMERICAN TASK FORCES. THE CAROLINES, ONCE PROBABLY JAPAN'S STRONGEST ISLAND CHAIN, WERE MANDATED TO HER BY THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS AFTER WORLD WAR ONE.

SUSTAINED AERIAL OPERATIONS, FROM BOTH THE CENTRAL AND SOUTHWEST PACIFIC, NEUTRALIZED PALAU AND YAP, 315 MILES TO THE NORTHEAST. AIR OPPOSITION LONG SINCE DISAPPEARED AND OF LATE ANTIAIRCRAFT FIRE WAS REPORTED AS MEAGER.

THERE ARE 26 PRINCIPAL ISLANDS IN THE PALAU GROUP, ABOUT 100 IN ALL. THE RAGGED CHAIN OF BEAUTIFUL ISLANDS EXTENDS ABOUT 77 MILES IN A NORTH-SOUTH DIRECTION. THE PALAUS ARE ON THE RIGHT FLANK OF GEN. DOUGLAS MACARTHUR'S FORCES, COMMITTED TO A RETURN TO THE PHILIPPINES, AND ON THE LEFT FLANK OF ADM. CHESTER W. NIMITZ'S CHINA-BOUND POWER HOUSE.

THE PALAUS, ONCE A MAJOR NIPPONESE NAVAL AND AIR BASE, HAVE MORE THAN ONE GOOD HARBOR WHERE THE JAPANESE FLEET COULD ANCHOR. UNITS OF THAT FLEET ANCHORED THERE FLED, HOWEVER, WHEN STRONG PACIFIC FLEET CARRIER FORCES CARRIED THE WAR TO THOSE ISLANDS LAST MARCH 29-30. FAILURE TO SURPRISE THE ENEMY WAS "DISAPPOINTING," ADM. RAYMOND A. SPRUANCE, COMMANDER OF THE FORCE, MESSAGED HIS SHIPS. HOWEVER, HEAVY DAMAGE WAS INFLICTED ON ENEMY AIRCRAFT, SHIPPING AND SHORE INSTALLATIONS.

A46FX

AMONG THE BETTER KNOWN ISLANDS IN THE PALAUS ARE BABELTHUAP, THE LARGEST; KOROR, JAPANESE ADMINISTRATION CENTER FOR THE WESTERN CAROLINES, AND PELELIU, CENTRAL DEFENSE HUB NEAR THE SOUTHERN END OF THE GROUP. ALL HAVE BEEN HARD HIT BY ALLIED BOMBERS AND CARRIER PLANES.

SINCE JUNE 8, WHEN MACARTHUR'S BOMBERS STARTED FLYING FROM BASES IN DUTCH NEW GUINEA, THE PALAUS WERE MAULED WITH INCREASING FREQUENCY. CARRIER PLANES STRUCK LATE IN JULY AND AGAIN ON SEPT. 5, 6, 9, 10 AND 11. WARSHIPS SHELLED THE ISLANDS SEPT. 6 AND 11, WITH BATTLESHIPS PARTICIPATING IN THE SECOND ATTACK.

JP201APW

UNDATED PHILIPPINES AERIAL (FOR AMS OF SEPT 16) (160)
BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

THE AERIAL INVASION OF THE PHILIPPINES, PREPARING THE WAY FOR THE GROUND ASSAULT THAT WILL COME LATER, HAS DEVELOPED WITH AMAZING SPEED.

THE FIRST HEAVY BOMBER STRIKE AGAINST THE AIR FORCE AND FACILITIES JAPAN RESERVED FOR DEFENSE OF THE ARCHIPELAGO WAS ANNOUNCED LESS THAN TWO WEEKS AGO, SEPT. 3.

THE NEXT DAY GEN. DOUGLAS MACARTHUR SAID THE ENEMY AIR FORCE HAD BEEN DRIVEN FROM ITS NESTS IN SOUTHERN MINDANAO TO BASES FARTHER WEST AND NORTH.

ON SEPT. 8 CARRIER AIRCRAFT OF ADM. WILLIAM F. HALSEY'S NEWLY CREATED THIRD FLEET MADE THE FIRST CARRIER-BORNE ATTACK ON THE ISLANDS.

MACARTHUR ANNOUNCED SEPT. 9 THAT ALLIED AIR FORCES "NOW DOMINATE THE SOUTHERN PHILIPPINES."

HALSEY'S CARRIER PLANES SWEPT THE PHILIPPINES AGAIN ON SEPT. 11, 12 AND 13.

THESE ATTACKS DESTROYED 543 ENEMY PLANES--169 IN AERIAL COMBAT AND 374 ON THE GROUND. ALLIED LOSSES WERE OFFICIALLY REPORTED AS "LIGHT."

A16

Add Quebec (Beale) xxx are complete

BEFORE EDEN ARRIVED LAST NIGHT CHURCHILL STUCK A CIGAR INTO HIS MOUTH, PULLED A FELT HAT DOWN OVER HIS EYES, AND RODE IN AN OPEN CAR TO PAY HIS RESPECTS TO THE GOVERNMENT OF QUEBEC PROVINCE.

WITH PRIME MINISTER W.L. MACKENZIE KING OF CANADA, THE BRITISH CHIEF CALLED UPON MAJ. GEN. SIR EUGENE FISET, LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR, AND PREMIER MAURICE DUPLESSIS OF QUEBEC PROVINCE.

SEP 16 1944

AT A LATE AFTERNOON PRESS CONFERENCE, STEPHEN EARLY, MR. ROOSEVELT'S PRESS SECRETARY, OFFICIALLY CONFIRMED THAT QUESTIONS OF A NEW OR A SUPER COMMAND FOR THE PACIFIC WAR THEATER ARE NOT--"AND WON'T BE"--INVOLVED IN THE CURRENT ROOSEVELT-CHURCHILL CONFERENCE. EARLY SAID THE PACIFIC COMMAND MATTER WAS SETTLED IN ADVANCE OF QUEBEC, BUT WOULD NOT ANSWER FURTHER QUESTIONS ON THE TIME OF DECISION, THE PLACE OR CHARACTER.

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WHEN A REPORTER QUOTED GOV. THOMAS E. DEWEY, OF NEW YORK, THE REPUBLICAN PRESIDENTIAL CANDIDATE, AS INFERRING THAT GENERAL DOUGLAS MACARTHUR SHOULD BE THE ALLIED OVER-ALL COMMANDER IN THE PACIFIC, AND SUGGESTING THAT MACARTHUR HAS BEEN "SUPPRESSED," IN THE PAST, EARLY HAD "NO COMMENT."

30. 24— 18845

DEWEY'S ACTUAL WORDS WERE THAT MACARTHUR SHOULD BE GIVEN "GREATER SCOPE AND RECOGNITION" IN THE PACIFIC).

MRS.ROOSEVELT LEFT LAST NIGHT BY TRAIN FOR NEW YORK.

BZ333AEW

SEP 16 1944

Add Quebec, (Cornell) xxx tomorrow

THE HINTS OF INFORMAL, ADDITIONAL DISCUSSIONS BETWEEN THE TWO UNITED NATIONS LEADERS POINTED UP TWO DEFINITELY RELATED FACTORS:

THE PRESENCE HERE, BELATEDLY, OF BRITISH FOREIGN MINISTER ANTHONY EDEN, OF SIR ALEXANDER CADOGAN, BRITISH PERMANENT UNDERSECRETARY OF STATE FOR FOREIGN AFFAIRS, AND OF SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY MORGENTHAU.

THE FACT THAT ALLIED TROOPS ARE SWIFTLY WEDGING APART THE INNER DEFENSES OF GERMANY ITSELF, WHICH CALLS FOR IMMEDIATE CLARIFICATION OF POLICIES ON OCCUPYING THE REICH AND KEEPING IT UNDER A HEAVY ALLIED THUMB UNTIL NAZI MILITARISM NO LONGER THREATENS TO SCOURGE THE WORLD.

EDEN'S 3,300-MILE FLIGHT TO QUEBEC, IT CAN BE SAID, HAS NO CONNECTION WITH PLANS FOR PULVERIZING JAPAN. ACTUALLY, THOSE PLANS HAD BEEN FAIRLY WELL WORKED OUT BEFORE THE AMERICAN PRESIDENT AND BRITISH PRIME MINISTER EVER MADE THEIR SECOND JOURNEY TO THIS PICTURESQUE CAPITAL OF OLD FRENCH CANADA.

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A17

HERE IN QUEBEC, ROOSEVELT AND CHURCHILL WENT OVER THEM WITH THEIR CHIEFS OF STAFF AND MADE THE FINE ADJUSTMENTS STILL REQUIRED TO MAKE THEM TICK.

THAT, PRIMARILY, IT HAS BEEN EMPHASIZED OFFICIALLY, WAS THE PURPOSE OF THE QUEBEC CONFERENCE.

BUT WITHIN THE FASTNESSES OF QUEBEC'S CITADEL, THE PRESIDENT AND PRIME MINISTER SAW MIRRORED ON THEIR WAR MAPS THE MARCH OF THEIR FIGHTING MEN ON GERMAN SOIL. NATURALLY, THEY CAME TO DISCUSSIONS OF THE POLITICAL AND ECONOMIC PROBLEMS WHICH EVEN NOW CONFRONT PORTIONS OF EUROPE AND WHICH WILL PRESS EVEN MORE URGENTLY FOR SOLUTION WITH THE CRUMBLING OF THE SIEGFRIED LINE.

EDEN, MORGENTHAU AND CADOGAN THUS FITTED INTO THE NON-MILITARY PORTION OF THE QUEBEC PARLEY LIKE PIECES OF A JIG-SAW PUZZLE.

THE BRITISH FOREIGN MINISTER SIRED AN ANGLO-RUSSIAN-AMERICAN EUROPEAN ADVISORY COMMISSION WHICH HAS BEEN STUDYING THE QUESTION OF OCCUPYING GERMANY. MORGENTHAU IS A MEMBER OF AN AMERICAN CABINET COMMITTEE ASSIGNED TO DEAL WITH WAR-GERMINATED ECONOMIC PROBLEMS.

CADOGAN IS THE BRITISH DELEGATE TO THE DUMBARTON OAKS CONFERENCE IN WASHINGTON, WHERE BRITAIN, THE UNITED STATES AND RUSSIA HAVE BEEN ATTEMPTING TO ERECT THE SIGN POSTS TO PERMANENT WORLD PEACE.

HERE ON THE MISTY HEIGHTS ABOVE THE ST.LAWRENCE, ALL THE PROBLEMS OF CONTINENTAL POLITICS COULD NOT BE SOLVED IN A WEEK. MARSHAL JOSEPH STALIN OF RUSSIA WAS ABSENT AND NOT EVEN REPRESENTED.

ADDITIONAL CONFERENCES, TIED TO EUROPE AND HER FUTURE AFTER THE WAR, THEREFORE APPEARED TO BE IN ORDER, AND, AS A PRELUDE, MORE INFORMAL TALKS BETWEEN THE AMERICAN CHIEF EXECUTIVE AND HIS BRITISH PARTNER.

SEP 16 1944

(END ADVANCE FOR USE AT 6 PM, EASTERN WAR TIME, TODAY, FRIDAY, SEPT.15)

EJ509PEW

QUEBEC, SEPT. 15-(AP)-PRIME MINISTER CHURCHILL APPARENTLY IS PROUD OF BEING A GOOD SAILOR, BUT YOU CAN GET UP A GOOD ARGUMENT WITH BRITISH OFFICIALS OVER WHETHER HE WAS SEASICK--OR MERELY HOT--ON THE RIDE ACROSS THE ATLANTIC TO THE QUEBEC CONFERENCE.

REPORTERS HEARD PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT ASK HIM MONDAY IF HE HAD HAD A GOOD TRIP. THEY UNDERSTOOD CHURCHILL TO REPLY THAT HE WAS "FRIGHTFULLY SICK."

THAT, SAID ROBIN CRUIKSHANK OF THE BRITISH INFORMATION SERVICE, HAS OCCASIONED SOME MISUNDERSTANDING IN BRITAIN.

HE HAD CHECKED UP, HE SAID, AND FOUND OUT THAT CHURCHILL HAD SAID HE WAS "FRIGHTFULLY HOT."

REPORTERS WERE NOT CONVINCED. THEY DOUBTED THAT THE ATLANTIC IS FRIGHTFULLY HOT, PARTICULARLY AT THIS TIME OF YEAR.

"HE SAID SICK. S-I-C-K," ONE OF THEM DECLARED.

"MAYBE HE SAID SIC. S-I-C," CRUIKSHANK REPLIED.

SEP 16 1944

JS728AEW

MONTREAL, SEPT. 15-(AP)-OPENING OF THE 44-NATION COUNCIL OF UNRRA (THE UNITED NATIONS RELIEF AND REHABILITATION ADMINISTRATION) WAS POSTPONED TODAY UNTIL TOMORROW. THE EASTERN HURRICANE DELAYED ARRIVAL OF DELEGATES.

EJ311PEW

MEXICO CITY,SEPT.15-(AP)-LIEUT.GENERAL JOSEPH MCNARNEY, ASSISTANT CHIEF OF THE GENERAL STAFF OF THE U.S.ARMY, AND MAJOR GENERAL HENRY C.PRATT, COMMANDER OF THE SOUTHERN DEFENSE ZONE OF THE UNITED STATES, ARRIVED YESTERDAY TO ATTEND THE INDEPENDENCE DAY FESTIVITIES WHICH END TOMORROW.

THE CHIEF OF THE GENERAL STAFF OF THE MEXICAN ARMY, GEN.CRISTOBAL GUZMAN CARDENAS, OTHER HIGH DEFENSE OFFICIALS AND A BATTALION OF THE SIGNAL CORPS WERE ON HAND TO WELCOME THEM, AND A SALUTE WAS FIRED FROM A BATTERY OF 75MM. CANNON.

SEP 16 1944

GH3 CW

MEXICO CITY,SEPT 15 (AP)-GUSTAVO SERRANO, SECRETARY OF NATIONAL ECONOMY, TODAY CALLED ON ORGANIZED COMMERCE TO COMBAT THE BLACK MARKET.

"ALL THE EFFORTS OF THE NATIONAL ECONOMY DEPARTMENT WILL BE DIRECTED AGAINST THIS ENEMY NO.1 OF THE PUBLIC," THE SECRETARY TOLD A NATIONAL CHAMBER OF COMMERCE CONVENTION.

"I INVITE YOU ALL TO UNITE IN BATTLE AGAINST THE BLACK MARKET."

GG259PCW

SEP 16 1944

UNDATED WAR COMPARISON

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

TWENTY-SIX YEARS AGO YESTERDAY (FRIDAY) AMERICAN DOUGHBOYS OF THE FIRST WORLD WAR HAD JUST FINISHED THEIR FIRST SUCCESSFUL OFFENSIVE, THE DRIVE NORTH OF ST.MIHIEL THAT IRONED OUT A MENACING GERMAN SALIENT AND GAINED EIGHT MILES IN 24 HOURS.

TODAY F[illegible]R ARMIES--TWICE THE NUMBER GENERAL PERSHING HAD--ARE PLUNGING AHEAD ALONG A FRONT OF MORE THAN 90 MILES AND HAVE FOUGHT TEN MILES INTO GERMANY, SOMETHING THE AMERICANS OF ANOTHER GENERATION NEVER HAD A CHANCE TO DO.

IN THAT EARLIER TIME, THE AMERICANS ROUTED THE GERMANS FROM TRENCHES AND EARTHWORKS AFTER A MIGHTY BARRAGE FROM MASSED ARTILLERY WHOSE FIRING BLENDED INTO ONE CONTINUOUS ROAR.

TODAY ARTILLERY WHICH MOVES UNDER ITS OWN POWER, AND TANKS WHICH CARRY THE WALLOP OF MANY OF THE FIELD GUNS OF THE EARLIER WAR, ARE ASSAULTING CONCRETE FORTS AND PILL BOXES MUCH STRONGER AND MORE ELABORATE THAN ANYTHING THE SOLDIERS OF THE KAISER EVER DREAMED OF.

SEP 16 1944

BY/PS530PEW

EUROPEAN WAR FLASHBACK

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

SEPT. 16, 1918--AMERICANS INCREASED ARTILLERY ACTIVITY AGAINST THE HINDENBURG LINE WHILE BRITISH TROOPS IN FLANDERS GAINED ON THE YPRES FRONT. PRESIDENT WILSON REJECTED THE REQUEST OF AUSTRIA-HUNGARY FOR NON-BINDING PEACE TALKS.

SEP 16 1944

SEPT. 16, 1940--ITALIAN FORCES IN EGYPT OCCUPIED SALUM AND DROVE 25 MILES BEYOND; GERMAN PLANES AGAIN RAIDED LONDON. LONG-RANGE GUNS SHELLED DOVER COAST; IN U.S. 60,500 NATIONAL GUARDSMEN REPORTED FOR A YEAR'S TRAINING IN FEDERAL SERVICE.

EJ312PEW

BROADCASTS

NEW YORK, SEP 15--THE BRITISH RADIO SAID TODAY THAT "IT IS LEARNED IN LONDON THAT THE REPORT OF THE LIBERATION OF LA ROCHELLE BY THE FFI (FRENCH FORCES OF THE INTERIOR) IS INCORRECT." LA ROCHELLE IS AN ATLANTIC COAST PORT 90 MILES NORTH OF BORDEAUX.

"THE REPORT WAS ISSUED BY THE MARSEILLE RADIO AND QUOTED BY THE BBC," SAID THE BRITISH BROADCAST AS RECORDED BY THE OFFICE OF WAR INFORMATION.

SW1008AEW

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30. 24— 18847

A NUMBER OF POSTS IN THIS COUNTRY, INCLUDING A FOUR YEAR TOUR OF DUTY WITH THE WAR DEPARTMENT GENERAL STAFF.

EARLY IN THIS WAR, HE WAS ASSIGNED TO COMMAND OF THE 30TH INFANTRY DIVISION, THEN IN SEPTEMBER, 1942, TO COMMAND THE 12TH ARMY CORPS. A YEAR AGO HE BECAME COMMANDING GENERAL OF THE FOURTH ARMY.

SEP 16 1944 DUP

LT321PEW
FOLO MONTREAL
NEW YORK, SEPT.16-(AP)-ARTURO TOSCANINI, THE CONDUCTOR WHO LEFT HIS NATIVE ITALY IN PROTEST AGAINST THE FASCIST REGIME, APPEALED TODAY TO THE UNITED NATIONS RELIEF AND REHABILITATION ADMINISTRATION (UNRRA) TO RELIEVE THE "SUFFERING OF INNOCENT ITALIANS."
SAYING HE WAS "DEEPLY DISTURBED BY THE CONTINUOUS REPORTS OF THE COMPLETE DESTRUCTION AND FAMINE REACHING US FROM ITALY," TOSCANINI TOLD THE ADMINISTRATION'S COUNCIL AT MONTREAL IN A TELEGRAM THAT HE WAS "CONVINCED UNRRA COULD EASILY HELP RELIEVE THIS TERRIBLE CONDITION."
SEP 16 1944
HW849PEW

FDR, CHURCHILL MAP PLAN TO CRUSH JAPAN; FIRST ARMY WITHIN 26 MILES OF COLOGNE

ALLIED LEADERS SEE END OF WAR NEAR IN EUROPE

Second Quebec Conference Ends with Decisions Reached on Future Action.

BRITAIN PLEDGES AID

Joint Forces to Be Massed to Destroy Japs After Fall of Germany.

Bede

QUEBEC, Sept. 16.—(AP) President Roosevelt and Prime Minister Churchill, completing their second Quebec war conference, reported today they had reached decisions on all points of winding up the war in Europe and "the destruction of the barbarians of the Pacific."

NIGHT

In a statement and at a joint news conference, they emphasized that their biggest problem had been how to employ the mighty forces which will be free for a devastating attack on Japan once Europe is out from under "the corroding heel of Nazism."

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As the communique phrased it, the difficulty was "to find room and opportunity for marshaling against Japan the massive forces which each and all of the nations concerned are ardent to engage against the enemy."

All Questions Settled

But they said all questions were settled, "in a very short space of time" and the British Prime Minister remarked that it was easy for him to reach an understanding with Mr. Roosevelt. He pointed to their long associations and personal contacts, and observed:

"We are not limited. We talk over every aspect of the situation. In fact, we get along so well and understand each other so well, that it makes it easier and quicker to reach an understanding."

The American Chief Executive and his British partner closed out today their second Quebec war conference at a news conference at which they said they had reached quick and complete unanimity on plans for bending Japan into submission.

Mr. Roosevelt asserted that he and the Prime Minister were not yet ready to put a specific date on the downfall of the enemy in Europe, but when it comes, he said, the Allies will do the fastest possible job on Japan.

The British Empire, Mr. Roosevelt asserted, is, of course, looking forward to participation.

And Churchill, himself, formally pledged that the armies, air forces, and naval power of his tremendous empire would be thrown into an offensive against the Pacific foe when the fighting in Germany is over.

Leaders Sit Side by Side

The two United Nations leaders sat side by side in pink upholstered chairs on the wooded terrace of Quebec's ancient citadel, and in turn told the press of their deliberations.

They wore blue bow ties that were almost twins.

Churchill had his ever-present cigar spearing from a corner of his mouth and Mr. Roosevelt puffed on a cigarette in an ivory holder.

Mrs. Churchill, wearing a double strand of pearls, a blue print dress, a topcoat in cape fashion and dark sun glasses, listened intently to the discussions.

No questions were permitted.

Churchill smilingly remarked that there was a bit of friction at this year's conference—but he said it resulted only from British fears that the United States might try to take on too much of the Pacific battling by itself.

"You can't have all the good things to yourselves," the Prime Minister declared. "You must share them.

"We will be in on the death with forces proportionate to the national strength."

Colorfully, illustrating Britain's determination in the Far East, Churchill reminded his hearers that "the egg hatched here last year is now on foot."

And, he added, the sprout of last year has grown into a tree.

The conference, the Prime Minister said, was held "in a blaze of friendship."

Mr. Roosevelt led off the proceedings after Prime Minister Mackenzie King of Canada introduced him to the assembled reporters. As he talked, his Scotty Fala sniffed at his shoes and threatened to lap water from the Presidential glass beside his feet.

Parley Took Less Time

Mr. Roosevelt said the outstand-

ing fact of the conference was that it had taken less time, and had produced less argument, and had brought complete unanimity faster than any which he and the prime minister ever had conducted.

He emphasized that the major actions determined upon to beat the Japanese menace in the Pacific, were complicated.

The problem of logistics, as well as strategy plans, he said, has had to be considered, For, he said, while plenty of men and materials are available, it still is a task to bring them together up to the scenes of action.

We are going to make certain, the Chief Executive asserted, of ending barbarism in the Pacific.

Never, he said, was the question of a Supreme command for the Pacific considered. He jibed good-naturedly those elements of the press that had speculated about one.

He recalled previous references he had made to the tremendous distances separating arenas of action in combat against the Nipponese and he asserted, there are necessarily three commands—that under Lord Louis Mountbatten in Southeast Asia, the one under General Douglas MacArthur in the Southern Pacific, and the command afloat under Admiral Chester W. Nimitz.

Human beings, the President said, simply cannot transfer themselves mentally over the extreme distances of the Pacific.

Constitutes Promise

Churchill's words constituted a formal British promise that all the material resources and manpower of his country would be pooled with those of America and the English dominions in the war to smash the Japanese arm of the Axis.

He said that he was not in an humble mood here at this second conference high on the cliff above the green, sail-dotted St. Lawrence. Rather, he exulted in the tremendous pace of Allied arms across Europe and against the outer defenses of the Japanese homeland.

He declared that as soon as possible Britain and the United States were going more forcibly to "bend the evil and barbarous (Japanese) nation to the will of those they have outraged and at whose feet they soon will be suffering."

There need be no fear of the future, Churchill stated. The same processes that have led Britain and America from the dark days of Dunkerque and Pearl Harbor, he said, will be applied against Japan.

Then, he said, there will be a resurgence of hope within the world which will repay all the toils and sacrifices of war.

This he described as the prime purpose of the second Quebec [illegible]

council:

"The focusing with utmost rapidity of all the resources of Britain and the United States on Japan, that guilty and greedy power which must be stripped of power to molest the world."

Explains Eden's Presence

Referring to the presence here of Britain's Foreign Minister, Anthony Eden, the Prime Minister said:

"The business of government in these times is all one. When I have the rare and fortunate chance of meeting President Roosevelt, we are not limited. We talk over every aspect of the situation. In fact, we get along so well and understand each other so well, that it makes it easier and quicker to reach an understanding."

He emphasized the value of personal contacts as against written messages. He pointed too, to the long associations he and Mr. Roosevelt had had.

Churchill Going Home From Quebec, Is Word

Quebec, Sept. 16 (AP)—President Roosevelt and Prime Minister Churchill held a plenary session with their military staffs today and —with official pictures of the second Quebec conference to be taken afterward postponed until late afternoon the press conference which closes their meeting.

Churchill has decided to return to London, a British official indicated, leaving further talks to another time and place. The Prime Minister's movements will go off the record after this afternoon's press conference, the official said, "until his return home."

Further Talks Hinted

A possibility remained that Churchill and Roosevelt could cover some other subjects in brief informal talks after concluding the Quebec conference agenda, which was devoted largely to winning the Pacific war. Officials yesterday indicated there would be an early resumption of their meetings.

The President's movements, as well as Churchill's, are to be "blacked out" late today, it was announced.

A formality listed ahead of the press conference was an award of degrees to the President and Prime Minister by McGill University of Montreal. Roosevelt was awarded a doctorate of *honoris causa* in law, and Churchill a doctorate of *honoris* in letters.

Queried About Eden

A reporter asked Robin Cruikshank of British information, if he could say anything about "sensational reports" from London about the reason for the presence here of British Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden.

The newsman said the reports were that a crisis had arisen in Polish-Russian relations and Eden wanted to come here to try to help solve them and that the end of the war in Europe was imminent.

Cruikshank said he did not believe Eden had come to discuss any specific issue.

There is no official word on possibilities of a meeting place which Stalin could attend.

Pacific Pattern Charted

With the Pacific pattern charted on the council table, the next conversations turned primarily toward the Nazi crazy-quilt in Europe and on post-war occupation and economic clamps on Germany and her kin.

It can be reported that these major topics have occupied this week's meeting:

1. Japan and the Pacific war. The United States military staffs brought here a minutely woven war plan, drafted in Washington with the cooperation of the British-American joint chiefs of staffs, and cemented at the Pearl Harbor conference between President Roosevelt and Gen. Douglas MacArthur, of the Southwest Pacific Command, and Admiral Chester Nimitz, commander of the Pacific fleet. It was in operation before the conference began, as evidenced by MacArthur's invasion of Palau and Morotai islands on the way to the Philippines.

2. From the minute that Eden arrived, the occupation and demilitarization of Germany and related European economic problems took precedence in the informal exchanges between Roosevelt and Churchill, as distinguished from those of the strictly military men.

This European emphasis was further stressed by the arrival of Sir Alexander Cadogan, Permanent Under-Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, to report to Mr. Eden and Mr. Churchill on the progress of the world security talks at Dumbarton Oaks, Washington. Mr. Roosevelt has had, even while in Quebec, daily talks on these considerations of a permanent post-war peace organization with Secretary of State Hull and his Under-Secretary, Edward Stettinius, the official United States delegate and conference chairman.

DOUGHBOYS POUR THROUGH BROKEN SIEGFRIED LINE

Drive into Open Country on One of Hitler's Famed Super-Highways.

YANKS THREATEN METZ

Six Allied Armies Pound Forward Along 500-Mile Front.

SUPREME HEADQUARTERS ALLIED EXPEDITIONARY FORCE, Sept. 16—(AP) The U. S. First army, driving through the famed Siegfried line in 24 hours, fought out into the open today on one of Hitler's super-highways within 26 miles of Cologne as six Allied armies pounded forward on a 500-mile front.

The hard-hitting U. S. Third army freed the western half of the town of Thionville, only 15 miles from the rich German industrial Saar basin, and in a lightning move sent tanks cutting in behind Metz, the most important French fortress city still in enemy hands.

Drive On Cologne

The approach to Cologne was reported in a front dispatch which said Lt. Gen. Courtney H. Hodges' infantry had moved on 12 miles east of the surrounded German frontier fortress of Aachen and asserted the westwall breach south of the city was so wide the whole German defense system was in peril.

Patrols at a number of points were beyond the last fortifications before the Rhine.

Doughboys fought into Aachen, guarding the shortest road to Berlin, and it appeared to be toppling.

(The Paris radio, adding to the picture of spreading German reverses, declared the Americans had fought into the center of the great Breton port of Brest and had taken 12,000 prisoners. This report was without official confirmation.)

The Saar basin, with its wealth of coal, iron and industry, was imperiled by Lt. George S. Patton's Third army fighting inside Thionville, only 15 miles away.

Here the Third seized a section of the Maginot Line, which had been remodeled to form outworks for the Siegfried Line, and turned its German-installed 105-mm guns on the enemy holding the half of Thionville on the east bank of the Moselle.

The flaming German frontier village of Wallendorf, 63 miles southeast of Aachen, marked the point of the Fourth American entry into Germany and brought war grimly home to the German citizen. The village was put to the torch by Doughboys to smoke out snipers.

Meet Savage Resistance

This penetration was about halfway between two others at Prum and Trier, where the Doughboys after driving eight to ten miles inside Germany struck hard cores of resistance in the main belt of fortifications—some with walls six feet thick.

It was disclosed officially that in the Prum area the First army had a "narrow penetration" in the Siegfried line at Brandscheid against very heavy opposition.

The bag of prisoners taken by the First army alone rose to 173,375, making a total for the Americans of 341,375 since the June 6 landings.

On the northern reaches of the front, the Germans threw in numerous counterattacks in an attempt to check an American push from the captured Dutch city of Maastricht eastward toward the thinner line of Siegfried defenses stretching north from Aachen.

The Seventh army on the extreme southern portion of the front solidified its junction with the Third, pushed upto a point 33 miles due west of the Belfort gap itself.

The Germans also launched counterattacks against the British north of the Albert canal near the Dutch border, but to the west they were giving away along the coast and the poles of the Canadian First army were 2 1-2 miles into Holland.

The main interest in the fighting centered, however, on the struggle around Aachen and it was on this sector that Supreme headquarters said the Siegfried Line had been "completely penetrated."

Shaef emphasized that this did not imply a breakthrough, although suggesting strongly that one was likely, since a breakthrough is accomplished only when a breach is exploited to the extent that troops can pour through freely.

Reach Super-Highway

The drive put Lt. Gen. Hodges' First army infantry on Hitler's Autobahnen—a super highway on the road to Cologne and Berlin. It was considered likely there still were some fixed obstacles between them and the Rhine.

Aachen itself, once the capital of Charlemagne's empire of the west, appeared to be toppling, with patrols darting into the city and troops surrounding it.

[The German agency DNB said the Allies had thrown reinforcements of tanks and infantry into the battle of Aachen "on a large scale."]

Forty miles to the south the Americans who had reached the edge of Prum, a strong point in the Siegfried Line, came under the fire of guns emplaced in fortifications in the fir forests.

[illegible] were taken by the

Threaten Metz Bastion

Farther south, Third army tanks who had crossed the river south of Metz wheeled north abruptly and cut in behind the big French city, threatening to outflank the German garrison.

(Berlin radio said a "fluctuating battle" raged in the Vosges mountains, which begin some 40 miles east of Nancy.)

There still were some German forces between the Third army and the Seventh to the south, for the latter ran into heavy opposition in pushing seven miles northeast of Vesoul, which is 33 miles west of Belfort. The enemy was fighting to keep open a road to Belfort, only 30 miles from the Rhine.

Before reaching the outskirts of Fays-Billot, seven miles northeast of Vesoul, the Seventh wiped out an enemy column.

The Seventh also captured Chatenois, 32 miles southwest of Nancy and only six miles from Neufchateau—which the Third occupies — and neared Mirecourt, 13 miles to the east.

Reaching out westward in search of any German stragglers, the Seventh also neared Montbard, 38 miles northwest of the French city of Dijon.

A frontline dispatch said the Germans were reported to have called back to the Western front command Field Marshal Gen. Karl Rudolf Gerd von Rundstedt, who was reported sacked in a dispute with Field Marshal Erwin Rommel over strategy in the Normandy campaign.

Would Succeed Von Model

Von Rundstedt, an old-line Prussian general, thus would succeed Field Marshal Gen. Walter von Model, who lasted but a few days in the whirlwind of the Allied advance.

In the northwest, the Germans were losing their grip on the south bank of the Schelde estuary controlling the approaches to the Belgian port of Antwerp, and were believed to hold a strip which now is only eight to ten miles deep along the Dutch-Belgian border.

Polish patrols penetrated Holland near Hulst, which is 15 miles west of Antwerp. To the southwest the Canadians forged a new bridgehead across the Leopold canal at Eekloo, replacing one lost Friday.

The British were hurrying reinforcements across the Albert canal and Geel and Hechtel in northern Belgium in the face of heavy counterattacks and mortar fire.

Canadians seized two strong points on the northeast edge of the French channel port of Dunkerque, capturing a large quantity of food. The garrison was reported running short of food.

Another force reached the channel coast south of Cap Gris Nez.

30-24— 18849

Patton's Men Turn Maginot Guns Upon Germans

London, Sept. 16 (AP)—United States troops have made several penetrations completely through the Siegfried Line below Aachen, putting that whole defense system in peril, and thrust as deep as 12 miles into Germany, frontline dispatches announced tonight.

Patrols entered the fortress city of Aachen itself.

To the south on French soil, Third Army troops captured part of the Maginot Line on the west bank of the Moselle river before Thionville, and turned the German-installed Krupp 105-mm. guns on the Nazis in an offensive which further threatened the fortress of Metz to the south.

Americans who could not read a word of the German markings worked out on their own hook the way of manipulating the guns, turned them around and began firing salvo after solvo at the Germans in that part of Thionville east of the river.

Brest Reported Taken

Parsi radio declared Brest, the big Atlantic port on the tip of Brittany, had been captured with 12,000 prisoners taken.

Berlin broadcasts suggested that an American breakthrough was nearing the Rhine east of Nancy.

A new crossing of the German border sent the United States First Army into a four-pronged invasion of Hitler's home domain.

Due east of Aachen the Americans broke the second line of the Siegfried fortifications, but in this area some fixed obstacles still remained to be reduced.

In the Dutch area north of Aachen other powerful American forces are moving steadily up to the German border. The Nazis are trying frequent counterattacks, although usually in no greater force than a battalion at a time. They are using over-aged men, convalescents and even mental defectives.

The "Complete Penetrations"

Supreme headquarters late today declared the Siegfried Line had been completely penetrated by forward elements, and an Associated Press dispatch from the front a few hours later said there were several penetrations south of Aachen "to points beyond the line's last fixed fortifications." Tanks were beating forward east of surrounded Aachen, it added.

Complete penetration means that troops have gone through the whole previously prepared fortified line.

But headquarters stressed that this did not necessary mean that a breakthrough of the vaunted Siegfried defenses had been accomplished, though it suggested such a fact. A breakthrough is not considered to have been achieved until the breach has been sufficiently exploited so that more troops can be poured through freely, preventing the enemy from sealing off the gap by hurling in mobile reserve forces.

Part Of Thionville Cleared

The western part of Thionville was cleared of Germans.

United States armor which crossed the moselle struck north, cutting in behind Metz in a threat to outflank that stronghold, now torn by American artillery.

The thrust through a breach 10 miles wide beyond Aachen was one of four developing invasions of the Reich. The Berlin radio meanwhile indicated a breakthrough approaching the Rhine 150 miles to the south in France.

The Siegfried Line was completely penetrated by First Army elements just 24 hours after Lieut. elements just 24 hours after they battered into its outer defenses, headquarters said.

Aachen's Fall Seen Near

The drive carried the hard-hitting First Army onto a super, 80-mile-an-hour speedway on the last 30 miles to Cologne and the Rhine—a speedway built by Hitler to invade the west and now likely to be used against him.

Aachen itself—keystone of the whole northern arc of the Siegfried Line—appeared to be toppling. The by-passed fortress town was held in a tightening American ring of iron. German broadcasts reported fighting inside the city, but later claimed that the troops who fought their way in had been repulsed.

To the north, Americans swept on through slight German resistance beyond liberated Maastricht in Holland, and Berlin said the First Army had broadened its front north to Mechelen, eight miles above Maastricht, and driven across the Meuse-Schelde canal "in force."

Front Widened To 15 Miles

Besides their power drive beyond encircled Aachen, First Army men deepened two other wedges in the line, and made a fourth crossing of the German border. The front at Aachen was widened to 15 miles with the capture of Lammersdorf to the southeast.

The Berlin radio indicated that Lieut. Gen. George M. Patton's Third Army, east of Nancy in the south, was approaching the Rhine. "A fluctuating battle" is on in the fluctuating battle" is on in the eastern Vosges Mountains, which come down to the Rhine, it declared.

A front-line dispatch last night said resistance far beyond Nancy into the Vosges toward the German border, 50 to 70 miles away, was scattered only after a scissors attack had caved in the whole south end of the Germans' Moselle line. The armored drive of the Third was under way again, it said, and had pushed 10 to 15 miles beyond Nancy.

The New Border Crossing

The fourth crossing of the German border was made 63 miles below Aachen and about midway between the thrusts already denting Nazi fortifications near Trier and Prum.

Supreme headquarters declared a grand Allied drive was beating east along a curving 500-mile front from the Swiss border south of Belfort to the Channel coast around the Schelde estuary near the Dutch border.

The drive beyond Aachen apparently contained the gravest threat to the Germans.

Although there was no doubt that the main steel and concrete defenses of the Siegfried Line had been breached, supreme headquarters took the official view that more of the line's positions lay ahead of the First Army spearhead that was driving down the last 30 miles toward Cologne and the Rhine.

It was said to be difficult to tell immediately when the American troops actually were through the last of the deep defense zone. At least one more belt of minefields, pillboxes and gunposts may be found west of the Rhine.

Rundstedt In Command?

A front-line dispatch said Field Marshal Gen. Karl Rudolf Gerd von Rundstedt was believed to have returned as the top German commander in the west, replacing Field Marshal Gen. Walther von Model.

Both Field Marshal Gen. Guenther von Kluge and Field Marshal Erwin Rommel were defeated in the battle for Normandy. Kluge is now reported to be dead and Rommel seriously wounded. Model was reported in command only a few days.

The new thrust across the German border was made east of the Luxembourg city of Diekirch. It is midway between the cross-border drives near Trier and Prum that have already buckled the Siegfried Line.

Two German Villages Burned

Wallendorf, a mile inside Germany, was captured. A front-line dispatch said it was reported at United States Third Army headquarters that every building in Wallendorf was burned yesterday because of persistent sniping and that a nearby village also was burned for the same reason.

The German radio said German and American forces clashed heavily east of the Sure river in the direction of Bitburg, 12 miles inside Germany. Bitburg is 15 miles northwest of Trier. Earlier reports from the front placed American units 10 miles inside Germany in that general area.

In Eifel Mountains

The Germans said the Americans were working along the Eifel mountains, a range overlooking the Moselle river as it runs northeast toward the Rhine at Coblenz.

American Third Army troops fighting in eastern France virtually wiped out the German 112th *Panzer* Brigade and the 16th Volksgrenadier Division in fighting preceding the capture of Epinal below Nancy. The Americans also repulsed a heavy German tank-led counterattack which recaptured a village east of Pont-a-Mousson.

Nazis In Metz Face Retreat.

There was no news of the left flank of the American Third Army last reported fighting in the streets of Thionville and closing up to the Moselle River opposite Metz, the last major French town in German hands. Now that the Americans have Nancy, the German defenders of Metz were faced with encirclement or retreat to the rich Saar industrial basin twenty miles away.

To the south the Third Army liberated Chatenois, seven miles southeast of Neufchateau while forward elements slashed on fifteen miles or more east of newly freed Nancy and Epinal in a race toward the Rhine.

Lieut.-Gen. Alexander M. Patch's American and French Seventh Army, now part of the American Sixth Army group under Lieut.-Gen. Jacob L. Devers, former Deputy Supreme Commander in the Mediterranean, had joined into a solid assault front with the Third, linking up tightly at Neufchateau, Mirecourt and just south of Epinal.

Seventh Advances on the Right.

The Seventh Army was advancing along its line south of the linkup points to the Swiss border through stubborn German rearguard defense. The Nazis were falling back along the last thirty-five to forty miles to the Rhine.

Along and near the channel coast, Polish forces of the Canadian First Army sent patrols across the Dutch border southwest of Hulst. Canadian infantry won a strong new bridgehead over the western branch of the Leopold Canal near Eeklod in Belgium, further narrowing the German hold on the south side of the Schelde estuary preventing Allied access to Antwerp from the sea.

In the Dunkirk area, the Canadians reduced two enemy strongpoints on the northeastern perimeter of the port. Other troops gained positions astride coastal routes south of Cap Griz Nez.

Siegfried Line Is Pierced Again

London, Sept. 16 (AP)—Supreme headquarters late today declared the Siegfried Line had been completely penetrated by forward elements, and an Associated Press dispatch from the front a few hours later said there were several penetrations south of Aachen "to points beyond the line's last fixed fortifications."

Complete penetration means that troops have gone through the whole previously prepared fortified line.

But headquarters stressed that this did not necessarily mean that a breakthrough of the vaunted Siegfried defenses had been accomplished, though it suggested such a fact. A breakthrough is not considered to have been achieved until the breach has been sufficiently exploited so that more troops can be poured through freely, preventing the enemy from sealing off the gap by hurling in mobile reserve forces.

1st Army Prisoner Total Is Increased to 173,375

72,000 Nazis Have Given Up to 7th in Southern Drive

LONDON, Sept. 16 (AP).—The bag of prisoners taken by the American 1st Army alone has risen to 173,375, it was announced today.

The 7th Army has taken 72,000 prisoners and killed or captured eight German generals, supreme headquarters said. Frenchmen of the 7th Army took 49,500 of the prisoners.

A front dispatch meanwhile said the American 3d Army to date has captured 86,000 men, wounded 73,000 and killed 25,800.

GI FRATERNIZATION WITH GERMANS OUT

Army Does Not Want Men To Expose Selves To Risks

With the United States First Army in Germany, Sept. 16 (AP)—Troops of the Fifst United States Army will not be permitted to fraternize with German civilians and are expected to remember that they must treat them as enemies.

For the first time, American troops are going into country where the civilian population can be expected to be hostile and the army does not want the men to expose themselves to unnecessary danger, nor permit any leaks in security through the natural friendliness of doughboys.

Change At Border

In the drive across France, Belgium and Holland troops were among friendly, sympathetic populations which were eager to assist. These conditions change at the border.

There is no doubt many of the Germans will be happy to see the arrival of the Americans because it means the end of war for them, an end of the dreaded Gestapo and the finish of Nazi domination. But who will be a friend and who an enemy no soldier can say.

No longer can a doughboy stop along the road and chat even casually with the people and only those on official business will be able to leave bivouac areas to mingle with civilians. Their relations will be business only.

The German has been told for months that if an American army invades Germany there will be rape, pillage and mass murders.

Yanks Turn Nazi Guns Around.

With the Americans Before Thionville, Sept. 16 (A. P.).—The American Third Army captured a section of the Maginot Line on the west side of the Moselle in this area today and turned the German-installed 105mm. guns on the enemy across the river.

The main stronghold seized here was Fort Gingringen, which was built in 1870 and modernized by the French in 1919. In 1940 the Germans replaced the French-installed 75mm. guns with Krupp-manufactured 105s. The Americans captured these intact with their ammunition.

Americans who could not read a word of the German markings worked out on their own hook how to manipulate the guns, turned them around and began firing salvo after salvo at the Germans in that part of Thionville east of the river. The section of the town on the west side was cleared of the enemy.

Brest Is Reported Captured

Paris Radio Says Americans Have Taken 12,000 German Prisoners.

SEP 16 1944

London, Sept. 16 (A. P.).—The Paris radio said tonight that Brest, the French naval base in Brittany, had been captured also with an estimated 12,000 Germans.

Earlier the Berlin radio had said that Brest was in flames, but that the fighting was continuing, with American troops within a mile of naval headquarters.

"Fire is consuming every part of the town," Berlin declared, "and amid the flames the battle rages with undiminished fury. Commander Kaehler brought coastal long-range guns into the southern part of the town, where they now serve as close-range artillery against the attacking American waves. Explosions are still shaking the town as great buildings and harbor installations are being blown up."

YANKS BURN OUT GERMAN SNIPERS

Third Army Headquarters, Sept. 16 (A. P.).—Wallendorf, first German village captured in the First Army sector northwest of Trier, was set aflame Thursday and every building burned because of persistent sniping. Another nearby village was subjected to similar scorching Friday for the same reason.

Over a field radio set manned by Sergt. John W. Wallace of Pardoe, Pa., came word from tanks at a village a couple of valleys away that vicious sniping was going on and that it was necessary to burn them out. Soon black smoke was billowing up from that direction. In the rear smoke still was rising from the ruins of another village which came to a similar end for the same reason.

Villagers emerging from the hills trudged back through the American columns toward what had been their homes, looking neither to the right nor left, and saying nothing.

newspaper readers had puzzled over front-line pictures the past few days showing doughboys treating smiling German families to army rations.

No Thought Of Cruelty

There is no thought here that the Germans should be treated with cruelty, but as a good many commented: "The German's still not our friend."

Ball's dispatch said the villagers emerged from the hill and trudged back to the ruins of their homes through American columns, looking neither to the right nor left.

Their gaunt peasant faces looked like other faces seen in the ruins of France's devastated villages.

German Villages Burned To Clean Out Snipers

SEP 16 1944

Supreme Headquarters, Allied Expeditionary Force, Sept. 16 (AP). In the flames of the burned out German village of Wallendorf—as sniper's nest—the American army bared today a hard-fisted policy of brooking no interference on its road to victory.

Liberation has been left behind in France and Belgium and now American troops are waging war in hostile country and are determined to stop forever the attempts of the German army at world conquest.

Burned To Rout Snipers

Associated Press Correspondent Edward D. Ball reported from Third United States Army headquarters that Wallendorf, in the First Army sector, had been set afire and every building burned because of persistent sniping. Another near-by village was subjected to a similar scorching Friday for the same reason, Ball reported.

The Americans were in no sense adopting the ruthless methods—which marked the German invasion and retraeat, but in this case buildings from which an enemy—whether civilian or military—was firing upon American troops were defense positions which had to be knocked out of the way for the advance. Burning the building was the surest way to stop the sniping.

London Approves

It would serve another purpose—that of hammering home to the German people some truths about the firm purpose of the fighting men who are on German soil as invaders.

The burning of Wallendorf met quick approval in London, where

G. I.S LIKE TO CROSS LYON BRIDGES OFTEN

Lyon, Sept. 11 (Delayed) (A. P.).—The Nazis blasted the bridges in this riverbound city before they left, but its residents have discovered they can get across military bridges by hitchhiking rides with Army trucks that have a traffic priority.

And because the G. I. drivers frequently find themselves buried under a passenger cargo of laughing femininity they usually find an excuse to cross the river several times a day.

14 FORTS RING BELFORT GAP

SEP 16 1944

Position 7th Army Faces Is One Of Toughest In Europe

With the Allied Seventh Army Before Belfort Gap, France, Sept. 16 (AP)—In their imminent drive against the Belfort Gap, back door into Germany, the American and French divisions of the Seventh Army are confronting one of the toughest defensive positions on the continent of Europe.

The gap, which guards the valley between Switzerland and the Vosges Mountains, is composed of an inner and an outer ring of no less than 14 forts.

Once these are overwhelmed the Allies will be up against the old French Maginot Line at one of its strongest points, and after that the Rhine river and the Siegfried Line.

Black Forest Beyond

Beyond the Siegfried Line itself there are heavy forts and the natural defensive positions of the Black Forest.

The inner ring of the Belfort defenses consists of five forts, the oldest and strongest of which is known as the Chateau and is equipped with scores of tunnels, deep casements and works which have been called "unbreakable."

Next in strength is La Moitte, built along similar lines; then the fortress La Justice and and two lesser fortifications called Haut Perche and Bas Perche (high and low perches). They are not regarded as so formidable, and probably can be destroyed by combined aerial and artillery attack.

Nine Outer Forts

Guarding this inner ring are nine outer forts. Of these, Fort Salbert is the most important, since it can cross its fire with that from Fort Giromagny. The seven others to the south and east present grave difficulties, but are not regarded as having the strength and fire power of Salbert and Giromagny.

After the Seventh Army subdues Belfort it must go into the Maginot Line, which at this point runs along the bank of the Rhine. What shape it is in and the extent to which its guns can be turned on the Americans and French are uncertainties, but the fortifications are known to be two and one half miles deep at the river.

The Rhine itself in a few weeks will become a torrent swollen by October rains, with the Siegfried Line on its other banks.

NAZI SUPPLY LINES RAIDED

SEP 16 1944

Locomotives, Tank Cars And Trucks Are Attacked

London, Sunday, Sept. 17 (AP)—Allied fighters and fighter bombers, fanning out for hundreds of miles in the area immediately behind the Siegfried Line, yesterday struck German locomotives, tank cars, trucks and barges rushing reinforcements and supplies to the enemy defenses.

One hundred and fifty medium bombers of the United States Ninth Air Force also dumped 300 tons of bombs on the isthmus and dike connecting Walcheren Island in Antwerp harbor with the mainland.

The purpose of it was to prevent the German garrison from making a fortress of that position. There was heavy anti-aircraft fire from ships in the estuary and two bombers failed to return.

54 Locomotives Hit

The pilots who started German transport reported they hit 54 locomotives, 30 oil tank cars, 100 railway cars, three barges and three grounded German planes.

Neither the medium bombers nor the fighters sighted any enemy planes in the air as the weather turned bad and rduced operations after a promising morning.

Late last night the Berlin radio warned that "enemy bomber formations are again over northwest Germany," in an apparent continuation of the offensive by more than 800 RAF and Canadian planes that set fires at the big Kiel naval base Friday night.

Port Still Smoldering

Kiel, still smoldering from an attack earlier in the week by American heavies, was deluged with incendiaries which crews said set fires they could see more than 120 miles on the way home.

The base is of great importance to the Germans at present as they struggle to bring home by sea troops marooned in Finland.

Other overnight raids were made on Berlin and Lubeck, and another force of planes conducted what was described officially as an "extensive mine-laying operation" in undisclosed waters. The attack on Berlin was the fifth in as many nights.

Big RAF Fleet Hits Kiel, Berlin, Lubeck

SEP 16 1944

London, Sept. 16 (AP)—More than 800 RAF and Canadian heavy bombers unloaded tons of explosives and incendiary bombs on Kiel, Berlin and Lubeck in Germany last night, the greater part of them going to the naval base of Kiel, where fires still smoldered from an attack earlier in the week by the United States Eighth Air Force.

New fires sprang up in Berlin.

Improving weather today gave promise of a resumption of grand-scale Allied air attacks. The German radio interrupted morning programs and reported that fighter formations were penetrating to central Germany.

The bombers which attacked Kiel set fires which were visible for 100 miles.

Berlin Targets Hit

In addition, the RAF hit objectives in Berlin for the fifth night in a row and carried out what was officially described as an "extensive mine-laying operation." No further details were given. A total of 11 British and Canadian planes were lost.

United States Ninth Air Force Thunderbolts flew 363 sorties in spite of rainy weather yesterday and destroyed 441 trucks and 10 armored vehicles and demaged or destroyed 125 railway cars, 17 locomotives and 15 artillery pieces between Strasbourg and Cologne.

Thunderbolts also sank a barge and blew up a fuel dump and made attacks in the Third Army's battle area in the Nancy-Metz region. One Thunderbolt was lost. The pilots met no enemy fighters.

Spitfires patrolling over Holland last night smashed at a concentration of barges near Veere.

Rocket typhoons and bomb-carrying Spitfires of the Second Tactical Air Force provided close support for ground forces in going after selected targets at Dunkirk.

The Berlin radio said German guns shot down two Lancasters which attacked a naval strongpoint in northern Norway. The planes came from Russian bases, the report added, and claimed also that two more planes were brought down off the east coast of northern Norway.

Raids Over Greece

The Mediterranean Allied air forces flew about 1,300 sorties and lost five planes yesterday in attacks on airdromes in the Athens area, a submarine base at Salamis and over the battle areas in the Balkans and Italy.

In the attack on the Salamis base bombers set fire to a destroyer of the Turino class and a torpedo boat of the Solferino class and heavily damaged the harbor installations and a munitions factory.

Reconnaissance showed 60 trimotored German JU-52 transport planes were destroyed in the bombing in the Athens area. These were included in the total of 77 grounded aircraft destroyed, 20 damaged and 2 probably destroyed.

Colonel Dupuy Receives Award

SUPREME HEADQUARTERS, Allied Expeditionary Force, Sept. 16 (AP)—Col. Ernest Dupuy, acting chief of the public relations division of Supreme Headquarters, today received the Legion of Merit award by order of Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower.

6 SUSPENDED 30 DAYS IN PARIS RADIO BREACH

SEP 16 1944

SUPREME HEADQUARTERS, Allied Expeditionary Force, Sept. 16 (AP)—Supreme Headquarters announced today that six war correspondents who made uncensored broadcasts from Paris on Aug. 25 had been suspended for thirty days, effective from the date of the occurrence.

Those affected were Paul Manning, Mutual Broadcasting System; Seaghan John Maynes, Reuter; James F. McGlincy, United Press; Larry Lesueur, Columbia Broadcasting System, and Robin Duff and Howard Marshall, both of the British Broadcasting Corporation.

An official statement said:

"Six accredited war correspondents who made a voice broadcast from Paris Aug. 25, 1944, without prior submission of their stories to censorship will have their privileges restored thirty days after their breach of regulation.

"The correspondents were suspended from service on the Continent and were returned to the United Kingdom, where they have been permitted to continue their work.

"Certain extenuating circumstances were taken into account:

"The abnormal situation in which these correspondents found themselves, including street fighting which prevented immediate movement to the Hotel Scribe, where they knew press headquarters, including censorship, were in process of establishment; the ready proffer of broadcasting facilities by the radio station involved; and the fact that the material broadcast per se contained no breach of security.

"Against the foregoing has been weighed the fact that the correspondents violated an agreement to which each had subscribed, thereby placing in an embarrassing position all other correspondents present who obeyed military orders."

30-24—18851

MRS. ROGERS SAYS WE PULL PUNCHES

SEP 16 1944

London, Sept. 16 (A. P.).—Representative Edith Nourse Rogers, Massachusetts Republican and Foreign Affairs Committee member, said today that information she had received in London and Washington led her to believe that the war against Germany "could be pushed forward much more quickly." She said that she was starting an investigation of what she termed a delay "to see if its cause is political."

"There should be no politics in war," she said in an interview. "I don't think it [delay] is caused by supply problems. But if it really is supply, then there is no excuse for it."

BUZZBOMBS COME BACK TO LONDON

Launched From North Sea On Eve Of Blackout's Lifting

Smatelon

London, Sept. 16 (AP)—A blast of buzz bombs drove home to all Britons today the Government warning that London is still unsafe from the last flings of German vengeance and chilled the blackness of this last night before the lights go on again over most of England.

The robot attack—apparently launched from specially equipped Heinkel-111s over the North Sea—smashed into southern England and the London area at dawn, killing at least nine persons and startling millions out of premature complacency.

Sandys' Warning Recalled

About the time Allied troops were overruning the robot launching sites along the Calais coast across the Channel, Lieutenant Colonel Sir Duncan Sandys, in charge of the robot defense system, had announced that blackout laws in effect for the last five years would be relaxed tomorrow. However, Sandys warned Londoners that future attacks, though less severe than the robot raids of this summer, could be expected.

In today's German remote-control attack, the first since August 31, three flying missiles were shot down, two of them by Flight Lieutenant B. F. Miller, of Minneapolis, serving with an RAF Tempest squadron.

Five Children Killed

Five children and one adult were killed, four others were seriously injured and seven houses were completely wrecked by one of the other bombs.

Robots launched from planes can be flung against England as long as the Nazis have airfields left within Germany, a Government spokesman pointed out.

SEP 16 1944

Winter Housing Problem

Sir Malcolm Trustram Eve, chairman of the War Damage Commission and London's rehousing chief, said he wanted to "get cracking" at his job because hundreds of thousands of homes need mending and "winter will be upon us soon."

Another task facing Sir Malcolm is caring for the thousands of evacuees who are returning to the capital.

This will be the last long, as well as black, night. British double summer time ends tonight. The change to straight summer time places England's clocks five hours ahead of Eastern war time in the United States instead of six.

British Turfman Killed

LONDON, Sept. 16 (AP)—Lieut. Frank Furlong, British turfman and amateur rider who joined the air arm of the Royal Navy at the outset of the war, was killed in a flying accident near Stockbridge Sept. 13, it was announced today. Lieutenant Furlong won the Grand National steeplechase on Reynoldstown in 1935.

DAY

Robot Bombs Again Lash London

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London, Sept. 16 (AP)—German robot bombs which may have been launched from airplanes smashed into southern England and the London area shortly before dawn today, underscoring the Government's warning that evacuees should not flood back to the capital.

One flying bomb wrecked seven houses. In one of them five children and an adult were killed outright. Four others in the same area were seriously.

It was the first flying bomb attack in more than two weeks.

Pick-A-Back Planes

Some persons here said the bombs appeared to be the type discharged from aircraft. A few flying bombs previously are said to have come from due east on pick-a-back planes. This form of attack could be carried out from airfields in the heart of Germany.

The last flying bomb raid on southern England occurred the afternoon of August 31.

Allied armies are overrunning most of the coastal regions of the continent from which the flying bombs were first launched, but the Germans still hold Calais, Boulogne and Dunkirk on the French coast, unspecified areas of the Belgian coast and all the Netherlands coastal regions.

Casualties Reported

Only last night Lord Woolton, Minister of Reconstruction, appealing to those who have been evacuated from London to stay put, declared "we should be foolish to assume that the enemy has exhausted his capacity to invent devilish instruments of destruction, which can be discharged from a safe distance, until the time when the RAF finds out their hiding places."

The official Home Security announcement of the robot raid said only "shortly before dawn there was some enemy activity with flying bombs over the southern counties, including the London area. Damage and casualties have been reported."

Nazis Claim New Weapon

Meanwhile the German radio asserted a new secret weapon, radio controlled "explosion boats," had sunk 36 Allied ships and damaged 15 others in the English Channel in recent weeks.

The new device was described as a light speedboat loaded with high explosive, carrying an unarmed pilot with a lifebelt. At 200 yards from the target the pilot hits a button which thrusts him into the water and a command boat, by radio control, guides the explosive unit toward its target.

15-hour Alert Ends For Dover Residents

London, Sept. 16 (A. P.).—A fifteen-hour alert for residents of the Dover area ended early today with single German guns lobbing shells onto the coast toward the end of a long bombardment.

SEP 16 1944

Revolt Against Hitler, Free Germans Urge

London, Sept. 16 (AP)—The Free German Committee in Moscow last night broadcast a call to German workers for an immediate national uprising against Hitler.

"German workers," the broadcast said, "the watchword now is 'every man against Hitler' take up your arms."

The broadcast added that the Nazis planned "mass murder on an unheard-of scale" as a last-ditch measure.

DAY

HITLER-JAP PEACE BID TALK SCOUTED

Rumors Of Move For Axis Overtures To Russia Doubted

SEP 16 1944

London, Sept. 16 (AP)—An entirely unconfirmed and roundabout report to the effect that Adolf Hitler had asked the Japanese Ambassador to Berlin to help him make peace with Russia was carried tonight from Stockholm by Reuters, British news agency.

The report quoted the Stockholm paper *Morgontidningen*, which got the story from its Bern correspondent, who quoted what he said was a reliable source.

This report said "Hitler has asked Japanese Minister Hiroshi Oshima to ask Russia for peace," and adde that Russia was the main theme of conversation at a three-day visit the Japanese diplomat recently paid to Hitler's headquarters.

No Credence Put In It

The report was not confirmed, and an authoritative source here said that no credence was put in it.

"Among all the Nazis, Hitler would know best that such a petition would fail," said this source. "This sounds like just another of those peace stories we'll hear frequently as the war nears a finish."

The roundabout dispatch added that it was "strongly rumored that well-informed German sources said the Japanese had asked the Soviet Union to contact the United States for peace terms with the United States and Britain."

Ace Nazi 'Chutist Killed On Western Front

London, Sept. 16 (AP) — Capt. Joachim Meissner, rated as Germany's ace parachute officer, has been killed on the Western front, the German radio announced today. Meissner was personally decorated by Hitler in May, 1940, with the Knight's Cross.

GERMANS GET NAZIS' ALIBI

Propagandists Explain Penetration Of Siegfried Line

Werner

London, Sept. 16 (AP)—The Nazis began preparing their public today for the shock of the Allied penetration of the Siegfried Line by stating that 1939-40 systems of fortifications were outmoded and have "lost their meaning," and that the invaders must cut through a whole series of new fortified zones in western Germany.

A military commentator on the German radio said, "in view of the increased effectiveness of various weapons and the modern employment of air power all walls built before this war—as for example the Maginot Line—have lost their meaning."

Tribute To U. S. Weapons

In writing off the Siegfried Line, the DNB agency commentator, Dr. Max Krull, paid direct but obvious tribute to American weapons, saying, "the West Wall, which made its name early in the war, now has fallen behind the times in view of new trends in technical warfare."

Another commentator, Hans Fritsche, political director of the German radio, told the public, "We cannot speak of any halt in the Allied advance in the west. All we can say is that German troops have slowed down their drive."

The broadcasts gave no details of the asserted new fortified zones but in mentioning them may have meant merely to pierce one line—the so-called West Wall—in order to break German resistance."

Artisans Ordered To War

Goebbels, meanwhile, issued a decree ordering painters, sculptors, designers, art dealers and publishers into the armed forces or war industries.

Home-front propagandists sought to console beaten German troops by assuring them that, regardless of the outcome of the present battles in the west, they had saved much of Europe from Soviet domination.

Curb On Tongues Ordered

Reichsmarshal Hermann Goering's *National Zeitung* at the same time warned survivors of the great retreat that they had better watch their words in talking to the home-folks.

"Anyone who returns from his post—even somewhat prematurely—has a natural inclination to make friends and acquaintances understand the motives of this act and to add some colorful details," the paper said, "naturally exaggerating some points and leaving no doubt in the listeners' minds that he was 'the last man to escape from hell by the skin of his teeth.'"

It warned that civilians were likely to be upset by such stories and "therefore the strictest discipline in talk and silence must be maintained."

DAY

Reds Fear U. S. And Britain Will Be Lenient To Reich

SEP 16 1944

Gilmore

Moscow, Sept. 16 (AP)—There is a growing feeling among Russians that the Americans and British may take too easy an attitude toward the Nazis after the war.

Already comments and observations cropping up in the press point toward a Russian opinion that we may be sentimental about the Germans.

Characteristic is the comment by the famous writer, Ilya Ehrenburg, in today's issue of *Pravda*, Communist party paper.

"Not Funny; It's Frightening"

"I have read carefully different proposals for extermination of Nazism," he wrote. "In American papers I have found a number of suggestions which would tend to be amusing if one could laugh after such things as the Maidinek camp at Lublin, after Babi Yar and other atrocity camps.

"One fellow suggested that the Hitlerites were cruel because they absorbed too few vitamins. Another said the Germans could be improved through showing touching movie films. A third mentioned the fate of top-flight Hitlerites, suggesting that they be isolated on an island near California and given a comfortable house to live in.

"This is not funny; it is frightening."

Remove The Cancer

Ehrenburg, whose words carry weight here, went on:

"The criminals must be punished. Humanity cannot refuse to accept the sword of justice to bring about balances.

"Regard for the children of future generations leads us forward to Germany. A mother cannot rear her child knowing that the Fascists are living under new passports, absorbing transoceanic vitamins and singing psalms.

"We have to remove the cancer from the heart of Europe and we will do it."

And, he concluded, "we don't want any shelters for Fascism in barracks in Madrid, on the Argentine pampas, or in (Franz) von Papen's bedroom."

Finance Chief Says France's Credit Is Intact

Leperq Asserts Liberation Has Put End to Drain on Monetary Resources

PARIS, Sept. 16 (AP).—Four years of occupation by the Germans cost France $18,000,000,000, but liberation brought an immediate improvement in the national finances and "public credit is intact," Finance Minister Jean Leperq said today.

The new Finance Minister in General Charles de Gaulle's provisional government said: "The value of the franc has been strongly defended in inter-Allied negotiations. Over the country money will recover its purchasing power as increased production helps the supply situation and, accordingly, merchandise for sale becomes more varied and abundant."

"Our Allies," he continued, "have agreed with remarkable comprehension of our situation to take stringent measures for restricting their troops in order to impose only very limited demands on our supply, which will be more than compensated for by special imports."

Liberation brought France relief from the Germans' steady financial drain—which was widely estimated at $16,000,000 daily, aside

from extraordinary imposts.

Leperq said he had received encouraging news about resumption of tax payments. On the Bourse, bonds were holding firm and a speculative rise in stocks was described as "far from disquieting because it is a happy sign that the public has regained confidence."

The Finance Minister said that inevitable new expenditures would not be "nearly so great as the economies effected by liberation.

"However, I wouldn't want these assurances, comforting as they may be, to cause the French people to lie back," he said. "No devices, no financial subtleties can take the place of work. Only by production, more trading and more avoiding of wasteful consumption can we emerge from the situation caused by the war and German exactions."

Paris Papers Charge Plot Against Press

Paris, Sept. 16 (AP)—Three of the 15 dailies now being published in Paris burst forth today with charges of "a plot" against the press and attacked what they termed ill-advised Government interference with publishing.

The protests followed issuance of a Government order—supposedly occasioned by the shortage of paper—for a 25 per cent. reduction in all papers and the suspension of publication on Sunday evenings and Monday mornings.

GEORGES MANDEL DEFIANT TO LAST

SEP 16 1944

Shows Gestapo 'A Frenchman Knows How To Die'

Paris, Sept. 16 (AP)—The last words of Georges Mandel, French ex-cabinet minister and political leader, before being slain by the Gestapo were: "I am going to show you a Frenchman knows how to die."

Mandel had opposed French conciliation with the Germans. After the fall of France he was arrested in North Africa as the result of arrangements reportedly made between Joseph Darnand, Vichy chief of police, and Heinrich Himmler, head of the Gestapo.

Shot Dead In Forest

Mandel was locked up in the Sante Prison and taken later to the forest in Fontainebleau where he was shot to death by a member of Darnand's police now reported dead. Three other members of the Vichy-directed police force involved in Mandel's death were arrested yesterday on orders of a grand jury after this report had been made public by a Versailles investigating body.

Mandel's body was reported to have been mutilated by the Nazis and thrown into a ditch. His colleagues later recovered the body for burial in a Versailles cemetery.

Princess Friend Of Roosevelt Lives In Paris Rooming House

SEP 16 1944

Paris, Sept. 16 (AP) — Russian Princess Helene Yourievitch, a friend of President Roosevelt and a cousin of the Queen of Italy, is living today in a cheap single room in a drab apartment house in Paris.

She said she had nothing left but a vast empty house too cold and expensive to live in, but even her dull surroundings could not obscure her dignity and graciousness.

Despite her sufferings in the last four years, her first thoughts in an interview were of her husband, a daughter and sister in New York and another daughter in London.

Husband, Daughter In New York

Her husband, Serge Yourievitch, left France for the United States in March, 1940, to fulfill sculptoring contracts. He lives with his daughter, Helene, in New York. Her sister, Mme. Vera Lipovatz, also lives in New York. The other daughter, Nika Georgiades—married to Serge Georgiades—lives in London.

The Princess said her husband did a bust of President Roosevelt while the latter was Governor of New York and that she and her husband often visited Roosevelt and his mother.

"I cannot complain," said the Princess, whose hair is graying. "I lived the same life as the Parisians. All our hopes were in America because it is big and free. We asked each other during the four years, when will the Americans come? You are here, now we are happy."

Visited Queen Of Italy

The Princess and her mother visited the Queen of Italy in Rome in the early days of the German occupation of France and she helped then in every way possible, but "her country has needed her more than we and she is doing all she can for it," she said.

The Princess left her mother in Rome shortly before the Allied invasion of that country and has not heard from her since.

She was wearing an old brown suit, a brown sweater and a plain mannish hat when interviewed. She said she had had to sell her clothes, jewels, linens and other valuables for food.

As Fortunes Of War

"Friends also helped me," she added.

Her right hand was wrapped in a bandage as the result of a knife cut. The apartment residence smelled of the odor of cooking. These the Princess takes as the fortunes of war.

"Such things happen in wartime," she remarked, "but if my husband and children are well I am relieved."

Several times she was nearly arrested by the Gestapo because of her efforts to aid her Jewish friends, she said.

Direct New York-Paris Wireless Is Resumed

New York, Sept. 16 (AP)—Radio Corporation of America announced today that direct radio telegraph communication between New York and Paris, suspended since June, 1940, has been reestablished by its subsidiary, RCA Communications, Inc.

For the present, the company said, the New York-Paris circuit will carry only Government and press messages.

SOFIA PASSED IN DRIVE ON YUGOSLAVIA

SEP 16 1944

400,000 Russians Push To Within 20 Miles Of Riga: Nazis

London, *Sunday*, Sept. 17 (AP)—Red army troops yesterday rolled through the capitulated Bulgarian capital of Sofia in their drive toward Yugoslavia, only 30 miles beyond, while other Soviet forces shelled burning Warsaw and began laying pontoon assault bridges across the Vistula river from the captured suburban area of Praga.

Berlin broadcasts reported without Soviet confirmation that three Red armies, using upward of 400,000 men in a big new offensive in the north, had begun a drive on Riga, and that one spearhead in an 18-mile advance was only 20 miles south of the Latvian capital on the Baltic Sea.

A late dispatch said the Russians had begun stringing pontoons on the Vistula opposite Warsaw despite the raking fire of German batteries on the western banks. Officially, Moscow merely reported that the Red army had extended its artillery arc with the seizure of additional localities along the east bank of the river northwest of the Praga bridgehead.

Nazis Use Prisoners

A midnight communique supplement said the Germans had used battalions of prisoners and read detachments as well as a Hungarian cavalry division in the bitter fighting around Praga, and that 600 Germans were killed in night and day Nazi counter-attacks.

A communique from General Bor, Polish underground leader in Warsaw, said his units had frustrated German efforts to establish strong points on the Vistula's western banks with which to meet the Soviet onslaught.

"The Germans are carrying out widespread demolutions and blowing up barracks, factory buildings, utility works and big office buildings," the Polish statement said. "We are established in closer contact with a Soviet division in Praga."

225 Miles In 8 Days

A Moscow communique announced the entry into Sofia by units of Marshal Feodor I. Tolbukhin's Third Ukraine Army, putting the Russians within 60 airline miles of the Skoplje-Nis-Belgrade railway, German escape route from Greece and lower Yugoslavia, which already has been cut by Marshal Tito's Partisans. Sofia is only 104 miles north of the Greek port of Salonika.

Since their crossing into Bulgaria September 8 the Russians had traveled an airline distance of 225 miles to Sofia in their swift drive to annihilate all the Axis troops in Yugoslavia, Greece, and Albania. Elements of Marshal Rodion Y. Malinovsky's Second Ukraine Army already had established contact with the Yugoslav Partisans at Negotin, south of the Danube river 100 miles northwest of Sofia.

With Bulgaria seeking an armistice with the Allies and declaring war on Germany, Bulgar troops were aiding in the Balkan cleanup.

In the wheeling attack outflanking Warsaw on the north the Russians and Poles during the day captured five more localities above the captured suburb of Praga—steadily driving the enemy into a pocket formed by the Vistula, Bug and Narew rivers, the communique said.

These included Pelcowizna, on the Vistula river two miles northwest of Praga and oposite Zoliborz, or the old city district of Warsaw, and Kobialka, six miles north of Praga, and 14 miles southeast of Nowy-Dwor, where the waters of the Bug and Narew empty into the Vistula.

Patrols In Warsaw, Report

Moscow dispatches said that Russian patrols already had entered Warsaw, crossing the wide Vistula from Praga and gathering valuable information on German troop dispositions.

In northern Transylvania the Russians aided by Romanian troops captured more than 50 localities, the communique said, including Hodac, 22 miles northeast of the German-Hungarian stronghold of Targu-Mures. Other Soviet troops already are within 15 miles of Targu-Mures on the southeast.

In northeastern Romania the Russians also captured Vatra-Dornei, 55 miles southeast of the tip of Czechoslovakia and only 10 miles from Hungarian-annexed Transylvania, in their advance through the Carpathian mountains on the approaches to Bargau Pass.

Hungary Border Neared

Meanwhile a Hungarian communique broadcast by Budapest disclosed that either Russian or Romanian troops, or both, were fighting close to the pre-war Hungarian frontier.

Budapest announced that Hungarian troops, striking from their base at Oradea, had collided with Allied troops on a 50-mile front in western Romania, running between Lipova, Ineu and Beius. These three localities are 25 to 38 miles from Hungary, and Ineu is only 147 miles across the plains from Budapest.

Moscow dispatches said that Russian patrols already had entered Warsaw, crossing the Vistula from Praga and gathering valuable information on German troop dispositions.

There still was no indication, however, that the Russian and Polish troops under Polish-born Marshal Konstantin K. Rokossovsky would attempt a frontal attack on Warsaw, which sits on a 130-foot bluff across the 450-yard Vistula. It was considered more likely that a strong artillery curtain would be laid down on the city while Soviet troops attempted to cross the river above and below the city, as they did at Kiev, on the Dnepr River, last November.

The Russians already hold a bridgehead on the west bank of the Vistula at Warka, twenty-five miles southeast of Warsaw.

Warsaw was blotted from view at times by pillars of smoke and flames caused by both the heavy Russian shelling and the fight within the city between Polish patriots and the Nazi defenders.

A Czechoslovak communique said that Russian troops attacking from southern Poland already had crossed the east Beskids Mountain frontier into eastern Slovakia, and contacted Slovak Partisans. Czech planes for the first time battled German fighters in Slovakian skies, the bulletin said.

Russians Scout Foe's Positions

SEP 16 1944

Moscow, Sept. 16 (AP)—Red army patrols have crossed the Vistula from captured Praga and scouted German positions at Warsaw, while Russian and Polish troops hurled back the first big Nazi armored attack upon their positions in the east-bank suburb, field dispatches said today.

Eleven localities north of Praga were declared seized by Russian and Polish units, increasing the pressure upon Warsaw.

The patrols were reported to have brought back information on the disposition of Nazi defenses in the besieged Polish capital, but Moscow had no information on whether a crossing had been accomplished in force.

Red Star's Report

The army newspaper *Red Star* said the Germans sent numerous tanks and self-propelled guns to aid their troops between the Vistula and the western Bug, "but nothing helped."

Tank warfare in the Praga sector is becoming the most severe of the entire war. Most of the 110 tanks which the midnight Russian communique reported destroyed were in the Praga area.

The *Red Star* dispatch said the blazing, smoking city of Warsaw was in full view of the Russian forces on the banks of the Vistula at Praga.

Photos Show Damage

First photographs flown back from Praga to Moscow showed that many of Warsaw's buildings were shattered and where the flames and smoke were not billowing the buildings looked gutted and ruined.

Reconnaissance disclosed that Red army artillery and air power had already driven Nazi troops from a 100-yard strip between the west bank of the Vistula and the first line of buildings in Warsaw.

Meanwhile, there was reason here to believe that violent fighting was breaking out in many new sectors of the Eastern Front, with the initiative completely with the Red army.

(The German radio indicated today that Soviet troops were attacking in Finland. The broadcast said German "disengaging movements in Finland are proceeding according to plan, despite Soviet attempts to impede the movements.")

Winter Campaign Anticipated

Preparations were said to be complete for the Russians' autumn and winter campaign. It was believed to be only a matter of days before German forces from Finland to Yugoslavia will bear the brunt of drives by veteran Russian armies refreshed and eager to march into the Reich.

Moscow reports said the Soviet were particularly eager to resume their Baltic campaign.

Nyemanek Crossing Reported

(A Berlin broadcast said the Russians in a new offensive crossed the Nyemanek river 37 miles below Riga, the Latvian capital on the Baltic Sea. There was no confirmation from Moscow of the new drive, aimed at crushing two German armies of the north.)

Fighting along the Warsaw-Danzig railway on the east bank of the Vistula, the Russians captured Apollo, two and one half miles northwest of Praga, and a series of other towns stretching 12 miles up to the Narew river at Rynia. These captures shoved the Germans back into an 18-mile-deep funnel formed by the juncture of the Narew and Vistula rivers at Modlin, 20 miles northwest of Warsaw.

Gains In Southern Poland

In southern Poland the Red army drove another spearhead 10 miles southwest of Sanok in the Carpathian foothills, taking Plonna, nine miles from the Czechoslovak border. Other localities were seized on a 17-mile front below Sanok as

Russians headed toward Lupkow Pass into Slovakia. Other units had reached the border near Dukla Pass, farther west.

Several Russian columns were converging on the German-Hungarian stronghold of Targu-Mures in Transylvania, snaring Sangeorgiu de Padure 14 miles on the southeast, and Chibed, 17 miles on the east. More than 40 places toppled to the Russians in Transylvania, including Toplita at the top of the curving Brasov-Targu-Mures railway skirting the western side of the Carpathian Mountains.

Sofia to Penalize Bad Cooks

LONDON, Sept. 16 (AP).—The Sofia radio, announcing that the new Bulgarian regime was starting a campaign to raise eating standards in the capital's restaurants, said today: "Bad cooks will be punished as saboteurs."

FINNISH-NAZI WAR IMPENDS

Fighting Continues — People Seek Haven In Sweden

SEP 16 1944

London, Sept. 16 (AP)—Finnish troops tonight were waging an undeclared war against their former German allies and a stream of vehicles began pouring across the northern borders as war-weary Finns tried to escape to Sweden in view of an impending open declaration this week end.

Finland is faced with defending her islands in the Gulf of Finland against German invaders, helping Russia drive Nazi troops across the Finnish borders according to their terms of armistice, and discussing terms of peace with Russia.

Fight Began On Island

Fighting between Nazi and Finnish troops began two days ago on the island of Suursaari (Hogland) in the Gulf of Finland, where the Germans established a bridgehead.

[An unconfirmed Finnish report recorded by the OWI said the German force surrendered last night and that 700 prisoners were taken. Six landing barges and four mine sweepers were sunk by fire from Finnish naval and shore guns, the report said.]

Russians are already "fighting their way across Finland" and have encircled two German divisions that Hitler declared were unable to leave by yesterday's deadline because of distances involved, the BBC said, quoting Helsinki.

Guided By Security

The German army in Russia will henceforth be guided "by the viewpoint of its own security against any aggressors," a German high command statement said.

[The mass flight of north Finland's population over the Swedish border began yesterday, a report from Stockholm said, adding that vehicles were arriving at Torneo, and fear that north Finland might become a theater of war this week end served to hurry the evacuation.

[Morning papers in Helsinki, commenting on the Suursaari attack, said it was "Pearl Harbor on a small scale" and blasted all hopes of a German-Finnish brotherhood in arms.]

Peace Talks Due

Peace discussions in Moscow were to be taken up again with the arrival there of Foreign Minister C. J. A. Enckell, who left Helsinki by plane to replace Premier Hantti Hackzell, chairman of the Finnish peace delegation, who suffered a cerebral hemorrhage in the Soviet capital. Although grave concern was expressed for Hackzell's recovery, a German radio report that he had died was denied. His wife was flown to Moscow in a Russian plane.

Plans to disarm and intern German troops captured in Finland are presumably now being discussed in Moscow.

Germans' Complaint

Trying to explain why several German divisions remained in Finland, a communique broadcast from Berlin said:

"German divisions which so far had defended central Finland found themselves almost 400 kilometers (250 miles) away from the harbors of the Gun of Bothnia and more than 600 kilometers (375 miles) away from the northern Finnish-Norwegian border." It further implied that the soldiers could march only about ten miles a day.

Several buildings, including a hospital, were set afire from explosions caused by time bombs the Germans left behind when they evacuated Pori, a Finnish communique recorded by OWI reported.

Hitler Assails Finn Ouster Deadline

London, Sept. 16 (AP)—Adolf Hitler declared today that German troops in Finland were unable to clear out by the September 15 deadline and Berlin broadcasts indicated fighting already had broken out in Finland between the Germans and Russians.

Finland apparently was on the verge of beginning a new war with her erstwhile cobelligerent, Germany, even before formally concluding peace in her old war with Russia.

A special communique from the Fuehrer's headquarters declared the Germans in Finland would continue to "protect their security" against any attackers as Stockholm dispatches reported that Finland apparently was moving toward a declaration of war on Germany.

Detaching Movements

Berlin broadcasts said German detaching movements were being carried out in Finland despite Russian efforts to interfere.

(A British broadcast recorded by OWI said the Russians already have encircled two German divisions in "fighting their way through Finland.")

Finland is pledged by agreement with Russia to use her own troops, with Red army assistance if necessary, to round up Nazi divisions remaining on her soil after last midnight.

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The broadcast German bulletin said that both the Russians and the Finns knew on September 2, when they presented the demand for evacuation of the German divisions, that such a movement could not be completed by September 15. The Germans said 20 to 35 days would have been required for the evacuation.

Enemy Attacks

"Fulfillment of this request is rendered all the more difficult by the fact that the enemy prevented disengagement of our troops by uninterrupted attacks," the declaration added. "The German army in Finland will therefore also in the time after September 15 be guided during all its movements and measures by the viewpoint of its own security against any aggressors."

This challenge followed an abortive German attack upon the Finnish island of Suursaari (Hogland) in the Gulf of Finland.

(A London broadcast recorded by CBS said the Finnish garrison on the Ahvenanmaa [Aland] islands, at the neck of the Gulf of Bothnia, "has received reinforcements." The gulf is one of the German escape routes.

Off For Helsinki

Foreign Minister C. J. A. Enckell left Helsinki for Moscow by plane to replace the stricken chairman of the Finnish peace delegation, Premier Hantti Hackzell.

(The Berlin radio said in a broadcast recorded by NBC that Hackzell, who suffered a cerebral hemorrhage in the Soviet capital, died "last night." An Associated Press dispatch filed from Moscow at 8 A. M. today said the Finnish delegation expressed grave doubts about his recovery.)

Reparations Put at $300,000,000

STOCKHOLM, Sweden, Sunday, Sept. 17 (AP)—Reliable Finnish quarters said today that Russian peace conditions included restoration of the 1940 frontier between Finland and Russia and reparations totaling $300,000,000.

Among other reported conditions listed by the informants were the cession of an island in the Finnish Gulf, either Suursaari or Lavansaari, to the Russians and the use of a southern Finnish naval base and six Finnish airports as long as the Baltic campaign against Germany lasts.

It was said the Russians also asked for the cession of Petsamo in addition to a greater portion of northern Finland than they have held heretofore.

A Russian commission would supervise application of the armistice terms.

Declaration Expected

Stockholm, Sept. 16 (AP)—Finland apparently was moving today toward a formal declaration of war against Germany, her former ally.

The Finnish newspaper *Vaestra Nyland* declared the Nazi invasion of the island of Suursaari (Hogland) in the Gulf of Finland had converted "the question of diplomatic relations into a direct act of war."

UPRISING BY DANES REPORTED AT HAND

SEP 16 1944

Stockholm, Sept. 16 (A. P.)—All shops and newspapers were closed at noon today in Copenhagen in a demonstration against German removal of Danish prisoners from Froerslev in southern Jutland to Germany, a report reaching here said. Railroad employees went on strike last night.

Clashes occurred in Copenhagen last night, it was reported, resulting in several deaths and the wounding of twenty-five persons by gunfire.

Iceland Cabinet Resigns

REYKJAVIK, Iceland, Sept. 16 (AP)—President Sveinn Bjornsson accepted today the resignation of the Cabinet that he chose when he was Regent in 1942. The resignations of Premier Bjorn Thordarson and his associates came after the Althing had refused to support the Cabinet's inflation-control proposals.

Polish Civil War Feared; Lublin Accuses Rivals

SEP 16 1944

Soviet-Backed Committee Asserts Underground Fosters Reign of Terror

MOSCOW, Sept. 16 (AP).—The threat of civil war today seemed to be overwhelming Polish territories liberated from the Nazi yoke as the last chance appeared ended for a compromise between the London exile government and the Soviet-supported Polish Committee of National Liberation.

A press spokesman for the committee accused the Polish underground army of a campaign of assassinations and terror against its drive for full military mobilization.

The spokesman forecast that the "full rigor of law" would be invoked against internal delegates of the London government and the underground army's command for allegedly sabotaging the committee's effort to ban all former military organizations and create a united Polish Army 500,000 strong.

Backed by the Soviet Union, the Polish National Committee last month made it plain it might accept Premier Stanislaw Mikolajczyk and some other representatives of the exile government but not the London government as such.

The Polish committee's semi-official news agency, Polpress, accused the London-commanded Polish home army of preparing for civil war, and asserted a widespread series of assassinations had greeted the committee's military mobilization.

Nazi Women Accused Of Aid at Torture Camp

Inquiry Finds They Specialized on Lublin Women Victims

LONDON, Sept. 16 (AP)—The notorious Majdanek extermination camp near Lublin had a torture staff that included German women whose specialty was torturing women prisoners, the Polish-Soviet Extraordinary Commission for Investigation of German Crimes charged today.

A communique of the commission, broadcast from Moscow, asserted the camp had a capacity of 45,000 prisoners and quoted a report sent to Berlin that announced 18,000 executions in a single day.

The commission reported a total of 1,380,000 bodies were burned at the camp. The commission said 820,000 pairs of victims' shoes were found, many belonging to children. Passports and other documents proved the victims included Polish and Soviet prisoners of war and nationals of all the subjugated European countries, the commission stated.

Czech Forces Join War In E. Slovakia

SEP 16 1944

London, Sept. 16 (AP)—Czechoslovak forces fighting in eastern Slovakia were reported officially today to have established contact with advanced elements of the Red army.

A communique from the commander of the Czechoslovak forces said Russian units had crossed the Slovak border and that for the first time Czech planes had participated in the battle against the German air forces in Slovakia's skies.

The bulletin, broadcast from Czech headquarters, said heavy fighting was continuing in the Nitra Valley, where German tank attacks, with artillery and air support had been repulsed with heavy enemy losses.

Nazis Intensify Demolitions

On the Warsaw front a communique from General Bor, commander in chief of the Polish underground forces, said the Germans had stepped up their campaign of death and destruction within the city as the Red army slugged its way toward the long-bleeding capital.

General Bor's communique said Polish troops had frustrated efforts of the enemy to establish strong points on the Vistula's west banks to meet the Soviet onslaught.

"The enemy is constantly shelling the suburban district unmercifully," the report said. "The Germans are carrying out widespread demolition and blowing up barracks, factory buildings, utility works and big office buildings. We have established closer contact with a Soviet division in Praga."

RIMINI TANK BATTLE RAGES

Yanks Above Florence Meet Savage Nazi Resistance

Rome, Sept. 16 (AP)—British and German tanks were locked today in a great battle within three miles of the Adriatic stronghold of Rimini, whose fall would let the Eighth Army into the plains of the Po Valley to roll upon the enemy's Gothic Line from behind.

Tanks and self-propelled guns widened the crossing of the Marano river southwest of Rimini to five miles, while Greek troops on the east moved up to the edge of the airport less than three miles from the city.

The Fifth Army, assaulting the Gothic Line north of Florence, scored limited gains against savage resistance. Gen. Sir Harold Alexander's headquarters said every approach to the defense zone was bitterly contested and heavily mined.

Nazi Choice—Stand Or Die

[The German high command communique said the Fifth Army had rammed breaches in the defense positions, but these had been sealed off.]

The German defenders of Rimini had little choice but to stand or die, because along the Adriatic front they were mostly without transport.

Along the Marano river and before Rimini the Germans brought up Tiger and Panther tanks and self-propelled artillery to bolster their thin line of infantry.

They were fighting to keep the Eighth off the broad highway from Rimini northwestward to Bologna and Milan behind the Gothic Line.

Canadians First To Cross

Canadians were the first to cross the Marano river and were engaged

by *Panzer* grenadiers. British tanks and infantry came up, crossed the stream and captured the villages of Ospedaletto and Patrignano, five miles south of Rimini.

Greek troops fighting up the coast captured San Lorenzo and Instrada, five miles southeast of Rimini, then forced the Marano and pushed on two miles to the airfield.

Prisoners Rise To 5,500

Farther inland, the British captured Montescudo, almost at the eastern frontier of the tiny state of San Marino.

Prisoners captured since the start of the Adriatic offensive rose to 5,500, headquarters announced.

Headquarters also disclosed that the British 46th Division, which as a part of the Fifth Army assault force captured the city of Salerno last September, scored the preliminary break which opened the way to Rimini.

Allied Units Cross Marano River

SEP 16 1944

Rome, Sept. 15 (AP) — Eighth Army tanks and infantry have broken across the Marano river on a wide front, with Greek units pushing to the edge of the Rimini airfield, less than three miles from the town of Rimini guarding the entrance to Italy's industrial Po Valley, Allied headquarters announced today.

On the western sector the Fifth Army reported only slight gains in its broad advance against the Gothic Line north of Florence.

"Resistance has stiffened considerably" in the Fifth Army area and every approach to the Gothic defense zone is bitterly contested and heavily mined. General Sir Harold Alexander's headquarters said.

Nazis Lack Vehicles

German defenders on the Adriatic sector—most of which were left without transport and, therefore, have the alternatives of surrendering, fighting to death or trying to get away on foot—were putting up a terrific fight between the Marano river and Rimini.

A Canadian spearhead, the first to stab across the river, engaged in a tough fight with Panzer Grenadiers, and 150 prisoners were taken, including a battalion commander.

The Greeks fighting their way up the coast captured San Lorenzo and Instrada, five miles southeast of Rimini, then forged on across the Morano river to the airfield.

Twin Towns Taken

British tanks and infantry striking across the river seized the twin villages of Ospedaletto and Patrignano, five miles south of Rimini and a mile apart.

Farther inland the British drove back the German 98th Infantry Division, which has now been reduced to a few hundred combat men, headquarters said. The British captured Montescudo, less than a mile from the eastern frontier of the tiny state of San Marino, in an all-night attack.

West of Gemmano the British took Zollara and Taverna on a lateral road across the Conca river.

Prisoners Rise In Week

Prisoners captured in the Adriatic sector since the start of the present offensive rose to 5,500.

General Alexander's headquarters reported that the Germans were using Mark IV and Panther tanks, as well as self-propelled guns to compensate for the shortage of infantry.

The British 46th Division, commanded by Major General (Ginger) Hawkesworth, scored the preliminary break-through of the Gothic Line positions in the Adriatic sector which paved the way for the present thrust on Rimini, it was disclosed. The division captured Salerno when it first landed in Italy as part of the Fifth Army assault force on September 9, 1943.

Italy Suspends 4 Generals, 9 Admirals

Rome, Sept. 16 (AP)—The Italian War Ministry announced today it had suspended Gen. Mario Roatta, former chief of staff of the Italian army, and three army corps generals, pending a probe of the disorganization which led to the swift Nazi occupation of Rome following the armistice of September 8, 1943.

General Roatta was ousted as chief of staff in November, 1943, after the Yugoslav Government in exile charged he was responsible for a reign of terror during the Italian occupation of part of Yugoslavia.

The corps generals suspended were Alberto Barbieri, Giovanni Zanghieri and Giacomo Carbone.

At the same time the Navy Ministry said it had relieved nine admirals and 154 other naval officers, pending trial on a charge that they took part in Fascist activities.

British Smash 2 Convoys

2 Destroyers Sink 6 Nazi Craft in 2-Hour Fight on Aegean Sea

ALEXANDRIA, Egypt, Sept. 6 (AP).—Two British destroyers accounted for two German Aegean convoys in a two-hour running fight Wednesday night and early Thursday, it was announced today.

The first convoy consisted of three schooners and the second was made up of a merchantman and two armed escorts. All were sunk without damage or loss to the British.

Greeks Free Ports, Report

New York, Sept. 16 (AP)—The British radio, quoting a communique issued by the Greek Government in Cairo today, said Greek patriots had liberated Kalamata and Pyrgos, important ports on the Gulf of Messenia in the Peleponnesus. The broadcast was recorded by the FCC.

Foe's Convoy Hit; Nazis Fire On Each Other

Rome, Sept. 16 (AP)—Allied light naval forces made a close-range attack on a Nazi convoy in the Gulf of Genoa the night of September 13 and escaped without damage, leaving the German craft shooting at each other, Allied headquarters announced today.

The Allied craft swept in among a group of German vessels. A heavy explosion was caused and the attacking craft closed in to finish the job when they found themselves confronted by two destroyers.

They sped between the destroyers, leaving one sinking and afire from a torpedo hit. The Allied craft, the communique said, then withdrew, leaving the enemy to carry on "spirited gun action among themselves."

TITO'S FORCES NEAR CAPITAL

Belgrade Advance Puts Both Nazis, Mihailovic In Peril

Bari, Italy, Sept. 16 (AP)—Strong elements of Marshal Tito's Yugoslav Partisans pushing northward west of the Morava River against scant opposition have enveloped Valjevo, captured nearby Slovac and taken Lajkovac, the latter only 34 miles southwest of Belgrade, Yugoslav capital, it was learned here today.

On the way they occupied Ravna Gora, former headquarters of the Serbian Chetnik leader, Gen. Draja Mihailovic, who now is caught between the Partisans and the Germans and facing almost certain capture by one or the other.

At the same time other forces operating from the Adriatic fortress of Vis completed the liberation of three more important Dalmatian islands, including Korcula. The largest in the group, Brac, had been cleared earlier of the enemy after a bitter four-day fight.

Threat To German Garrisons

The capture of Lajkovac, only 23 miles from the point where the Belgrade-Sofia Railroad and highway run side by side, placed them in an excellent position to cut off the last escape route of strong German garrisons at Nis, Leskovac, Kraljevo and Krugujevac, which also are threatened by combined Partisan-Bulgar forces moving westward from Pirot and by elements advancing up the lines of communication from the south.

The capture of the last island strongholds along the Dalmatian coast virtually ended the enemy's chance to extricate his forces in the south by sea, while yesterday's operations by the United States 15th Air Force against three airports in the Athens area likewise crippled facilities for bringing out personnel from Greece and the Aegean islands by air.

Tito Takes Mihailovic's Headquarters

London, Sept. 16 (AP)—Maj. Gen. Vladimir Velebit, head of a Yugoslav Partisan mission, said today that forces of Marshal Tito captured the headquarters of Gen. Draja Mihailovic at Ravana Gora last Thursday.

Mihailovic, former Minister of War in the cabinet of the Yugoslav Government in exile, is leader of rival Yugoslav forces fighting the Germans.

RussDemandOnTurkey For Open Straits Seen

London, Sept. 16 (AP)—Diplomatic circles in London today expected Russia soon to demand that Turkey demilitarize the Bosporus and Dardanelles and make those straits between the Black and Mediterranean seas a free channel for all ships of the United Nations.

The move probably will come as soon as the Red Army has finished cleaning up in the Balkans and there is a strong possibility that it will have the support of Britain and the United States as the result of Turkey's long delay in breaking relations with Germany, these quarters said.

Premier Stalin was understood to have made it clear to President Roosevelt and Prime Minister Churchill at Teheran last year that the Soviet Union wanted access to the straits as one of the rewards of the long fight against Germany. Free use of the straits would give Russia her long-sought outlet to warm water.

Soviet Reported Set To Ask Dardanelles Use

London, Sept. 16 (AP)—Russia was reported today to be ready to demand that Turkey demilitarize the Dardanelles, strategic straits linking the Black Sea and the Mediterranean, and make the channel an international highway of commerce, free to the ships of all United Nations.

Japs Surrender Chindwin Barrier

SEP 16 1944

Southeast Asia Headquarters, Ceylon, Sept. 16 (AP)—The Japanese apparently have surrendered the great natural barrier of the upper Chindwin river in western Burma and still are in flight eastward, headquarters announced today.

Patrols of the British 14th Army braved the monsoon-swollen torrents of the Chindwin, crossed to the east bank and found that the 2,000 to 3,000 survivors of an ill-fated invasion of India from upper Burma had vanished.

Moving up to the river's west bank in force, the British found hundreds of enemy dead and some stragglers—the same evidence of disintegration that has marked the Japanese route of retreat eastward from the Allied base of Imphal which these forces hoped to seize.

British Hunt Fleeing Japanese In Burma

Southeast Asia Command Headquarters, Kandy, Ceylon, Sept. 16 (AP)—Elements of the British 14th Army have crossed the turbulent Chindwin river in upper Burma in search of the broken Japanese 15th and 31st Divisions, headquarters announced today.

The fleeing Japanese who reached the west bank of the river found it a formidable barrier, swollen with monsoon currents. Some stragglers and hundreds of Japanese dead were discovered on the west bank, providing further evidence of the Japanese disintegration in the retreat from northeast India.

From 2,000 to 3,000 Japanese who succeeded in struggling across the river were believed to have headed eastward in search of shorter supply lines.

CHINESE RENEW SIDE DRIVES

Diversions Against Japs In Hupeh Begun Again

Chungking, Sept. 16 (AP)—Favored by clear weather after a hampering rain, the Chinese have renewed their diversionary drives against the Japanese in Hupeh province north and south of the Yangtze river, the Chinese high command announced tonight.

It said fighting progressed all day yesterday around the Yangtze river port of Ichang and in the vicinity of Tangyang, 27 miles to the northeast.

In Hunan province the Chinese said they repulsed Japanese attacks against Paoching, 63 miles west of Hengyang, while in Kwangsi province they estimated that 40,000 to 45,000 Japanese were thrusting southwestward toward the strategic defense center of Kweilin.

Japs Take Chuanhsien

The high command confirmed that the Japanese had occupied Chuanhsien in Kwangsi province and said fighting was in progress on a front from Tzeyuan to Taohsien.

The latest Japanese position on the Hunan-Kwangsi railway was reported to be just over 60 miles from Kweilin, and the roads leading out of that city were clogged with endless processions of refugees in scenes reminiscent of the 1937 migration from Nanking.

Trains leaving Kweilin for the south were overloaded almost to the suffocation point. Boxcars were converted into four-decker passenger cars by means of improvised platforms.

Hold Kweilin Is Order

Kweilin is being converted into a fortress and it is reported that Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek has ordered his troops to hold it at any cost.

An American air force communique said Warhawks of the 14th Air Force and the Chinese-American wing hit the Japanese at the Chuanhsien ferry terminals and in the Hengyang and Lingling areas "causing heavy damage."

Other Chinese-American wing fighters were active on the Hupeh province fighting, while off the east coast the communique said Warhawks sank a 150-foot oceangoing steamer near Port Bayard.

Battle Is Raging Near Lungling

SEP 16 1944

London, Sept. 16 (AP) — The Tokyo radio declared today that American planes operating in China had increased from 290 last spring to 3,600 in September.

Chungking, Sept. 16 (AP)—Fighting on the Salween front centered today in the Lungling area from which the Japanese must be eliminated before an overland supply route from India to China can be made a reality.

The Chinese high command said the Japanese captured an important high position a mile south of Lungling yesterday but that Chinese now were vigorously counterattacking.

The Chinese regained two hill positions north of the city overlooking the Tengchung road as the enemy began withdrawing toward the south.

After furious fighting Japanese resistance ceased two days ago in and around the village of Nanchang, just northeast of Lungling. The Chinese found 300 enemy dead in the village.

New York, Sept. 16 (AP)—The port of Davao, on the Philippine Island of Mindanao, has been completely evacuated in preparation for "the enemy's invasion of the Philippines," the Tokyo radio said today.

Dig Raid Shelters, Japs Tell Manilans

New York, Sept. 16 (AP) — The Japanese-controlled Manila radio declared in a broadcast reported today by United States Government monitors that residents of the city had been warned to build air raid shelters at once.

The broadcast said Manilans retained "an apathetic outlook toward the possibility of an air raid" in spite of "the almost daily reports of the bombing of Mindanao" by Allied flyers.

Manila was declared an open city when the Japanese were overrunning the Philippines, but the enemy bombed it nevertheless.

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Hard-Hitting Marines Take Peleliu Airport

Headquarters Reports 1,400 Japs Killed by End of Second Day; Yanks Advance Steadily in Face of Strong Enemy Counter-Attacks.

SEP 16 1944

U. S. PACIFIC FLEET HEADQUARTERS, Pearl Harbor, Sept. 16.—(AP) Killing more than 1,400 Japanese, Marines captured Peleliu airport on Palau, finest in the western Carolines, and advanced steadily against strong enemy counterattacks, headquarters announced tonight.

By nightfall Friday (West Longitude—U. S. date)—marking the end of the second day of the invasion of the entry way to the Philippines, Marines of the First Division won the double-runway airstrip at Peleliu's southern end.

Severe Fighting Continues

Tonight's communique made no mention of American casualties. It said several enemy tanks were destroyed and added that severe fighting continued.

Carrier-based planes continued close support of ground forces throughout Friday, also bombed and strafed Babelthuap, northernmost and largest of the Palau islands, starting several fires.

Leathernecks of the First Division smashed Japanese tank-led counter charges as they took firm hold on a two mile beachhead after swarming ashore across 700 yards of coral reef. Navy guns helped break up the Japanese counterattacks. American losses during invasion day were light.

Meanwhile American army forces were working on new airfields on Morotai island, 375 miles south of Davao. These forces took the island almost unopposed since the Japanese apparently had expected them to strike against Halmahera, south of Morotai.

A headquarters spokesman said the Halmahera forces had sufficient barges to attempt reinforcement of the trapped Japanese garrison on Morotai, most of which have fled to the hills.

Control Sea, Air

Such reinforcement was possible but not likely, because the Americans have full control of the air and sea.

Following their well-tried invasion pattern, the Yanks sent out patrols on Morotai in an attempt to contact the small Japanese forces remaining on the island. The landing Friday was unopposed, and frontline correspondents reported few evidences of recent Nipponese occupancy along the invasion beaches. Enemy forces have given no indication whether they will attempt a counter offensive against sizable American units.

Meanwhile, Yank engineers, who landed with the assault troops, continued their high-speed preparation of Pitoe airdrome on Morotai's southwestern coast. Once in use the airfield will be used for new and probably heavier neutralization raids against nearby Japanese bases, including those of the Philippines. Davao is 375 miles northward, almost 500 miles closer than from the previous northernmost Allied penetration at Sansapor, western New Guinea.

Key to Palau Chain

Peleliu appeared to be the key to the entire Palau chain in which the Japanese have garrisons totaling an estimated 40,000 soldiers. With the strategic southern island and its airdrome in American hands the Yanks would be in position to neutralize the rest of the group and prevent Japanese reinforcements from reaching the region.

The Japanese were fighting furiously to stem the American tide. Warships stood offshore to protect the beachhead and aid Yank ground forces. Planes also supported the Leathernecks.

Leif Erickson, Associated Press correspondent aboard the American flagship off Peleliu, said naval guns and carrier-based planes blasted the Japanese in a strong ridge position overlooking the airdrome. Battleships and cruisers snuffed out flanking Japanese fire from the high position.

Rembert James, another Associated Press war correspondent ashore with the Marines, reported that U. S. troops "left tracked landing craft on the white sand along the beach and pushed on through tangled jungle growth. They reached the airport on two sides by early afternoon (of invasion day) and thrust ahead more than half way across the island. The Japanese dragged their dead with them as they fell back under continuing strafing and fire from the advancing Marines."

the allout push into the Philippines.

Tanks Beaten Back

Marines of the First Division, led by Maj. Gen. William H. Rupertus, of Washington, hurled back counterattacking Japanese soldiers and tanks to gain a mile and one-half long beachhead on Peleliu near the south end of the Palaus. So strategic is Peleliu that it promises to unlock all the Palaus islands, a big naval base Japan spent 25 years building and which is defended by an estimated total of 40,000 Nipponese.

From Peleliu airdrome, American planes could prevent reinforcements from being sent to the Palaus and interfere with enemy regrouping attempts among those islands known as "Japan's Singapore." One of two usable airfields in the Palaus, its capture would isolate the other on Angaur to the south.

All Objectives Taken

On Morotai, northeast of Halmahera in the Moluccas, where General MacArthur landed with his men, he announced today all objectives were won in a matter of hours. MacArthur put ashore army engineers with the assault troops and they are expected at any moment to have Pitoe, an unused enemy airfield, ready for powerful aerial blows against Mindanao.

Overwhelming air and naval cover at both invasion scenes helped hold down American losses.

Landing Loss Light

In a communique last night on the Palau operation, Nimitz said: "Our casualties during the first day of the assault were light, although the landing beaches have been under sporadic mortar and artillery fire."

Unchallenged fleets protected both invasion forces constantly with warship guns and planes based on aircraft carriers.

Nimitz reported one plane and four airmen lost in attacks supporting the Palau drive. MacArthur listed no air losses at Morotai.

The guns of the navy helped break up several Japanese tank-led counterattacks on Peleliu.

Marine Forces Close In On Airfield At Peleliu

SEP 16 1944

Fleet Headquarters, Pearl Harbor, Sept. 16 (AP)—Marine heroes of Guadalcanal drove against 8,000 furiously fighting Japanese today on Peleliu in the invaded Palaus, closing in on a big airdrome within 515 bomber miles of Davao to the west.

Even nearer that principal city of the southern Philippines, Yank conquerors of Morotai, 375 miles south of Davao, worked feverishly on air bases within fighter plane range of Mindanao.

These coordinated drives of Admiral Chester W. Nimitz and Gen. Douglas MacArthur were launched simultaneously Friday (Manila time) against bases from which it will be possible to spring

Gen. Rupertus's First Marine Division made the initial landings, supported by ships of Rear Admiral George H. Fort, also of Washington, D. C. These leatherneck heroes of Guadalcanal spearheaded huge operations directed by Vice-Admiral T. S. Wilkinson of Rosslyn, Va.

The expeditionary troops are headed by Marine Major-Gen. Julian C. Smith of Elkton, Md.

The amphibious assault troops are commanded by Marine Major-Gen. Roy S. Geiger of Pensacola, Fla., of the Third Amphibious Corps, re-enacting the role he filled at Guam.

The carrier task force ranging far and wide over the Western Pacific to keep other Japanese away is commanded by Vice-Admiral Marc A. Mitscher of Washington, D. C., and Oklahoma City, victor over the enemy in the battle of the Philippine Sea during the invasion of Saipan.

Allied air forces kept Japan on the defensive over thousands of miles. Admiral Nimitz reported new Army Liberator strikes, with fifty-two tons of bombs, at Iwo Jima in the Volcano Islands, 750 miles south of Tokyo, and Navy and Army plane stabs at the Kuriles, north of Japan.

Marines On Peleliu

Stop Jap Tanks

By Leif Erickson

Aboard Joint Expeditionary Flagship off Peleliu, Sept. 15 (Via Navy Radio-AP—Delayed)—Battle-laureled marines assaulted the western beaches of Peleliu today and in eight hours drove a wedge 1,200 yards across the south end of the key Japanese air arsenal of the Palau Islands.

At the close of the first day's hard fighting in the face of stiff Japanese mortar and artillery fire the assaulting forces had secured a two-mile long beachhead.

An expeditionary staff spokesman said "casualties were unusually light—lighter than expected."

Warships Give Support

The landing assaults and beachhead expansion were supported with a spectacular weight of warship shelling and carrier plane bombing.

Heavy support fire overcame the Japanese defenders terrain advantage of a steep ridge skirting the northern end of the enemy's major airdrome of the Palau chain.

Field gun and mortar fire from the ridge and a rocky islet off Peleliu's southern tip knocked out some Alligators with enfilading fire.

Troops Wade To Beach

Most of the troops in stalled Alligators were able to wade to the beach over a Tarawa-like reef. The Japanese poured fire into the empty Alligators. Several blew up or caught fire.

Battleship and cruiser fire stemmed the flanking Japanese fire from the high ridge.

The ridge nose, a dense green wood at daybreak, was a stripped bare gray cliff by midafternoon.

One cruiser scored four main battery hits on a ridge blockhouse. Strafing planes and LCI silenced several small southern islets' field pieces and mortars. A marine patrol cleaned out Japanese there.

Counterattacks Fail

The estimated 10,000 defenders of Peleliu tried two tank counterattacks before dusk.

The first tank thrust came south on a road on the east side of the steep ridge. This 20-tank force was repulsed by strafing planes. Five tanks were knocked out and the remainder retreated.

The second tank push aiming at the right flank of the beachhead was driven back on a road on the west side of the ridge.

Pre-Landing Bombardment

The defenders of Peleliu are a portion of the estimated 30,000 Japanese troops in the Palau area.

More than 1,350 tons of shells were hurled at the key island in the morning in a pre-landing bombardment. This weight included 9,000 rockets effectively fired at the beach defenses by the LCIs.

In a calm, perfect for landing, a smoke curtain blotted out the island before the American Alligators hit the beach.

Enemy artillery and mortar positions were blasted throughout the morning by rockets from gunboats and by planes.

Moving in across the reef United States troops left tracked landing craft on the white sand along the beach and pushed on through tangled jungle growth. They reached the airport on two sides by early afternoon and thrust ahead more than halfway across the island.

The Japanese dragged their dead with them as they fell back under continuing strafing and fire from the advancing marines.

Peleliu, Tarawa Compared

SEP 16 1944

By Rembert James

With United States Marines on Peleliu Island, Palau Group, Sept. 15 (AP—Via Navy Radio—Delayed)—American Marines showed today just how much they had learned since the battle of Tarawa.

They invaded strongly-held Peleliu Island under almost identical difficulties experienced at Tarawa, but they came off with only a fraction of the losses suffered in that Gilberts landing.

Strategic Peleliu, like Tarawa, has a reef as wide as 700 yards on the landing beaches. The Marines lost 1,026 killed on Tarawa's coral, but this time they came ashore in tracked landing vehicles after a prolonged naval and air bombardment comparable to any in the growing Pacific war.

Casualties Under 200

At noon, three and one-half hours after landing, the commander of the Marines said the casualties were less than 200. Most of them occurred on the beach.

Relay bombardment, coming as a climax to three earlier days of air strikes and naval shelling, started just after sunup and gathered intensity as H-hour neared.

The climax was just before the first wave of invaders moved over the reef toward the flat, low-wooded island. Battleships, cruisers, destroyers and smaller craft joined in the throaty death chorus and planes struck in continuous strafing and bombing runs over the target.

Guns Make Smoke Rings

In an almost motionless air naval guns puffed parlor-room smoke rings of brown from their muzzles. Each successive ring broke the perfect circular shape of its predecessor.

Peleliu's torture was heightened by audacious gunboats that moved up to the reef and loosed thousands of rockets.

Japs Finally Admit Twin Invasions

New York, Sept. 16 (AP)—A Japanese imperial headquarters communique acknowledged today that United States forces had made successful landings on Peleliu Island in the Palau group east of the Philippines and on Morotai Island in the Halmahera group to the south.

The communique was broadcast to the Japanese people by the Tokyo radio. It was the first time the Japanese people had been told of the twin invasions.

The communique said the landing at Peleliu was made "in the afternoon" after several previous "attempts" had been "repulsed." Since the initial landing, it added, "the enemy has been increasing his military strength and our forces are engaged in fierce fighting against them, with all their might."

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Report Attack Repulsed

In broadcasts in Japanese to Australia and in Spanish to Latin America yesterday, the Tokyo radio said that United States forces had "attempted" a landing on Peleliu from "40 transports," but that they had been "completely repulsed."

Of the Morotai invasion, the communique said only that "a part of the enemy forces landed on the southern coast of this island" after being "intercepted" by Japanese units, which "are at present fighting fiercely."

No Opposition Met by the Army on Beach of Morotai.

Pitoe Airstrip, Morotai Island, Halmahera, Sept. 15 (Delayed) (A. P.).—Sixth Army troops oc-

cupied the abandoned enemy Pitoe airstrip a scant hour after the first wave hit this shell-battered beachhead. Although the cruisers and destroyers had laid down a heavy bombardment for sixty minutes, followed by an intense barrage of deadly rockets until the amphibious tanks reached Doroeba beach, a few Japanese snipers were on hand to resist the Americans, but were quickly overwhelmed.

Assault troops who had thrown themselves flat on their bellies about a hundred feet from the water's edge moved cautiously ahead single file into a jungle dense with palms, bamboo thickets and scrubby second growth.

The path to Pitoe was a slow grind, and the wirelayers sometimes had to slash their way through the tangled undergrowth.

Pitoe airstrip, 5,300 feet long, is overgrown with kunai three feet high carpeting its red clay soil. There were innumerable papaya trees obstructing the runway, but they offered no obstacle to the bulldozers. There was no sign of sniper activity, nor any evidence of an enemy at this point.

he watched the landings.

The proceedings were deseribed by the commander of the ground forces involved as "hitting the Japs where they aren't—a technique to which they seem never to catch on."

Pre-Invasion Pounding

In the present instance it seems unquestionable that the enemy knew something big was in the wind. For days their key positions, their airfields and garrisons within a 500-mile radius of Morotai were pounded relentlessly by land-based and carrier planes.

But there was no evidence that this convoy was detected at any point during its approach or that the enemy had any knowledge of the exact objective until the familiar pre-landing bombardment disclosed our presence at dawn.

ed to the north.

The troops were cocky as they moved toward shore. Some stood in the prow of their landing boats taking pictures. Others whistled contentedly.

This same nonchalance characterized the late July landing at Sansapor, the northern tip of New Guinea. That operation, also bloodless, completed the strategic reconquest of New Guinea.

U. S. Army Bomber Crashes In Alberta

Edmonton, Alta., Sept. 16 (AP)—Two United States army flyers were reported missing after their B-25 bomber crashed in heavily timbered country 65 miles southeast of Grande Prairie, Alta., Gen. Dale V. Gaffney, commanding officer of the Northwest Service Command, announced today.

Burning wreckage of the plane, which had been bound for Russia, was spotted by aerial search parties. The announcement said there was no sign of life around, but that the two-man crew might have parachuted and set out on foot. A ground search was dispatched to the scene. Next of kin of the missing men have been informed, but their names were not released immediately.

Not A Shot Fired In Bloodless Landing On Morotai

By Richard C. Bergholz

With American Forces on Morotai Island, Sept. 15 (AP—Delayed)—Only one casualty was reported in the American landing today on strategic Morotai, but the troops splashing ashore presented a perfect target—for an enemy that was not here.

For the last 50 yards, infantrymen waded through water up to their necks, after their landing boats caught on reefs. The landing beach itself was one of the most difficult enocuntered in the Southwest Pacific.

Not A Shot Fired

But not a shot was fired. It was fortunate, for it was this combination of wading, pack-laden troops and a narrow beach that gave the Japanese their initial advantage on Tarawa.

The casualty was an officer who broke his leg when he stepped into a deep hole.

There was no sign of recent Japanese occupancy on this sun-baked jungle, the northern tip of the Halmahera islands.

Veterans of previous amphibious operations, quickly drove inland and slashed eastward across the peninsula to establish defenses in preparation against any possible Japanese counterlanding.

Troops Cocky

Other units drove north and east to link up with forces which land-

Morotai Landing 'On Schedule'

By Asahel Bush

Aboard Task Force Flagship off Morotai Island, Sept. 15 (AP—Delayed)—Southwest Pacific forces crossed the equator for the first time in today's landing on Morotai Island, reaching the threshold of the Philippines in their drive northwestward.

Waves of landing barges disgorged their troops on schedule at each of two beaches, without Japanese opposition. Because of the shallow offshore reefs, the infantrymen were obliged to wade the last 50 yards through waist-deep water.

One Craft Hits Rock

The only accident of the entire operation befell one lightweight craft which struck a rock on the way in and was damaged. Its troops were uninjured and the cargo was safe.

Seven minutes after H-hour the first three waves reached the shore without interference. That, said Rear Admiral Daniel E. Barbey, of Portland, Ore., commander of the Seventh Amphibious Force, meant the success of the operation was assured.

"Whenever we can get three waves ashore safely I know the day is won," the admiral said as

GI's In South Pacific In Late Christmas Rush

With the United States 37th Infantry Division, Southwest Pacific (AP—Delayed)—The GI's in the jungles of the Southwest Pacific don't believe in doing their Christmas shopping early.

The soldiers have been told time and again that the army's mail-order gift system closes 100 days before Christmas. Yet most of the GI's waited until the zero hour before they selected gifts for the folks back home.

Corporal Elmer G. Brink, of St. Louis, in charge of the gift section of a veteran infantry regiment, said "orders increased to $300 a day as the men rushed to order gifts before we closed shop." Brink estimates that the soldiers of his outfit ordered more than $10,000 worth of gifts to be delivered to relatives and friends in the United States next Christmas.

Hurled From Plane In Air, Six Escape From Wilds

Eleventh Army Air Force Headquarters, Alaska, Sept. 16 (AP)—A dramatic escape from a trackless Alaskan wilderness after they had been blown out of their airplane 20,000 feet in the air was related here today by six crewmen from a Liberator bomber, which had been listed as missing since September 3.

The six were taken to the Anchorage army hospital yesterday after two of the group had hiked 150 miles for aid through the trackless wilderness to a fishing village on Lake Iliamna at the base of the Alaskan peninsula.

Search was under way today for two others who were believed to have parachuted safely from the Liberator in the Mount Iliamna area and for the bodies of four who were believed killed in the explosion of the big bomber. Names of the missing and dead were withheld.

Rescued Airmen

The rescued airmen are First Lieutenant William J. Grace, assistant photographic officer of the 11th AAF, of Kenmore, N. Y.; Second Lieutenant Robert D. Moss, co-pilot, of Chicago; Staff Sergeant Martin Woogen, flight engineer, Bronx, N. Y.; Sergt. Llewellyn C. Thierl, gunner, of Camden, N. J.; Sergt. Robert W. Smith, gunner, of Lafayette, Ind., and Staff Sergeant Oscar Windham, special radio operator, Butler, Ga.

Lieutenant Grace and Sergeant Smith were the two who hiked for help. The rest elected to remain in the wilderness with Woogen, who spent three days alone on the mountain and was unable to travel.

Leon Alsworth, Alaskan bush pilot, flew a small seaplane into the bush country and brought the whole party to Anchorage. They were found to be suffering only from sore feet, hunger and fatigue.

Never Used 'Chute Before

Grace said he was asleep in the rear compartment of the plane, when fire spurted from the No. 2 engine, trailing a flaming torch 500 feet behind the plane.

Although none had ever used a parachute before, all but the pilot immediately put them on.

Then as the crew gathered around the escape hatches the pilot shoved the plane into a dive in an attempt to snuff out the flames and the big ship went into a spin—at 20,000-feet altitude and 10,000 feet over Mount Iliama—whirling the crewmen from the hatches.

Woogen and another engineer, now missing, attempted to turn off the gasoline cocks, but fire drove them from the bomb bay to the rear compartment.

Blast Disintegrates Plane

About a minute and a half after the flames broke out the entire plane disintegrated in a terrific explosion. Grace said he believed the plane had struck a mountain side and fell for several seconds before realizing he was falling free and pulled the ripcord. Twice as he fell, plummeting pieces of the plane tore foot-wide holes in his 'chute.

Smith was blown out of the plane before he had time to fasten the leg straps of his parachute and to keep the straps from slipping off his shoulders he folded his arms and stuck his thumbs in his mouth. When he landed it was discovered he had bitten clear to the bone.

Landed On Mountain Side

Copilot Moss had to crawl from the wrecked pilot's compartment as the plane was plunging earthward. He said he believed the pilot was killed by the explosion.

The six landed on the mountain side but were separated by huge crevases. They located each other by shouting and following small streams downward. Finally after three days all were together.

They found plenty of mossberries but were afraid to eat them until Thierl became so hungry he ate some. Then all ate mossberries until they were found.

Question Of Aid To Italy Stirs UNRRA Council

Montreal, Sept. 16 (AP)—Representatives of 44 nations today prepared to discuss the problem of whether UNRRA money should be used for the aid of Italy, a question that may bring to light sharp differences of opinion among the delegates from Allied countries.

Help for Italy would represent a major change of policy in the United Nations' Relief and Rehabilitation Administration.

The European members, led by the Norwegian group, plan to stand solidly against UNRRA relief for Italy. They point out that should the UNRRA's policy be changed to permit the use of Allied money in Italy, the gate will be open for similar expenditures in Germany, a procedure which the men from Europe's invaded nations oppose.

On the other hand, the United States and the United Kingdom, the two largest contributors to the UNRRA, now have armies in Italy. These armies are forced, for military expediency, to finance and administer relief to Italy.

UNRRA Opens Sessions

Montreal, Sept. 16 (AP)—A 44-nation council, with more than 100,000,000 victims of war looking to it to ease their suffering, opens its sessions here today.

The initial ceremonies were a day late due to the delay by storms in the United States of a special train carrying 350 of the 500 delegates and their assistants.

Herbert Lehman, director general and head of the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration, will speak. A chairman and other officials will be elected this afternoon.

Mexico's Army Holds Big Parade

Mexico City, Sept. 16 (AP)—Mexico's new army, emphasizinz discipline and drill, displayed all the glamor of warfare in today's independence parade across the city to the President's palace.

Fighter planes spotted the fairest blue skies in weeks.

Cavalry commandos, motorized infantry, tanks, guns and cadet officers represented all branches of the service with about four skeleton divisions in line.

Much equipment was new, obtained from the United States and reviewed by the soldier-President, Avila Camacho with military observers and diplomats from all America about him. The United States military contingent was headed by Lieut. Gen. Joseph T. McNarney, deputy chief of staff; Maj. Gen. Henry O. Pratt, southern defense commander, and Brig. Gen. Arthur R. Harris, military attache of the United States embassy here.

Price of Mexican Gas Raised

MEXICO CITY, Sept. 16 (AP).—A rise of two-fifths of a cent a quart in the price of gasoline put into effect by the Mexican Petroleum Administration has caused a storm of protest by large and small consumers.

MONTEVIDEO, Sept. 16 (AP)—The Brazilian Ambassador, Joaõ Baptista Luzardo, said today, after communication with his Government, that he was fully authorized to issue an emphatic denial of reports concerning uneasiness in Brazil.

"My Government and I can attribute [the reports] only to the work of a fifth column interested in creating disturbances in South America," he said. The noon edition of El Tiempo said that there were rumors that the former Foreign Minister, Oswaldo Aranha, who resigned recently, had been arrested at his residence and other military and civilian leaders also were under detention. Senhor Luzardo said that such reports were false.

Other Brazilian sources said that measures to restrict communications, which apparently provoked the reports, might have been taken for reasons of military security. They recalled that a German submarine had recently sunk two Brazilian ships.

CABLES TO BRAZIL CUT TEMPORARILY BY FCC

WASHINGTON, Sept. 16 (AP)—A usually informed diplomatic source said here today that cable communications with Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, had been interrupted, but the difficulty was subsequently traced to a temporary denial of facilities to one company.

The action was taken by the Federal Communications Commission in connection with rate regulations. Normal cable communications with Rio are being maintained, operating agencies reported.

YANKS DRAWING CLOSER TO BERLIN

By Associated Press.

1. Western Front: 315 miles (from Stolberg).
2. Russian Front: 312 miles (from outside Pultusk).
3. Italian Front: 583 miles (from Rimini).

JAPS PROMISE FREEDOM TO DUTCH EAST INDIES

WASHINGTON, Sept. 16—(AP) The Japanese are preparing the political groundwork for an eventual sour-grapes evacuation of the

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captive Dutch East Indies, semi-official Netherland sources here predicted today.

A fresh spurt of ballyhoo about granting independence to the Indies has been noticed from Tokyo, including a clear-cut promise by Premier Koiso that it will be granted sometime in the future.

This is interpreted by the Netherlands information bureau here as a distinct switch in the Japanese political strategy, the object being to depict their departure as voluntary when military necessity forces them out of the Indies, and at the same time lead the Indonesians to look on the returning Allies as aggressors.

Although the Japanese have conducted such propaganda ballyhoo about the blessings of freedom they are bestowing, their actual behavior in the Indies reveals a far different picture, the Dutch say.

Officers' School Operated In China

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Washington, Sept. 16 (AP)—A command and general staff school is in operation in China to teach newest war methods to officers of both American and Chinese forces.

The War Department, announcing this today, said the school "has the blessing and official support of both the Chungking Government and the American Military Mission in China.

"The classes are bi-lingual, with interpreters translating lectures and questions. The first class, graduated last July, contained 72 Chinese officers, including 13 generals.

"In addition to such subjects as the use of air-borne and mechanized troops and aviation of all kinds, the first class studied combined operations in which land, sea and air forces cooperate in an attack.

"Thus," the department's announcement said, "the groundwork was laid not only for understanding of operations to come in China, but for organization within the Chinese army of the forces required to insure final victory in minimum time, once trained men and modern equipment are available for offensive operations."

Italian Relief Head Going Abroad Soon

New York, Sept. 16 (AP)—Domestic Relations Court Justice Juvenal Marchisto, president of American Relief for Italy, Inc., said today he would leave soon for Italy to administer distribution of shipments of food, clothing and medical supplies.

He said he expected to remain in Italy from three to six weeks and would work in cooperation with military officials, the Vatican, the Italian Red Cross and labor organizations.

AAF Night Bomber Unit Foreseen

Washington, Sept. 16 (AP)—The time is fast approaching when the United States Army Air Forces may need separate daylight and night bombing groups, trained and equipped for their particular tasks.

The matter is given urgency by the impending shift of the war from Europe to Asia.

In the European air operations, the RAF has specialized on night operations, the AAF on daylight, precision bombing of strategic targets.

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Considered For Last Year

A suggestion that the problem already has been given detailed attention by the War Department is contained in the statement of Lieut. Gen. Barney M. Giles, deputy AAF commander, that a number of air officers and civilian experts have been studying for the last year the task of shifting the air forces from Europe to the Pacific. Giles, in a news conference yesterday, also had this to say:

"With our instrument bombing, it is possible to bomb at night equally as well as in daylight.

"When the war started, we knew nothing about instrument bombing (the hitting of a target when weather or blackness makes it invisible), but we have come a long way in the last year."

Continuous Attack

The concept of adequate, full-scale strategic bombing calls for continuous attack, with night bombers taking up where the day shift left off. The AAF has made plain that the initial missions of the giant B-29's are the forerunner of a strategic air war against the Japanese war economy.

At present and in the immediate future, there is little likelihood that the RAF will transfer any substantial portion of its operations, including its night bombing technique, to the other side of the world.

This, military quarters say, suggests that it is up to the AAF and the 20th Air Force, operators of the Superfortress air fleet, to bring into being its own night bomber attack.

Considerable Progress

Giles' statement and the successful operations of Britain's "pathfinder plane" system of locating and marking the target for night bombers indicates that considerable progress has been made in the search for giving night bombing the pin-point precision of the daylight bombers.

Airmen say, however, that several problems remain to be solved and that they presumably are receiving the close study of those concerned with the question of establishing a separate night operating force of the AAF.

The AAF now has another of the so-called "very heavy" bombers, the B-32.

Soldiers Write On 'Staying In'

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Washington, Sept. 16 (AP)—Representative Jennings (R., Tenn.) today made public a letter which he said he had received from 11 soldiers overseas, asserting that "right now we think that Gen. Hershey (the National Selective Service Director) could be voted the man with whom we should like most to share a slit trench in the front lines."

Names of the writers were withheld. The letter, dated "Somewhere in Europe, August 23, 1944," said, in part:

"Everywhere in the blood-stained hedgerows of France, the foxholes of Italy, the damp darkness of the jungle and in the shrapnel-torn skies of the world, tired, grim American soldiers stood up to cheer the latest morale booster of our beloved friend, Maj. Gen. Lewis B. Hershey. I quote from the *Stars and Stripes* of August 23, 1944:

"'We can keep people in the army about as cheaply as we could create an agency for them when they are out.'

"A Man Of Vision"

"Right now we think that General Hershey could be voted the man with whom we should like most to share a slit trench in the front lines, for we believe him to be a man of vision, a man of understanding—especially of the wants, hopes and dreams of the common soldier. It is this keen understanding and the general's well-known ability of expression and timing that will swing President Roosevelt back into the White House with the certain vote of every mother, father, sweetheart and wife who has a man serving overseas. That is why I urge you to support Mr. Roosevelt — he has such men around him to guide and counsel him in his moments of decision.

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"We Love Peace"

"As you can see I can hardly control my enthusiasm, for we love it here and will love it even more so after the war is won. We love the simple life of ease and quiet dignity, far from the clamor and turmoil of America and home. Our only wish is that we can have an end to this dreadful talk of demobilization, this awful specter of returning home over the storm-tossed waters of the gray Atlantic. We want to stay here forever and forever among our pleasant European friends. (Yeah, friends.)

"We are certain that none of us would ever consider returning home to America and taking work away from the poor fellows who have so nobly stood up under the strains of gasoline rationing, cuffless trousers and union scales."

Representative Woodruff (R., Mich.) had the letter entered in the *Congressional Record* with the names of the signers reduced to initials and home States—two each from Tennessee and Illinois, and one each from Michigan, Kentucky, California, Illinois, Virginia, Oklahoma, New York and Maryland.

Cruisers Tuscaloosa, Augusta Back From War

Philadelphia, Sept. 16 (AP)—The United States Navy heavy cruisers Tuscaloosa and Augusta tied up at the Philadelphia Navy Yard today, showing few scars of the heavy fire they underwent when they helped spearhead the Normandy and southern France invasions.

Neither ship lost a man aboard, although each had one aviator shot down while spotting gunfire over enemy positions. The Augusta, which Commander J. L. Phares, USN, of Chevy Chase, Md., executive officer, called "the luckiest ship in the entire navy," came through unscratched. The Tuscaloosa was spattered by shrapnel and one officer was slightly wounded.

Heavy Cruiser St. Paul Is Launched At Quincy

Quincy, Mass., Sept. 16 (AP)—The U. S. S. St. Paul, a cruiser honoring the city of St. Paul, Minn., was launched today at the Fore River yards of the Bethlehem Steel Company.

The St. Paul, sixth heavy cruiser of the Baltimore class, was christened by the wife of the Mayor of St. Paul, Mrs. John J. McDonough.

The cruiser is a sister ship to the Baltimore, Boston, Canberra, Quincy and Pittsburgh, all of which were built at the Quincy yard. Heavy cruisers of this type are listed as a well-armored craft of about 13,000 tons, with eight-inch guns in turrets of three each and ample anti-aircraft batteries.

The new ship is the first fighting ship of the American navy to be given the name of St. Paul. However, a famous passenger liner of that name saw service during the Spanish-American War and later in World War I.

U. S. Builds New Scout Car

Staghound I Has Heavy Armor, Top Speed of 50 Miles an Hour

WASHINGTON, Sept. 16 (AP).—The British Supply Council announced today that a new weapon, the Staghound I, an armored car, produced only in the United States, is now in use in various war theaters.

Capable of a speed of fifty miles an hour, despite its heavy armor, the new vehicle is used for armed reconnaissance. It has a crew of five men. Its equipment includes periscope and telescopic sights, a 37-mm. anti-tank gun, two machine guns and an anti-aircraft machine gun.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 16 (AP).—The War Department announced today 2,298 soldiers missing in action, including the following:

WASHINGTON, Sept. 15 (AP).—The War Department announced today the names of 1,930 soldiers wounded in action, including

UMW REVEALS PLAN FOR NEW CONTRACT

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CINCINNATI, Sept. 16 — (AP) Spokesmen for the United Mine Workers of America indicated today the union would ask coal operators, or the War Labor board, for a new contract within 24 hours after any decision revising upward the Little Steel wage formula.

At the scale committee of the UMW convention worked on the outline of demands to be made upon the industry after the current contract expires March 31, union spokesmen made clear the miners would not wait until then if the government's wage policy was liberalized sooner.

This cause in the present mine wage agreement was cited: "If at anytime during the term of this supplemental agreement a significant change occurs in the government wage policy. Either party shall have the right to request negotiations on general wage rates."

The wage scale resolution which the convention will consider next week is not likely to be specific. The demands usually are spelled out by the policy committee a few weeks before negotiations begin. However, a spokesman indicated the goal of UMW officials might be an increase of $1 to $2 a day in the basic rate, as well as full rate instead of two-thirds rate for underground travel time.

He added that the miners probably would not ask a guaranteed annual wage but might seek a shorter basic work day, which would have the effect of spreading work throughout the year and providing employment for former mine workers now in the armed services.

UMW officers said servicemen who seek their old jobs and seniority in the coal industry will have full support of the union. "We will do that enthusiastically and not grudgingly," President John L. Lewis told newsmen.

Auto Workers Re-elect Thomas to Sixth Term

Vice-Presidential Race To Be Decided on Two Ballots

GRAND RAPIDS, Mich., Sept. 16 (AP).—The International United Automobile Workers convention tonight elected R. J. Thomas to his sixth successive term as president. Mr. Thomas's only opponent for the presidency, Robert Carter, of Flint, conceded defeat midway between the rollcall vote. George F. Addes was re-elected secretary-treasurer. He had no opposition.

A three-way contest has developed for the two vice-presidential offices. Richard T. Frankensteen and Walter P. Reuther, incumbents, and Richard T. Leonard, U. A. W. Ford director, will run on the first ballot for one of the jobs, and the two losers will run on the second ballot for the other post.

Labor Day Holiday Cuts Soft Coal Production

Washington, Sept. 16 (AP)—Secretary Ickes, in his capacity as solid fuels administrator, said today that observance of the Labor Day holiday by many mines and mine strikes combined to reduce bituminous coal production in the week ended September 9 by about 790,000 tons under the preceding week. Stoppages also cut into that week's output.

Ickes said strikes reduced production 796,000 tons in the three weeks ended September 9.

Soft coal production in the week totaled 10,850,000 tons, compared with 11,640,000 in the week ended September 2.

Anthracite produced in the week ended September 9 totaled 1,148,000 tons, compared with 1,316,000 tons in the preceding week.

Navy Officer Persuades Strikers To Go Back

Pittsburgh, Sept. 16 (AP)—More than 1,000 striking electricians at the Dravo Corporation Neville Island shipyards, where LSTs (landing ships for tanks) are made, returned to work at noon today.

The men voted to end their strike after a navy officer told them:

"Each day you remain on strike is the same as shooting an LST out of the water."

The walkout began yesterday when the electricians voiced a demand that an incentive bonus system, approved by union and company June 17, be put into effect immediately.

Ford Plans Rise In Pay as Soon As U.S. Lets Him

Says 'Every Man Should Get Enough to Own a Home, Piece of Land and Car'

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By the Associated Press

DETROIT, Sept. 16.—Henry Ford said today, in a statement made public by the Ford News Bureau, that "I have been thinking and talking about raising wages for some time, and I am going to do it as soon as the government will permit me."

The statement by the industrialist, whose factories employ about 160,000 persons in the United States, came shortly after William H. Davis, chairman of the War

Labor Board, said in Washington that a new national wage policy is "inevitable." The W. L. B., it was indicated, would send direct or implied recommendations to the White House that labor's wages be adjusted to meet increased living costs.

Twice before Mr. Ford has publicly announced a decision to increase wages in his factories. In 1914 he set a $5-a-day minimum wage, well above prevailing rates, and in 1929 he raised the minimum in Ford plants to $7 daily.

A Ford spokesman said the present average hourly rate was approximately 1.25. Mr. Ford has a contract with the United Automobile Workers which sets classifications, seniority rights and grievance procedure and provides for the establishment of wage scales through negotiation.

The huge Ford automobile factories are currently engaged almost exclusively in war production.

Mr. Ford's complete statement follows:

"I would like to raise the pay of all Ford workers despite the fact that their wages already are higher than those of the rest of the industry.

"As long as I live I want to pay the highest wages in the automobile business. If the men in our plants will give a full day's work for a full day's pay there is no reason why we can't always do it. Every man should make enough money to own a home, a piece of land and a car.

"I have been thinking and talking about raising wages for some time and I am going to do it as soon as the government will permit me."

At the United Automobile Workers international convention in Grand Rapids, R. J. Thomas, the union president who was prominent in the negotiations leading up to the contract with the Ford Motor Company, declared, "This is a fine thing the Ford Motor Company has done. But I think they should have discussed it with the union first. The union already has a case before the War Labor Board asking for increases for Ford men. I think the W. L. B. should now take cognizance of the fact that both sides want an increase."

Richard T. Frankensteen, union vice-president, said: "Mr. Ford has taken a forthright position, one that the W. L. B. could do well to follow in the interests of providing a living wage for workers facing higher living costs."

TEXAS PARTY FIGHT HEADS FOR COURT

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Austin, Tex., Sept. 16 (A. P.).—Texas's raucous battle over Democratic electors headed toward the court room today.

Fought fiercely in two political forums, the elector struggle will be taken to the State Supreme Court, where Roosevelt forces will seek recognition of Roosevelt-Truman pledged electors they named at the September 12 State convention in Dallas, where they wrested control of the party machinery.

The reason for the suit was a decision by Secretary of State Sidney Latham, announced yesterday, to certify for the general election ballot the electors named at a May 23 convention in Austin when anti-Roosevelt forces controlled the party's State organization.

Democrats in Arkansas Act to Exclude Negroes

Would Deny Them Membership, Let Loyal Ones Vote

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Sept. 16 (AP).—**The Arkansas Democratic convention amended party rules at its bi-ennial meeting here today to exclude Negroes from membership, but allowing them to vote in primaries if they met party loyalty requirements.**

A resolution adopted by the convention recommended that the 1945 General Assembly amend state election laws to allow the party to prescribe qualifications of its members. Under the rule change membership would be restricted to "legally qualified white electors who have openly declared their allegiance to and are, in good faith, in sympathy with the fundamental principles and purposes" of the organization. No nonmembers would be permitted to be nominated for public office.

Several hundred Negroes participated in the recent Arkansas primaries for the first time under temporary action of the state committee making them subject to challenge on loyalty grounds. They previously had been barred on color grounds.

Removing Ickes,

Miss Perkins Is Dewey's Aim

Coeur d'Alene, Idaho, Sept. 16 (AP)—Gov. Thomas E. Dewey told his press conference here today that Secretary of Interior Ickes and Secretary of Labor Perkins would be "high on the list" of Government officials to be ousted if the Republicans win in November.

Bringing his campaign to the far reaches of the mountain country, Dewey told the reporters banked around him at the Masonic Temple that trade agreements, not tariffs, may be the answer to future international economic interchanges.

Feels West Deserted

The Republican Presidential nominee, here for conferences with political leaders, said he had been impressed with a feeling during his campaign tour that the "West had been deserted by the New Deal."

A reporter asked him if he had received any suggestions that Secretary Ickes be replaced.

"Yes," the Governor replied.

"A great many people out here said to me, 'will you promise to get rid of Ickes as your first act?'"

"High On The List"

"Did you promise that?" he was asked.

"I told them he would be high on the list," the nominee replied.

A reporter then asked if Secretary Perkins could be placed in the same category.

"There was a great deal of competition between Ickes and Madame Perkins," the nominee replied, 'that is why I hesitated to say which came first."

Cabinet Changes Assumed

Dewey's statement about Ickes and Secretary Perkins was not surprising, inasmuch as any change of national Administration ordinarily brings into office a complete new Cabinet. He did not explain whether he meant Ickes and Miss Perkins would be asked to vacate their posts immediately if the Republicans win, while other Cabinet members might be retained temporarily.

Noting that the United Mine Workers had adopted a resolution condemning the New Deal Administration and praising Dewey, Tom Reynolds, of the Chicago *Sun*, asked the nominee:

"Do you welcome the support of John L. Lewis?"

"I didn't know I had it," Dewey replied. "As I read the dispatch, it said he had not indorsed any Presidential candidate. That is exactly what the dispatch said. All I can go by is what he said, that he is not indorsing any candidate. I cannot read minds."

Plans Speech On Trade

Explaining that he plans an international trade speech later in the campaign, Dewey declined to elaborate extensively on his declaration that "tariffs perhaps are not going to be the answer in the future."

He pointed out, however, that there will be a great deal of Government control of trade by other nations of the world, a sort of "blocked economy," as he expressed it.

"This whole question will depend on agreements made and on quotas," he said.

The nominee agreed with a reporter that this nation may need to enact some "anti-dumping laws."

Reports On Western Views

"The general feeling among all the people of this Western country is that they would like the privilege of selling their products in the American market without competition from abroad," Dewey remarked.

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He said, however, there was no one who insisted on cutting off all imports of wool in normal years, since this country does not ordinarily produce all the wool it needs. He added, further, that a part of the answer to increasing export trade lay in greater cooperation between the Executive, State, Commerce and Labor Departments and other agencies of the Government.

Discussing Western problems, the Republican nominee said he had found a general sentiment on the part of people of this section of the country that they want to work out their own problems as much as possible. He said this applied to water resources, reclamatio nand other projects.

"They don't want the Federal Government to make decisions in an ivory tower and hand them down to them," he declared.

Earlier he had asserted that for seven years the New Deal had been "pulling rabbits out of the hat, not one of which ever produced anything."

The nominee, introduced by Idaho's Gov. C. A. Bottolfsen, urged a crowd gathered around his train to support his efforts to bring to Washington a new Administration which he said was confident could direct the country toward greater achievements than it ever had seen before.

Travels Spur Used For Freight

The Governor's 13-car campaign train traveled down a spur line from Hauser, Mont., over rails which railroad men said had not carried passenger trains for 20 years. All traffic over the line in that period had been confined to freight and lumber trains.

Dewey arrived here for conferences with Governor Bottolfsen and other political leaders. He expected to leave late this afternoon for Spokane, Wash., where a night stop was scheduled.

Indorses Governor For Senate

In his short talk from the platform of his train, Dewey urged the election of Bottolfsen to the United States Senate.

At a Billings (Mont.) news conference, Dewey answered a question concerning the Pacific war effort by exclaiming that he hoped allocation of supplies and men to Gen. Douglas MacArthur "is now being determined by the chiefs of staff."

Discussed In Nebraska

Dewey entered the MacArthur discussion as his special train sat on a siding at Valentine, Neb. Earlier in the week he proposed that the talents of the man President Roosevelt called "Doug" at the Pearl Harbor conference be given wider scope in the drive against the Japanese, "since MacArthur is no longer a political threat" to the President.

His remarks then were prompted by reports that Mr. Roosevelt and Prime Minister Churchill might pick an over-all commander for the Pacific at their conference in Quebec.

Question Reviewed

The question came up again at a lengthy news conference yesterday when Charles Van Devander, of the New York *Post*, said it seemed to some people that Dewey's previous complaints that MacArthur had been allocated insufficient supplies, "were not consistent with your promise that you would keep the conduct of the war out of politics."

"That's a speech, not a question," said Hal Foust, of the Chicago *Tribune*.

"Your question is answered over here," Dewey said, pointing at Foust. "That is a speech, not a question. My remarks spoke for themselves."

Respects Declaration

"Is it or is it not true that the selection of a supreme commander in the Pacific is the responsibility of the combined chiefs of staff and not exclusively the responsibility of the President?" Van Devander asked.

"That is exactly what I said in answer to a question at my previous conference," Dewey replied. "I not only said it, but it actually got reported as I answered it."

"If you had been President," Van Devander continued, "would you have made a different allocation of supplies?"

"I am not crying over spilled milk," Dewey answered. The Republican nominee said that if the selection of a Pacific commander had been made before President Roosevelt and Prime Minister Churchill sat down at the Quebec conference—as reported in an Associated Press dispatch from Quebec—then the information he had received previously was erroneous. He remarked that when the agend of a conference were not made pul lic, "speculation invariably arises."

Not Informed On Quebec

Dewey said he was not being informed on the progress of the Quebec meeting by any information given to John Foster Dulles, his foreign affairs deputy, by Secretary of State Hull. While he was to be told of any decisions on an international security organization or on sanctions against Axis powers, Dewey said he did not know if these questions were "part of the discussions between these two individuals."

Bricker Leaving Tonight On Tour of 3,210 Miles

Address to Legion Tomorrow First of Ten in Week

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Sept. 16 (AP).—Governor John W. Bricker, who said he was gratified by West Virginia's reception of his Vice-Presidential candidacy, packed his grips tonight for a 3,210-mile campaign trip. He leaves tomorrow night for Chicago, where he will speak before the American Legion national convention at 2 p. m. Monday.

Ahead of him thereafter will lie a strenuous program, including two principal speeches nearly every day, until he ends his Eastern engagements at Norwalk, Conn., next Saturday. His party, traveling in three special railroad cars, returns home the following day.

Governor Bricker, who spoke last night in Parkersburg, W. Va., told a press conference today he was informed that West Virginia would go Republican by a "slim majority" in the Nov. 7 election. The state has been in the Democratic national column for the last twelve years.

Mrs. Bricker will join his train when it pauses in Cleveland early Tuesday morning.

The Governor's schedule after his Chicago address will be: Tuesday, Erie, Pa., noon, and Pittsburgh, night; Wednesday, Harrisburg, Pa., noon, and Wilkes-Barre, night; Thursday, Baltimore, night; Friday, Portland, Me., noon, and Bangor, night; Saturday, Boston, morning, and Norwalk, night.

Trend Of Independents To Dewey Ticket Seen

New York, Sept. 16 (AP)—Herbert Brownell, Jr., Republican national chairman, said today "the failure of New Deal orators to effectively answer" issues presented by Govs. Thomas E. Dewey and John W. Bricker, Republican nominees for President and Vice-President, has had "a marked effect on independent voters."

Brownell told a press conference that what he called a trend to the Dewey-Bricker ticket was increasing—partly, he said, because of "a breakdown in morale in the ranks of the New Deal, caused by dissension between the Hillman-Browder group and other Democratic leaders."

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A study of returns in the Republican victory in Maine's State election, Brownell said, showed that a large proportion of organized labor had voted the Republican ticket. He said also that Gov. Arthur B. Landlie, of Washington, told him by telephone last night that the party's prospects are bright in the Northwest, where Dewey is headed on a speaking tour.

Brownell said party leaders from eastern New York State would meet next Thursday at Albany and that those from western New York would meet Friday at Rochester. Purpose of the meetings, he said, would be to coordinate the Republican State and national campaigns.

30. 24 — 18859

LONDON, SUNDAY, SEPT. 17-(AP)-RAF BOMBERS ATTACKED AIR FIELDS IN HOLLAND AND GERMANY LAST NIGHT, IT WAS ANNOUNCED TODAY. SPECIFIC TARGETS WERE NOT DISCLOSED.

JS213AEW

EDITORS: INSERT AFTER ~~FOURTH~~ GRAPH ~~SECOND~~ NIGHT LEAD AERIAL BEGINNING "NEITHER THE." (Agnew) SEP 16 1944

X X X PROMISING MORNING.

AN EIGHTH AIRFORCE GROUP OF THUNDERBOLTS AND MUSTANGS LOST ONE PLANE IN STRAFING ATTACKS AROUND BREMEN AND FRANKFURT BUT DESTROYED SIX GROUNDED ENEMY PLANES AND 73 OIL TANKCARS AND DAMAGED MORE THAN 200 OTHER RAILCARS, 56 ENGINES AND 38 MOTOR VEHICLES.

RIVER BARGES AND A TUG WERE SHOT UP BY A MUSTANG GROUP LED BY LT.COL. JOHN MEYER OF FOREST HILLS, N.Y., WHICH ALSO WENT AFTER RAIL TRAFFIC BETWEEN ACHIM AND WALLE.

NO ENEMY FIGHTERS APPEARED IN THE AIR AS OTHER GROUNDED PLANES WERE CAUGHT AT AHLHORN AIRDROME, SOUTHWEST OF BREMEN.

THE THUNDERBOLTS, LED BY MAJ.FREDERICK LEFEBRE, GRAND RAPIDS, MICH., RAKED THE RAIL LINES BETWEEN LUDWIGSHAFEN AND KAISERSLAUTERN AND BETWEEN NEUKIRCHEN AND TRULBEN.

LATE SATURDAY NIGHT XXX FIFTH GRAPH PREVIOUS.

HW859PEW

Add London Western Front (Long) xxx Cap Grz Nez

FRENCH UNITS OF THE SEVENTH ARMY CAUGHT ONE GERMAN COLUMN JUST SOUTH OF FAYS-BILLOT, SOUTH OF THE LINKUP, AND WIPED IT OUT. TWO HUNDRED ENEMY TROOPS WERE REPORTED KILLED AND 160 CAPTURED. SEP. 16 1944

THE SEVENTH ARMY HAS TAKEN 72,000 PRISONERS AND KILLED OR CAPTURED EIGHT GERMAN GENERALS, SUPREME HEADQUARTERS SAID. FRENCHMEN OF THE SEVENTH ARMY TOOK 49,500 OF THE PRISONERS.

THE GERMANS PUT UP AN UNEXPECTEDLY WEAK DEFENSE OF THE SIEGFRIED LINE IN THE AACHEN SECTOR WHERE THEY LEFT ONLY PART OF THE FORMIDABLE FORTS OCCUPIED BY MACHINEGUNNERS AND HAD COMPARATIVELY LIGHT ARTILLERY.

SOME OF THE NAZI DEFENSES WERE FAKES.

IN A FRONT DISPATCH TELLING OF THE U.S. FIRST ARMY BREAKTHROUGH, ASSOCIATED PRESS CORRESPONDENT DON WHITEHEAD SAID, "IN 24 HOURS OUR CRACK INFANTRY MOVED 6,000 YARDS THROUGH THE VERY HEART OF THE POTENTIALLY STRONGEST DEFENSES GROUND TROOPS EVER ASSAULTED. THEY DID IT SWIFTLY AND METHODICALLY AND WITH EXTREMELY FEW CASUALTIES." SEP 16 1944

LT.GEN.COURTNEY H.HODGES' MEN CAPTURED STOLBERG, SIX MILES EAST OF AACHEN, AND ONLY 32 MILES SOUTHWEST OF COLOGNE. THE BREACH IN THE WESTWALL WAS AT LEAST 10 MILES WIDE EXTENDING FROM NEAR AACHEN SOUTH TO THE GERMAN BORDER TOWN OF LAMMERSDORF, WHICH WAS CAPTURED.

IN THE BREAKTHROUGH AREA THE AMERICANS WERE ALMOST EXACTLY THE SAME DISTANCE FROM BERLIN AS THE RED ARMY WAS ON THE EASTERN FRONT AT PULTUSK NORTH OF WARSAW.

FORTY MILES SOUTHEAST OF AACHEN AMERICAN TROOPS DROVE INTO THE HEART OF THE SIEGFRIED LINE AT PRUM WHERE THE GERMANS WERE ROUTED FROM THEIR PILL BOXES BY BAYONETS, DYNAMITE AND FLAME THROWERS.

A39 SEP 16 1944

YANK UNITS DROVE 10 MILES INTO GERMANY NORTH OF THE FORTRESS CITY OF TRIER, 75 MILES SOUTHEAST OF AACHEN. THE GERMANS THERE WERE PUTTING UP A HARD BUT POORLY ORGANIZED DEFENSE.

ON THE NORTHERN FLANK OF THE ALLIED LINE AMERICAN TROOPS AND DUTCH PATRIOTS TOOK MAASTRICHT YESTERDAY, FOUR YEARS, FOUR MONTHS AND FOUR DAYS AFTER THE GERMANS SWEPT THROUGH THERE IN THEIR CAMPAIGN TO CONQUER FRANCE. EYSDEN, FIVE MILES TO THE SOUTH, ALSO WAS FREED.

ONLY A FEW SNIPERS OPPOSED THE AMERICAN THIRD ARMY ENTRY INTO

NANCY AFTER AN ARMORED FORCE ABOVE AND ONE BELOW THE CITY CLOSED A TRAP AROUND IT. EPINAL, 37 MILES TO THE SOUTHEAST, ALSO WAS CAPTURED. SOME OF THE ARMORED FORCES ENGAGED IN ENCIRCLING NANCY HAD A TOUGH FIGHT. ONE COMMANDER WIRELESSED: "APPEAR TO BE SURROUNDED BY GERMANS. AM ATTACKING AND GOING FORWARD."

IT WAS ANNOUNCED THAT LT.GEN.ALEXANDER M.PATCH'S SEVENTH ARMY WHICH DROVE UP FROM SOUTHERN FRANCE AND NOW IS PUSHING TOWARD THE BELFORT GAP HAD BEEN PLACED UNDER GEN. DWIGHT D.EISENHOWER'S WESTERN FRONT COMMAND.

LT.GEN. JACOB L.DEVERS, DEPUTY SUPREME COMMANDER IN THE MEDITERRANEAN, HAS BEEN PLACED IN COMMAND OF THE SIXTH ARMY GROUP ON THE WESTERN FRONT. IT WAS PRESUMED THAT THE SEVENTH ARMY WHICH CONTAINS FRENCH AS WELL AS AMERICAN UNITS WAS INCLUDED IN HIS COMMAND.

SEP 16 1944

7512AEW

Add London Dardanelles xxx warm water.

TURKEY IN 1936 OBTAINED FROM EIGHT SIGNATORIES OF THE TREATY OF LAUSANNE MODIFICATIONS WHICH PERMITTED HER TO MILITARIZE BOTH THE DARDANELLES AND THE BOSPORUS, AND THROUGHOUT THE WAR SHE HAS BEEN THE OFFICIAL GUARDIAN AGAINST USE OF THE PASSAGEWAY BY THE BELLIGERENTS.

HW613PEW

SUB INTRO BREST (DAY)

LONDON, SEPT. 16-(AP)-THE PARIS RADIO SAID TONIGHT THAT "AMERICANS THIS MORNING REACHED THE CENTER" OF BREST, BIG BRITTANY PORT, TAKING AN ESTIMATED 12,000 PRISONERS.

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EARLIER THE XXX SECOND GRAPH.

FD439PEW

Add With U.S. 1st Army in Germany (WHitehead) xxmurders.

NEITHER CAN SOLDIERS WANDER ABOUT THE COUNTRY IN SMALL GROUPS OR SINGLY ON SIGHT-SEEING EXPEDITIONS, FOR THERE ALWAYS IS THE DANGER OF AMBUSH BY SOME OF HITLER'S FANATICS OR SS (ELITE) TROOPS WHO HAVE DONNED CIVILIAN CLOTHES.

AMERICAN SOLDIERS WILL NOT BE ALLOWED TO FORGET THAT FOR FOUR YEARS THE GERMANS HAVE BEEN WAGING TOTAL WAR AGAINST AMERICAN ALLIES AND MUCH OF THAT TIME AGAINST AMERICA HERSELF, AND THAT THE GERMANS INDIVIDUALLY AND COLLECTIVELY ARE SOLDIERS OF THE ENEMY.

TROOPS WILL BE EXPECTED TO CONDUCT THEMSELVES IN A RESERVED, SOLDIERLY MANNER TO DISPUTE ENEMY PROPAGANDA WHICH HAS TERRIFIED THE AVERAGE GERMAN OF THE ARRIVAL OF THE AMERICAN ARMY.SEP 16 1944

WITH THE AMERICANS BEFORE THIONVILLE--THIRD ADD MAGINOT (BY BALL) X X X OF THE ENEMY.

THE GERMANS WERE FIRING FROM HEAVILY FORTIFIED POSITIONS ON THE OTHER SIDE OF THE MOSELLE, USING GUNS OF THE SAME CALIBER. THEY WERE MAKING A LOT OF NOISE BUT DOING LITTLE DAMAGE.

FROM THIONVILLE TO THE LUXEMBOURG BORDER THE GERMANS HAD ENTRENCHED THEMSELVES BEHIND BARBED WIRE, EVIDENTALLY INTENDING TO MAKE A MAJOR EFFORT TO HOLD THIS APPROACH TO THE SIEGFRIED LINE.

EIGHT GERMAN GUNS IN FORT GINGRINGER WHICH WERE POURING FIRE BACK AT THEIR LATE OWNERS WERE UNDER COMMAND OF CAPT.CHARLES E.WISE, PONTIAC, MICH., WITH LT.ROBERT O. HENDERSON, YUMA, ARIZ., DIRECTING THE FIRE.

THE MAN WHO SOLVED OPERATION OF THE ENEMY GUNS WAS SGT. JOSEPH C. PELLERIN, LAWRENCE, MASS., WHO SAID HE DID IT "BY EAR."

IT WAS AT GINGRINGER THAT MARSHAL HENRI PHILIPPE PETAIN ORDERED FRENCH GUN CREWS TO SURRENDER IN 1940 AFTER THEY HAD SENT OUT WORD THEY WERE PREPARED TO FIGHT ON INDEFINITELY.

FD353PEW

BY WILLIAM S.WHITE

WITH THE U.S. FIRST ARMY INVADING GERMANY, SEPT 16-(AP)-THE WHOLE SIEGFRIED LINE IS IN DIRECT PERIL TODAY FROM SEVERAL BREAK-THROUGHS MADE BY AMERICAN INFANTRY SOUTH OF AACHEN.

THESE PENETRATIONS HAVE PLACED OUR FORWARD TROOPS BEYOND THE LINES OF THE LAST FIXED FORTIFICATIONS IN THAT AREA. TANKS AT THE SAME TIME SMASHED FORWARD EAST OF AACHEN.

THE DEEPEST PENETRATION OF GERMANY IS ABOUT 12 MILES.

AMERICAN PATROLS HAVE BEEN GOING INTO AACHEN ITSELF, ALTHOUGH THE TOWN IS NOT YET IN FIRST ARMY CONTROL.

DUE EAST OF AACHEN THE AMERICANS BROKE THE SECOND LINE OF THE SIEGFRIED FORTIFICATIONS, BUT IN THIS AREA SOME FIXED OBSTACLES STILL REMAIN TO BE REDUCED.

IN THE DUTCH AREA NORTH OF AACHEN OTHER POWERFUL AMERICAN FORCES NOT YET ENGAGED ON GERMAN SOIL ARE MOVING STEADILY UP TO THE ENEMY FRONTIER.

THE NAZIS ARE TRYING FREQUENT COUNTERATTACKS, ALTHOUGH USUALLY IN NO GREATER FORCE THAN A BATTALION AT A TIME.

THE ENEMY IS THROWING IN OVER-AGED MEN, CONVALESCENTS, AND EVEN MENTAL DEFECTIVES.

SEP 16 1944

G212PEW

30 24— 1886?

BULLETIN

U.S. THIRD ARMY HEADQUARTERS IN FRANCE, SEPT. 16-(AP)-LT. GEN. GEORGE S. PATTON'S THIRD ARMY TROOPS WIPED OUT AS FIGHTING UNITS THE 112TH GERMAN PANZER BRIGADE AND THE GERMAN 16TH INFANTRY IN THE EPINAL AREA, IT WAS ANNOUNCED.

CASUALTIES INFLICTED UPON THE 16TH INFANTRY INCLUDED 1,000 KILLED AND 3,500 PRISONERS. FIGURES WERE LACKING FOR THE TIME BEING ON THE TOTAL ENEMY LOSSES IN THE PANZER BRIGADE.

MEANWHILE, FIELD MARSHAL KARL GERD VON RUNDSTEDT WAS REPORTED BACK IN COMMAND OF ALL GERMAN ARMIES IN THE WEST.

VON RUNDSTEDT LAST WAS REPORTED IN BERLIN IN CONNECTION WITH THE TRIAL OF THOSE INVOLVED IN THE RECENT ATTEMPT TO KILL HITLER. THE RETURN TO THE FIELD OF THE OLD LINE NON-NAZI GERMAN COMMANDER WAS VIEWED AS POSSIBLY A DESPERATE ATTEMPT BY HITLER TO REORGANIZE HIS BATTERED FORCES.

IT WAS REPORTED HERE THAT WALLENDORF, A GERMAN VILLAGE CAPTURED IN THE FIRST ARMY SECTOR, WAS SET AFLAME AND EVERY BUILDING BURNED ON SEPT. 14 BECAUSE OF PERSISTENT SNIPING. ANOTHER NEARBY VILLAGE WAS SUBJECTED TO SIMILAR SCORCHING YESTERDAY FOR THE SAME REASON.

THE GERMANS COUNTERATTACKED HEAVILY LATE YESTERDAY IN THE PONT-A-MOUSSON AREA EAST OF THE MOSELLE WITH BETWEEN 50 AND 60 TANKS.

THE ENEMY RECAPTURED ONE SMALL VILLAGE BUT THE ATTACK GENERALLY WAS REPULSED.

TO DATE THE THIRD ARMY HAS CAPTURED 86,000 GERMANS, WOUNDED AN ESTIMATED 73,000 AND KILLED 25,800.

JS711AEW SEP 16 1944

THIRD ARMY HEADQUARTERS, SEPT 16-(AP)-AMERICAN ARMOR WHICH CROSSED THE MOSELLE HAS WHEELED NORTH AND CUT IN BEHIND THE GERMAN-HELD FRENCH FORTRESS OF METZ IN A MANEUVER THREATENING TO OUTFLANK THE STUBBORNLY RESISTING BASTION, IT WAS ANNOUNCED TODAY.

LT.-GEN.GEORGE S. PATTON'S MEN IN THE NANCY AREA ALSO WERE DRIVING NORTH ON THE EAST SIDE OF THE MOSELLE.

WITH THE DAY'S DEVELOPMENTS "THE BATTLE OF THE MOSELLE TOOK A DEFINITE TURN IN OUR FAVOR, ALTHOUGH THERE STILL IS HARD FIGHTING AHEAD," A THIRD ARMY OFFICER SAID.

THE GERMANS ARE FIGHTING FIERCELY FROM FORTS BEFORE METZ ON THE WEST SIDE OF THE RIVER. U.S.PLANES RAIDED THEM HEAVILY LATE IN THE AFTERNOON.

THE GERMANS ALSO ARE BATTLING HARD FROM DUG-IN POSITIONS FROM THIONVILLE TO THE LUXEMBOURG BORDER. AMERICAN AND GERMAN ARTILLERY ARE DUELLING ACROSS THE RIVER IN THE THIONVILLE AREA.

PARIS, SEPT 16-(AP)-THE SURETE POLICE ANNOUNCED TODAY THE ARREST OF THREE MEN SAID TO HAVE BEEN IDENTIFIED WITH MARSHAL PETAIN'S VICHY REGIME. THEY WERE LISTED AS YOUTH COMMISSIONER MAURICE GAIT, SECRETARY GENERAL GODART AND SUPPLY MINISTER HUBERT LAGARDELLE.

G1022AEW SEP 16 1944

WITH BRITISH TROOPS NORTH OF THE ALBERT CANAL, SEPT.16-(AP)-TROOPS OF LT.GEN. SIR MILES C.DEMPSEY'S BRITISH SECOND ARMY SMASHED ACROSS THE MEUSE CANAL IN THE TEETH OF SHARP SHELLFIRE TODAY AND ESTABLISHED THEIR THIRD BRIDGEHEAD IN THIS SECTOR NORTH OF GEEL.

THE TOMMIES CROSSED THE WIDE CANAL IN ASSAULT BARGES AND DUG IN GRIMLY AS THE GERMANS PUT UP STIFF RESISTANCE.

AT NORTH HECHTAL FARTHER EAST THE BRITISH GRADUALLY ARE BUILDING UP ANOTHER MEUSE CANAL BRIDGEHEAD. GERMAN COUNTERATTACKS IN THIS REGION HAVE SUBSIDED.

HW623PEW

BY DON WHITEHEAD

WITH THE AMERICAN FIRST ARMY IN GERMANY, SEPT. 16-(AP)-GERMAN CIVILIANS IN THE AACHEN AREA HAVE BEEN ORDERED BY NAZI LEADERS TO EVACUATE THEIR HOMES AND MEET THE ADVANCE OF AMERICAN TROOPS WITH "FANATICAL RESISTANCE."

THE PEOPLE ARE BEING URGED TO COMMIT THEMSELVES TO TOTAL WAR ON THE HOME SOIL, AND HAVE BEEN WARNED THAT IF THEY HINDER EVACUATION OR TRY TO AVOID EVACUATION THEY WILL BE CONSIDERED TRAITORS AND WILL RUN THE RISK OF DEATH.

WITH THEIR ARMY IN THE WEST BEATEN, THE SIEGFRIED LINE PENETRATED AND ALLIED ARMS VICTORIOUS ALL ALONG THE FRONT, HITLER'S LIEUTENANTS ARE TRYING DESPERATELY TO RALLY THE PEOPLE BEHIND THE FUEHRER.

THE GAULEITER OF THE AACHEN AND COLOGNE AREA DISTRIBUTED LEAFLETS IN THE AACHEN VICINITY AND POSSIBLY ELSEWHERE ORDERING EVACUATION LAST TUESDAY MORNING.

THE LEAFLETS DECLARED:

"GERMAN MEN AND WOMEN:

"WHEN THE ENEMY REACHES GERMAN POSITIONS IN THE WEST LET HIM BE MET WITH OUR FANATICAL RESISTANCE! THE ENEMY'S ATTEMPT TO DESTROY THE REICH AND WIPE OUT OUR PEOPLE MUST FAIL. WHAT THE ENEMY FAILED TO ACHIEVE FIVE YEARS AGO WHEN HIS WELL-EQUIPPED ARMIES STOOD BEFORE OUR FORTIFICATIONS MUST FAIL AGAIN."

SEP 16 1944

WE342PEW

ROME--FIRST ADD ARMY SUSPENSIONS (TOP ON AYE) X X X ACTIVITIES.

CARBONE, 55, COMMANDED A MOTORIZED ARMY CORPS IN ROME; BARBIERI, 62, ALSO COMMANDED AN ARMY CORPS IN ROME AND ZANGHIERI, 63, A VETERAN OF THE RUSSIAN FRONT, COMMANDED AN ARMY CORPS AT VELLETRI.

ON THE EVE OF THE ARMISTICE MAJ. GEN. MAXWELL TAYLOR, COMMANDER OF THE U.S. 101ST AIRBORNE DIVISION, CONFERRED IN ROME WITH MARSHAL PIETRO BADOGLIO, THEN PREMIER, AND BADOGLIO, AFTER A PARLEY WITH ROATTA AND THE ROME GENERALS, ADVISED ABANDONING THE PROJECTED ALLIED AIR-BORNE INVASION OF THE CAPITAL.

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CARBONE, WHOSE MOTORIZED FORCES WERE ASSIGNED TO COOPERATE WITH ALLIED PARACHUTISTS, WAS WIDELY REPORTED TO HAVE ADVISED BADOGLIO THAT ALL FIVE ROMAN AIRPORTS ALREADY WERE VIRTUALLY IN GERMAN HANDS

AND THAT HIS MEN LACKED MUNITIONS AND FUEL.

THE WAR MINISTRY EMPHASIZED THAT THE ROLES OF THE GENERALS IN THE DISORGANIZATION ARE YET TO BE ASCERTAINED BY INVESTIGATION.

SEP 16 1944

WM259PEW

YUGOSLAV

BARI, ITALY, SEPT 16-(AP)-THE CAPTURE OR SURRENDER SOON OF GEN. DRAJA MIHAILOVIC, MARSHAL TITO'S RIVAL YUGOSLAV LEADER, APPEARED LIKELY TODAY.

SOURCES HERE SAY MIHAILOVIC AND HIS SERBIAN CHETNIKS HAVE NOW BEEN CAUGHT BETWEEN THE GERMANS AND TITO'S PARTISANS WHO ARE SAID TO HAVE ADVANCED TO THE MORAVA RIVER, 200 MILES SOUTH OF BELGRADE, IN THE VERY HEART OF THE TERRITORY CONTROLLED BY MIHAILOVIC IN THREE YEARS OF BITTER CIVIL WAR WITH TITO.

MIHAILOVIC, ONCE HAILED FOR HIS RESISTANCE TO THE GERMANS LONG BEFORE TITO TOOK THE YUGOSLAV SPOTLIGHT, WAS DROPPED SOME TIME AGO AS WAR MINISTER OF THE ROYAL YUGOSLAV GOVERNMENT.

Z536AEW

Add Moscow Polish (Lucie) xxx mobilization.

MEANWHILE IT WAS ANNOUNCED THAT THE COMMITTEE HAS SET ASIDE THE QUESTION OF CATHOLIC CHURCH PROPERTY TO BE DECIDED BY A FUTURE PARLIAMENT. THE COMMITTEE PROPOSES TO BREAK UP ESTATES OF OVER 240 ACRES.

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THE AGRARIAN PROGRAM ON WHICH THE COMMITTEE RELIES TO WIN POLITICAL SUPPORT OF MILLIONS OF PEASANTS GETS UNDER WAY SEPT. 25.

LARGE ESTATES WILL BE TRANSFERRED TO THE STATE "WITHOUT ANY COMPENSATION" BUT EXPROPRIATED OWNERS ARE ENTITLED LEGALLY TO RECEIVE 12 ACRES ELSEWHERE OR A SMALL MONTHLY PENSION. TWELVE ACRES WERE SET AS THE STANDARD FARM TO BE GIVEN THE TENANT WHO WILL BE ALLOWED TO REPAY THE STATE OVER A 20-YEAR PERIOD.

THE DECREE EXCLUDES THOSE WHO EVADE "PRIMARY DUTIES TO THE STATE," WHILE POLISH SOLDIERS, DISABLED VETERANS AND FORMER PARTISANS WILL BE GIVEN PRIORITY IN OBTAINING LAND.

WITH FINNISH

MOSCOW, SEPT. 16-(AP)-THE RUSSIANS AWAITED NEWS TODAY FROM THE FINNISH-SOVIET FRONTIER AS THE DEADLINE PASSED FOR THE GERMANS TO LEAVE FINLAND.

THE FINNISH ARMISTICE DELEGATION NOW IN THE RUSSIAN CAPITAL KEPT MUM ON CONDITIONS

JR712AEW

MOSCOW, SEPT. 16-(AP)-THE FINNISH DELEGATION IN MOSCOW EXPRESSED GRAVE DOUBTS TODAY FOR THE RECOVERY OF FINNISH PREMIER HANTTI HACKZELL.

MEMBERS OF THE DELEGATION SAID THAT WITHIN THE LAST 24 HOURS HIS CONDITION HAD "VISIBLY WORSENED" AND HE HAD LOST CONSCIOUSNESS AS INFLAMATION APPEARED IN THE BOTTOM OF HIS RIGHT LUNG.

HACKZELL, CHAIRMAN OF THE FINNISH PEACE MISSION NOW IN MOSCOW, WAS STRICKEN WITH PARALYSIS THURSDAY NIGHT. A BULLETIN SIGNED BY THREE DOCTORS SAID THE STROKE WAS DUE TO A CEREBRAL HEMORRHAGE.

JR626AEW

(A FINNISH DECLARATION OF WAR ON GERMANY "IS EXPECTED AFTER THE RUPTURE OF DIPLOMATIC RELATIONS BETWEEN THE TWO COUNTRIES," THE LONDON RADIO SAID IN A BROADCAST HEARD BY CBS.) Add Stockholm Finnish xx (sev.)

THE SWEDISH FOREIGN OFFICE CONFIRMED THAT GERMAN TROOPS INTENDED TO CLOSE THE BORDER OF NORTHERN FINLAND EFFECTIVE TODAY. THE FINNISH PARLIAMENT WAS SCHEDULED TO MEET IN SECRET SESSION AS THE DEADLINE FOR THE NAZI WITHDRAWAL FROM FINLAND UNDER THE TERMS OF THE FINNISH-RUSSIAN ARMISTICE AGREEMENT EXPIRED LAST MIDNIGHT.

A WELL-MANNED FINNISH GARRISON, AIDED BY RUSSIAN WARPLANES, APPARENTLY HAD THE SITUATION WELL UNDER CONTROL ON SUURSAARI, WHOSE INVASION WAS DESCRIBED BY VAESTRA NYLAND AS "A PEARL HARBOR ON A SMALL SCALE" RESULTING IN "STRONG AND CLEAR REACTION" AMONG THE FINNS.

THE NEWSPAPER FULUKURIREN REPORTED FROM HELSINKI LATE LAST NIGHT THAT THE FINNS HAD COMPLETED LIQUIDATION OF THE GERMAN BEACHHEAD ON THE ISLAND, BUT THERE WAS NO OFFICIAL CONFIRMATION.

RUSSIAN WARPLANES HELPED THE FINNISH SOLDIERS REPEL THE ATTACK, SAID THE FINNISH NEWS AGENCY, AND 700 PRISONERS WERE TAKEN. A NUMBER OF BUILDINGS WERE DAMAGED AT THE PORI AIRPORT ON THE BOTHNIAN GULF BY THE EXPLOSION OF TIME BOMBS LEFT BY THE GERMANS, AND THE GERMANS HAVE MINED THE WATERS OF THE GULF OF FINLAND AT KOTKA, ADDITIONAL REPORTS SAID.

AN EIGHT-MINUTE SESSION OF THE FINNISH PARLIAMENT WAS HELD YESTERDAY BUT NO ANNOUNCEMENT WAS MADE CONCERNING ITS DISCUSSIONS.

(A FINNISH BROADCAST SAID THE MEETING WAS CALLED TO CONSIDER "MATTERS CONNECTED WITH PREMIER HANTTI HACKZELL'S ILLNESS." HACKZELL, HEAD OF THE FINNISH ARMISTICE DELEGATION IN MOSCOW, WAS STRICKEN WITH A BRAIN HEMORRHAGE.)

ERHU CASTREN, 58, PRESIDENT OF FINLAND'S SUPREME COURT, MAY SUCCEED HACKZELL, A HELSINKI DISPATCH SAID.

BZ4AEW

SEP 16 1944

PLOESTI, ROMANIA, SEPT.16-(AP)-ALLIED BOMBINGS REDUCED OIL PRODUCTION AT PLOESTI BY TWO THIRDS, IT WAS DISCLOSED TONIGHT.

THE AMERICAN 15TH AIR FORCE IN 18 ATTACKS DROPPED 12,979 TONS OF BOMBS ON THE OILFIELDS, LOST 223 HEAVIES AND 33 FIGHTERS OF THE 6,573 BOMBERS AND 2,400 FIGHTERS INVOLVED AND SHOT DOWN 188 GERMAN PLANES. THE RAF IN 123 NIGHT RAIDS LOST 15 HEAVY BOMBERS.

HW607PEW

WITH COLUMN, BAMBOO STICKETS AND SCRUBBY SECOND GROWTH. This point

CORPORAL ROBERT W. LIGAEUR, OF PHILADELPHIA, PA., A CAVALRY RECONNAISSANCE TROOPER, PLANTED THE AMERICAN FLAG FIRMLY ON THE GLEAMING CORAL SAND AND FROM THAT MOMENT THE INVASION BEGAN TO ROLL.

WITH CAPT. J.W. "PETE" KUYKENDALL OF KINGSVILLE, TEX., IN COMMAND, THE COMPANY SPEARHEADED ITS WAY TO THE FIELD.

"LET'S GO," PETE SHOUTED, AND HIS MEN TRAMPED THE PATH TO PITOE. IT WAS A SLOW GRIND. STAFF SGT. HENRY MCLEMORE, OF DAYTONA BEACH, FLA., AND FOLLOWED THE WIRELAYERS WHO SOMETIMES HAD TO SLASH THEIR WAY THROUGH THE TANGLED UNDERGROWTH.

PITOE AIRSTRIP, 5,300 FEET LONG, IS OVERGROWN WITH KUNAI

THREE FEET HIGH CARPETING ITS RED CLAY SOIL. THERE WERE INNUMERABLE PAPAYA TREES OBSTRUCTING THE RUNWAY BUT THEY OFFERED NO OBSTACLE TO THE IMPACABLE BULLDOZE CREWS.

THERE WAS NO IMMEDIATE SIGN OF SNIPER ACTIVITY DURING THE ADVANCE ALTHOUGH TROOPS WHO WERE MAKING THEIR FIRST LANDING FREQUENTLY SHOT AT COCONUTS EXPECTING SNIPERS TO FALL INTO THEIR LAP. ONLY EVIDENCE OF THE ENEMY TO BE FOUND AT THIS POINT WERE A NUMBER OF BAMBOO LITTERS OBVIOUSLY USED AS STRETCHERS.

JP458APW NM

USPFH, PEARL HARBOR--~~SECOND ADD~~ Insert SECOND NIGHT LEAD PALAU X X SEVERAL FIRES.

CARRIER PLANES AND WARSHIPS' GUNS POUNDED PELELIU, IN THE SOUTHERN PALAUS, BEFORE DAWN FRIDAY IN PREPARATION FOR DAYLONG ASSAULTS. STEADY ADVANCES THROUGH ENEMY DEFENSES IN DEPTH WERE SUPPORTED BY ARTILLERY, TANKS AND NAVAL GUNFIRE. SEVERAL STRONG JAPANESE COUNTERATTACKS WERE REPULSED.

FURTHER EAST IN THE CAROLINES, LIBERATORS HIT TRUK WITH 72 TONS OF BOMBS AND MITCHELLS BOMBED PONAPE THURSDAY. FIVE ENEMY PLANES INTERCEPTED. ONE LIBERATOR WAS

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AGED AND THE RAIDERS PROBABLY DAMAGED ONE ENEMY PLANE.

PARAMUSHIRO, IN THE KURILES, WAS ATTACKED TUESDAY BY ARMY LIBERATORS AND FRIDAY BY NAVY VENTURAS. THE VENTURAS PROBABLY DAMAGED TWO INTERCEPTORS.

THUNDERBOLTS ATTACKED PAGAN IN THE NORTHERN MARIANAS FRIDAY WITH ROCKETS.

A SEARCH PLANE STRAFED TWO LANDING CRAFT AND SHOT DOWN AN ENEMY FIGHTER NEAR IWO JIMA, IN THE VOLCANO ISLANDS, 750 MILES SOUTH OF TOKYO.

MEANWHILE AMERICAN ARMY FORCES ETC FOURTH GRAF

NIGHT LEAD.

MOROTAI

BY MURLIN SPENCER

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS, NEW GUINEA, SEPT 16-(AP)-THE FORCE WHICH GEN. DOUGLAS MACARTHUR LANDED ON UNDEFENDED MOROTAI ISLAND INDICATES THIS WAS A DRESS REHEARSAL FOR A BIGGER TASK AHEAD--THE LONG AWAITED INVASION OF THE PHILIPPINES, 300 MILES TO THE NORTH.

FROM EYE WITNESS ACCOUNTS BY ASSOCIATED PRESS WAR CORRESPONDENTS ON THE SCENE IT APPEARS THAT GENERAL MACARTHUR, WHO WAS AWARE THAT THE LITTLE ISLAND WAS VIRTUALLY UNDEFENDED, THREW IN A MUCH GREATER FORCE THAN HE KNEW WOULD BE REQUIRED FOR THE JOB.

PITOE AIRSTRIP, OVERRUN BY KUNAI GRASS, IS BEING CLEARED BY BULLDOZERS AS MARINES IN THE OTHER AMPHIBIOUS LANDINGS ON PELELIU ISLAND IN THE PALAU GROUP, RID THEIR POSITIONS OF JAPANESE TROOPS.

ASSOCIATED PRESS WAR CORRESPONDENT SPENCER DAVIS SAID THAT WARSHIPS FILLED THE ANCHORAGE OFF MOROTAI UNTIL "IT LOOKED LIKE A BUSY DAY IN SAN FRANCISCO BAY."

THIS GREAT FORCE ENCOUNTERED PRACTICALLY NO OPPOSITION. THERE WERE A FEW SNIPERS ON THE NORTHERNMOST BEACHHEAD BUT THEY WERE QUICKLY OVERWHELMED.

ANOTHER ASSOCIATED PRESS CORRESPONDENT, RICHARD C.BERGHOLZ, SAID THAT THE FORCE HE HAD ACCOMPANIED ASHORE TO THE SOUTH ENCOUNTERED NO JAPANESE AND NO SHOTS WERE FIRED.

IT WAS FORTUNATE THAT GENERAL MACARTHUR SELECTED AN UNDEFENDED POINT BECAUSE OFFSHORE THE WATERS WERE LIKE THOSE OFF TARAWA, SCENE OF A COSTLY MARINE LANDING IN THE PACIFIC LAST FALL. LANDING CRAFT AT PELEIU RAN AGROUND ON CORAL REEFS MORE THAN 50 YARDS OFFSHORE AND NOT ONLY THE TROOPS BUT GENERAL MACARTHUR HIMSELF HAD TO WADE WAIST DEEP TO REACH THE SHORE.

WARSHIPS POUNDED THE BEACH FOR AN HOUR BEFORE THE LANDING TO INSURE THE TROOPS TIME TO GET ASHORE, BEFORE THE JAPANESE COULD GET SET. AS IT HAPPENED, THERE WERE FEW JAPANESE TO GET SET.

A196KX

THERE WERE OTHER REASONS, HOWEVER, FOR SENDING IN THE LARGE FORCE BESIDES GIVING THEM EXPERIENCE IN AMPHIBIOUS WARFARE. HEADQUARTERS BACK HERE, SEVERAL HUNDRED MILES FROM MOROTAI, ANNOUNCED TODAY THAT REPAIR OF THE AIRSTRIP STARTED 24 HOURS AFTER THE LANDING, WHICH MEANS THAT BEFORE LONG BOMBERS AND FIGHTERS FROM MOROTAI WILL BE POUNDING PHILIPPINE BASES IN THE SOFTENING UP PRELUDE TO THAT INVASION.

AT THE SAME TIME THE LANDING BYPASSES THOUSANDS OF JAPANESE ENTRENCHED ON HALMAHERA WITH AMERICAN FORCES ON TWO SIDES.

AMERICANS, WHO HAVE SPENT MUCH TIME DOWN UNDER, ARE TAKING DEEP SATISFACTION IN THE FACT THAT THEY ARE NOW FIGHTING NORTH OF THE EQUATOR.

ASSOCIATED PRESS CORRESPONDENT ASAHEL BUSH, ABOARD A FLAGSHIP, QUOTED NAVY LT.KENNETH RAWLS OF COLUMBIA, S.C., AS SAYING: "IT PLEASES ME TO LOOK UP INTO THE NIGHT SKY AND SEE THE NORTH STAR WHERE IT BELONGS. IT MAKES YOU FEEL CLOSER TO HOME."

HU-NN136PCW NM

KBULLETIN

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS,NEW GUINEA,SUNDAY,SEPT.17-(AP)-THE UNOPPOSED CONSOLIDATION OF THE AMERICAN HOLD ON RECENTLY-INVADED

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UNOPPOSED CONSOLIDATION OF THE AMERICAN HOLD ON RECENTLY-INVADED MOROTAI ISLAND, 375 MILES SOUTH OF DAVAO, CONTINUES, HEADQUARTERS ANNOUNCED TODAY.

ELEMENTS OF THE SMALL JAPANESE GARRISON HAVE FLED INTO THE HILLS.

HEADQUARTERS ALSO ANNOUNCED 125 TONS OF BOMBS HAD BEEN UNLOADED ON AIRDROMES ON ADJACENT HALMAHERA ISLAND FRIDAY, COINCIDING WITH THE LANDING.

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A81FX

AT THE SAME TIME 185 TONS OF BOMBS BLASTED THE MAPANGET AIRDROME ON CELEBES, MAIN FLANK JAPANESE BASE TO HALMAHERA. A MEDIUM FREIGHTER WAS DAMAGED IN THE ATTACK.

YANK ENGINEERS ALREADY HAVE BEGUN WORK ON PITOE AIRDROME ON MOROTAI, FROM WHICH TO BEGIN RENEWED NEUTRALIZATION RAIDS ON JAPANESE BASES, PARTICULARLY IN THE PHILIPPINES.

A82FX

THE LANDING ON MOROTAI WAS UNOPPOSED, AND FRONT LINE CORRES-.

A82FX

THE LANDING ON MOROTAI WAS UNOPPOSED, AND FRONT LINE CORRESPONDENTS FOUND FEW EVIDENCES OF RECENT OCCUPANCY BY JAPANESE TROOPS. THE ENEMY HAD BEEN TRICKED INTO BELIEVING THE INVASION WOULD OCCUR FARTHER SOUTH ON HALMAHERA ISLAND ITSELF.

WITH SIXTH ARMY FORCES ON MOROTAI ISLAND, SEPT.16-(DELAYED) (AP)-GEN.L.H.VAN OYEN, SUPREME COMMANDER OF DUTCH FORCES IN THE PACIFIC, ARRIVED ON THE DOROEBA BEACHHEAD THIS MORNING TO INSPECT MEN AND INSTALLATIONS ON THIS LIBERATED SOIL OF THE NETHERLANDS EAST INDIES.

DUTCH CIVIL ADMINISTRATORS ALREADY ARE PREPARED TO TAKE OVER THEIR DUTIES AND TO CARE FOR SOME 10,000 NATIVES LIVING ON MOROTAI.

VAN OYEN SAID HE WAS HIGHLY PLEASED WITH THE SUCCESS OF THE LANDING OPERATION. HE EXPRESSED HOPE THAT SOON ALL OF THE EAST INDIES WILL BE FREE OF THE ENEMY.

A70KA 190 WEST 001

U.S.PACIFIC FLEET HEADQUARTERS, PEARL HARBOR,SEPT.13-(DELAYED) (AP)-AMERICA'S "ONE MAN PACIFIC TASK FORCE"--CMDR. NORMAN (BUZZ) MILLER, U.S.N.--IS BACK IN THE UNITED STATES ON LEAVE BUT HIS "TIRED" BOMBING PLANE HAD TO BE LEFT BEHIND IN HAWAII.

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FOR EIGHT MONTHS MILLER, OF WINSTON-SALEM,N.C., COMBED THE CENTRAL AND WESTERN PACIFIC AND HIS RECORD READS LIKE A FAIRY TALE OF SOLO WARFARE--20 JAPANESE SHIPS SUNK, 46 DAMAGED. IN ADDITION HE BOMBED MOST OF THE JAPANESE POSITIONS FROM THE MARSHALLS TO THE BONINS AND HE WAS CREDITED WITH SEVEN SOLO ATTACKS ON TRUK HARBOR.

MILLER'S NAVY BOMBER ALSO HUNG UP A RECORD--MORE THAN 500 HOURS OF COMBAT FLIGHT.

THE COMMANDER AND HIS CREWMEN, GRANTED 30 DAYS LEAVE, DECIDED TO TAKE THE VETERAN BOMBER HOME WITH THEM. MILLER WAS ANXIOUS TO GET AWAY TO SEE HIS WIFE AND FIVE CHILDREN. SO THEY TUNED UP THE BOMBER AND TOOK OFF. TWO HUNDRED MILES OUT AN ENGINE FAILED AND BACK THEY CAME TO HILO AIRFIELD.

ON THE SECOND TRY THEY GOT HALF WAY TO SAN DIEGO,CALIF., BUT AGAIN AN ENGINE CONKED OUT AND THEY RETURNED.

WHEN THEIR THIRD ATTEMPT FAILED--ANOTHER ENGINE FAILURE--THEY ASKED FOR A NEW PLANE. MILLER SAID "ALL WE WANT IS A PLANE THAT HASN'T GONE SO MANY HOURS IN COMBAT OPERATION THAT SHE'S ALL TIRED OUT."

THEY GOT THE NEW PLANE AND LANDED IN SAN DIEGO THE NIGHT OF SEPT.11.

DV654PCW

(WX) QUEBEC, SEPT.16-(AP)-THE FOLLOWING STATEMENT WAS GIVEN OUT LATE TODAY AT THE CONCLUSION OF THE QUEBEC CONFERENCE BETWEEN PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT AND PRIME MINISTER CHURCHILL (ABOUT 100):

"THE PRESIDENT AND THE PRIME MINISTER, AND THE COMBINED CHIEFS OF STAFF, HELD A SERIES OF MEETINGS DURING WHICH THEY DISCUSSED ALL ASPECTS OF THE WAR AGAINST GERMANY AND JAPAN.

"IN A VERY SHORT SPACE OF TIME THEY REACHED DECISIONS ON ALL POINTS BOTH WITH REGARD TO THE COMPLETION OF THE WAR IN EUROPE, NOW APPROACHING ITS FINAL STAGES, AND THE DESTRUCTION OF THE BARBARIANS OF THE PACIFIC.

"THE MOST SERIOUS DIFFICULTY WITH WHICH THE QUEBEC CONFERENCE HAS BEEN CONFRONTED HAS BEEN TO FIND ROOM AND OPPORTUNITY FOR MARSHALLING AGAINST JAPAN, THE MASSIVE FORCES WHICH EACH AND ALL OF THE NATIONS CONCERNED ARE ARDENT TO ENGAGE AGAINST THE ENEMY."

(END TEXT)

LT527PEW

SEP 16 1944

FDR-CHURCHILL SEPARATE

(WX) QUEBEC, SEPT.15-(AP)-PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT AND PRIME MINISTER CHURCHILL RECEIVED HONORARY DEGREES OF DOCTOR OF LAWS TODAY FROM MCGILL UNIVERSITY, MONTREAL.

CLAD IN CRIMSON AND WHITE SATIN ROBES AND PANCAKE VELVET HATS, THE TWO SAT ON THE TERRACE OF QUEBEC'S CITADEL UNDER A HOT MID-AFTERNOON SUN FOR THE CEREMONIES, JUST BEFORE THE TWO LEADERS HELD A NEWS CONFERENCE.

IN PRESENTING THE PRESIDENT FOR HIS DEGREE, DR.F.CYRIL JAMES, PRINCIPAL AND CHANCELLOR OF MCGILL PRAISED HIM AS A "HUMANITARIAN." HE SAID THE PRESIDENT'S COURAGE HAD NOT FALTERED IN THE TRAGIC HOUR WHEN AMERICA'S OUTPOSTS WERE ASSILED AND THAT HE HAD GONE ON TO HELP FORGE THE WEAPONS BY WHICH THE UNITED NATIONS ARE NOW MARCHING TO VICTORY.

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MR.ROOSEVELT IN RESPONSE MENTIONED HIS LONG FRIENDSHIP WITH CANADA'S PRIME MINISTER, MACKENZIE KING, DATING BACK TO UNDER-GRADUATE DAYS AT HARVARD, AND EXPRESSED HIS GRATITUDE OVER THE HONOR ACCORDED HIM.

JAMES LAUDED THE PRIME MINISTER'S STEADFASTNESS IN BRITAIN'S DARK HOURS AND HIS "BLAZING FAITH".

RESPONDING, CHURCHILL REFERRED WARMLY TO PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT AS "MY AUGUST FRIEND, MY DEAR FRIEND AND WARTIME COMRADE," SAID IT GAVE HIM ADDED PLEASURE TO ACCEPT THE DEGREE IN MR.

ROOSEVELT'S PRESENCE.

IT WILL ALWAYS BE SAID OF THIS GENERATION IN BRITAIN AND THE UNITED STATES, CHURCHILL DECLARED THAT THEY HAVE HAD PASSED UPON THEM BURDENS AND PROBLEMS WITHOUT COMPARE IN THE WORLD. THEY WERE EQUAL TO THEM AND TRIUMPHED OVER THEM.

"THEY CLEARED THE WAY TO A BROAD ADVANCE OF MANKIND TO A LEVEL THEY HAVE NEVER YET ATTAINED AND TO A SECURITY OF WHICH THEY WILL NEVER BE DEPRIVED," HE SAID.

SEP 161944

AB359PEW

Add Mexico City Gasoline xx consumers

TAXICAB DRIVERS, THROUGH THEIR UNION, WERE THE LOUDEST IN DENOUNCING THE RISE.

SEP 161944

UNION LEADERS TOLD THE PETROLEUM COMMITTEE OF THE SENATE YESTERDAY THAT IF THE RISE IS NOT CANCELLED THEY WILL ORGANIZE DAILY TRAFFIC JAMS IN THE STREETS AS A PROTEST.

1258AEM

...ATTACHE OF THE U.S. EMBASSY HERE, WHEN THEY WERE RECEIVED BY THE PRESIDENT YESTERDAY THEY GAVE HIM TEN CARBINE RIFLES AND 2,000 CARTRIDGES.

THE MILITARY PARADE ENDED IN THE EARLY AFTERNOON THE OFFICIAL OBSERVANCE WHICH BEGAN LAST NIGHT AT 11 O'CLOCK WHEN THE PRESIDENT, ON THE PALACE BALCONY, PULLED THE RED CORD THAT RANG MEXICO'S LIBERTY BELL, THE SIGNAL GIVEN IN 1810 BY FATHER MIGUEL HIDALGO, WHO CALLED MEXICANS TO ARMS IN THEIR REVOLUTION FOR FREEDOM.

STRETCHED BELOW HIM, OVER THE GREAT CONSTITUTION SQUARE BEFORE THE CATHEDRAL WERE SCORES OF THOUSANDS OF PEOPLE, WHO HAD WAITED FOR HOURS, MANY IN THEIR BROAD COUNTRY SOMBREROS, HUNDREDS WITH BRIGHTLY COLORED SARAPES READY FOR THE RAIN WHICH DID NOT COME.

"VIVA" SWEPT THROUGH THE CROWD. THE MULTITUDE SANG THE NATIONAL ANTHEM AND CHEER AFTER CHEER WENT UP WHILE THE PRESIDENT VIGOROUSLY WAVED THE FLAG. CANNON GAVE THE OFFICIAL SALUTE, ROCKETS LIGHTED THE SKY AND THERE CONTINUED THE STEADY RIPPLE OF FIRECRACKERS THAT WENT ON ALL DAY AND THROUGH THE NIGHT.

DVDV638PCW

RELIEF TO ITALY. Add Montreal UNRRA (Nine)xx to Italy

THE OPENING WEDGE FOR CONSIDERATION IF ITALY WAS MADE THIS AFTERNOON BY THE UNITED STATES REPRESENTATIVE, DEAN ACHESON, ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF STATE. ACHESON REQUESTED THE COUNCIL, IN ITS FIRST PLENARY SESSION, TO SET UP TWO NEW CONFERENCE COMMITTEES: ONE FOR POLICY AND ONE FOR PROCEDURE. BOTH ARE INTERPRETED BY OBSERVERS AS BEING THE NECESSARY MACHINERY TO CONSIDER THE PROBLEM OF RELIEF FOR ITALY.

AS DIRECTOR GENERAL HERBERT H.LEHMAN, FORMER GOVERNOR OF NEW YORK, OPENED THE CONFERENCE, 20 HEADS OF DIPLOMATIC MISSIONS TO THE UNITED STATES WERE AMONG THOSE PRESENT. REPRESENTING THE UNITED KINGDOM WAS RICHARD K.LAW, MINISTER OF STATE.

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A64

L.B.PEARSON, CANADA'S YOUNG AMBASSADOR TO THE UNITED STATES, A VETERAN OF INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCES, WAS NAMED CHAIRMAN OF THIS MEETING OF UNRRA.

CANADA HAS ALREADY VOTED ITS FULL CONTRIBUTION OF $77,000,000 AND UNRRA HAS ALREADY SPENT IN CANADA $12,000,000 FOR SUPPLIES TO DISTRIBUTE IN EUROPE.

PEARSON WILL BE ASSISTED BY THREE VICE-CHAIRMEN; CHRISTIAN VALENCI, OF THE FRENCH COMMITTEE OF LIBERATION, CYRO DE FREITAS VALLE, BRAZILIAN AMBASSADOR TO CANADA, AND V.S.HURBAN, CZECH AMBASSADOR TO THE UNITED STATES.

PEARSON WILL ALSO ACT AS CHAIRMAN OF THE CONFERENCE'S IMPORTANT POLICY COMMITTEE WHICH WILL PROBABLY CONSIDER THE QUESTION OF AID TO ITALY. CANADA IS EXPECTED TO BE IN FAVOR OF THE MOVE.

BUT A SECOND COMMITTEE, ONE ON PROCEDURE, WHICH WILL LIKELY ALSO DEAL WITH THE QUESTION, WILL BE HEADED BY VASILI A.SERGEEV, OF THE USSR. AT UNRRA'S FIRST MEETING ALMOST A YEAR AGO, THE USSR DELEGATION, HEADED BY SERGEEV VOTED AGAINST ANY EXPENDITURE OF UNRRA FUNDS IN EX-ENEMY TERRITORY.

IN WASHINGTON, 19 UNITED STATES ORGANIZATIONS, INCLUDING LABOR GROUPS AND ITALIAN AMERICAN SOCIETIES, MADE PUBLIC A JOINT APPEAL ON ITALY'S BEHALF, ADDRESSED TO THE UNRRA CONFERENCE.

"ALL FOOD, CATTLE AND OTHER MEANS OF SUBSISTENCE HAVE BEEN TAKEN AWAY OR DESTROYED, THUS CONDEMNING THE ITALIANS TO DEATH BY STARVATION" IN THE WAKE OF THE GERMAN OCCUPATION, THE STATEMENT SAID.

SOME FOOD SUPPLIES HAVE BEEN BROUGHT IN BY THE LIBERATING ALLIED ARMIES, THE STATEMENT SAID, ASSERTING THESE "BARELY BEGIN TO STAUNCH THE FLOW OF HUMAN MISERY."

SEVERAL ITALIAN SOCIETIES IN SOUTH AMERICA WERE LISTED AS CO-SPONSORS OF THE APPEAL.

FIRST LEAD

SEP 161944

MEXICO CITY,SEPT 16 (AP)-MEXICO'S MODERNIZED ARMY MARCHED IN INDEPENDENCE DAY PARADE TODAY THROUGH THE CAPITAL TO DISPLAY RESULTS OF ITS TRAINING AND ITS USE OF NEW EQUIPMENT, MUCH OF WHICH CAME FROM THE UNITED STATES.

PRESIDENT AVILA CAMACHO REVIEWED THE LONG COLUMNS OF TANKS, INFANTRY CARRIERS, OFFICER CADETS, SUPPLY TRAINS AND CONSCRIPTS. ABOUT 30,000 MEN PASSED THROUGH LANES OF CHEERING THOUSANDS, COLORFUL WITH THE SARAPES OF COUNTRY PEOPLE, FLAGS AND VARIED COSTUMES.

IN LAST NIGHT'S PART OF THE CELEBRATION PRESIDENT AVILA CAMACHO RANG THE LIBERTY BELL AT THE NATIONAL PALACE.

THE PRESIDENT RANG THE BELL THAT THE VILLAGE PRIEST, MIGUEL HIDALGO, STRUCK 134 YEARS AGO TO START THE INDEPENDENCE WAR AGAINST SPAIN, AND SHOUTED, TRADITIONALLY:

"LONG LIVE HIDALGO! LONG LIVE THE INDEPENDENCE HEROES! LONG LIVE MEXICO!

WITH HIS CRY OF INDEPENDENCE, HIDALGO RALLIED HIS PARISHIONERS AT 2 A.M. SEPTEMBER 16, 1810, TO MARCH AGAINST THE SPANIARDS.

DUE TO THE LATENESS OF THE HOUR, MEXICO OBSERVES THE OCCASION ON SEPTEMBER 15, BUT THE ENTIRE WEEK IS ONE OF FESTIVITIES.

TWO UNITED STATES ARMY OFFICERS, LT. GEN. JOSEPH T. MCNARNEY, DEPUTY CHIEF OF STAFF, AND MAJ. GEN. HENRY O. PRATT, SOUTHERN DEFENSE COMMANDER, CALLED ON PRESIDENT AVILA CAMACHO YESTERDAY AND WERE INVITED TO REVIEW TODAY'S PARADE, IN WHICH 30,000 SERVICE-MEN ARE TO MARCH.

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THE ANNUAL DIPLOMATIC RECEPTION, AT WHICH CUBAN AMBASSADOR JOSE MANUEL CARBONELL, DEAN OF THE CORPS, PRESENTED TO THE CHIEF EXECUTIVE THE REPRESENTATIVES OF THE NATIONS WITH WHICH MEXICO IS AT PEACE, PRECEDED THE PALACE CEREMONY LAST NIGHT.

AT AN EARLIER CEREMONY, THE FIRST STONE WAS LAID FOR A MONUMENT TO FRANCISCO MORAZAN, "LIBERATOR OF CENTRAL AMERICA."

THE EMBASSIES OF FOUR OF THE REPUBLICS--COSTA RICA, HONDURAS, GUATEMALA AND NICARAGUA--HELD OPEN HOUSE TO OBSERVE THE OCCASION.

MONTEVIDEO--FIRST ADD BRAZIL X X X SHIPS.

WHILE THE MORNING NEWSPAPERS CARRIED RUMORS OF A LACK OF COMMUNICATIONS WITH RIO AND OTHER BRAZILIAN TOWNS, NOTHING CONCRETE WAS SAID ABOUT THE REASONS BEHIND IT. THE COMMUNIST PAPER DIARIO POPULAR SAID, "ACCORDING TO THE INFORMATION WE ARE ABLE TO GET THE SITUATION IS THE RESULT OF A NAZI PUTSCH."

THE INDEPENDENT EL PAIS SAID URUGUAYAN OFFICIAL CIRCLES WERE TROUBLED BUT NO DEFINITE REASON WAS GIVEN FOR THEIR UNEASINESS ABOUT THE BRAZILIAN SITUATION.

LUZARDO SAID THAT HE WAS SURPRISED BY THE RUMORS, BUT THAT AFTER GETTING IN TOUCH WITH THE RIO GOVERNMENT HE WAS "ABLE TO STATE EMPHATICALLY ALL SUCH REPORTS ARE COMPLETELY FALSE. NOTHING UNUSUAL HAS HAPPENED IN RIO DE JANEIRO OR ELSEWHERE IN BRAZIL IN THE LAST 48 HOURS."

SEP 16 1944

FD357PEW

NEW YORK, SEPT. 16-(AP)-THE TOKYO DOMESTIC RADIO SAID TODAY THAT ADMIRAL NAOKUNI NOMURA, WHO WAS REPORTED YESTERDAY TO HAVE BEEN RELIEVED OF HIS DUTIES AS COMMANDANT OF THE YOKOSUKA NAVAL STATION, HAD BEEN NAMED COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF OF THE "SUPREME HEADQUARTERS OF SEA ESCORT."

THE SUPREME HEADQUARTERS OF SEA ESCORT, AS JAPANESE DOMEI DISPATCH SAID, WAS ESTABLISHED NOV. 14, 1943 TO "DIRECT MATTERS PERTAINING TO THE PROTECTION OF SEA TRANSPORTATION."

NOMURA, A MEMBER OF JAPAN'S SUPREME WAR COUNCIL, WAS APPOINTED TO THE YOKOSUKA POST ON AUGUST 2 AFTER SERVING A FEW DAYS IN JULY AS NAVY MINISTER.

THE TOKYO BROADCAST AND THE DOMEI TRANSMISSION WERE REPORTED BY THE FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION.

JR724AEW

BROADCASTS

NEW YORK, SEPT 15--THE BERLIN RADIO SAID TODAY IN A BROADCAST RECORDED BY NBC THAT PREMIER HANTTI HACKZELL OF FINLAND DIED LAST NIGHT IN MOSCOW. THERE WAS ON CONFIRMATION FROM OTHER SOURCES.

BZ819AEW

SEP 16 1944

BROADCASTS

NEW YORK, SEPT. 16--THE AMERICAN FIRST MARINE DIVISION HAS THROWN BACK THREE BITTER JAPANESE COUNTER-ATTACKS ON PALAU AND HAVE SURROUNDED THE BEST AIRFIELD IN THE WHOLE GROUP OF ISLANDS, AN NBC BROADCAST REPORTED TODAY.

THE JAPS ARE OFFERING BITTER RESISTANCE ON THE WHOLE ISLAND, WILLIAM EWING, NBC CORRESPONDENT REPORTED. HE ADDED THAT REPORTS FROM THE BEACHHEADS--NOW SECURED BY THE MARINES--SAY AMERICAN INVADING FORCES ARE ADVANCING STEADILY TOWARD COMPLETE CONQUEST OF THE ISLAND.

FD426PEW

BROADCASTS

NEW YORK, SEPT 16--RADIO ATLANTIK, CLANDESTINE GERMAN LANGUAGE STATION WHOSE LOCATION NEVER HAS BEEN DISCLOSED, SAID TODAY ALLIED FORCES HAD CAPTURED ESCHWEILER, SEVEN MILES NORTHEAST OF AACHEN AND WERE ONLY 21 MILES FROM COLOGNE. THE BROADCAST WAS RECORDED BY NBC.

G223PEW

30. 24— 18867

FOUR YEARS AGO TODAY

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

SEPT. 16, 1940--ITALIAN FORCES IN EGYPT OCCUPY SALUM AND DRIVE 25 MILES BEYOND; GERMAN PLANES RAID LONDON; 65,000 NATIONAL GUARDSMEN IN U.S. REPORT FOR A YEAR'S TRAINING.

SEP 16 1944

A29

EUROPEAN WAR FLASHBACK

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

SEPT. 17, 1918--AMERICANS, IN NEW POSITIONS BEFORE THE HINDENBURG LINE, CARRIED OUT BRISK PATROL AND ARTILLERY OPERATIONS, WHILE GERMANS RUSHED UP HEAVY REINFORCEMENTS. BRITISH AVIATORS DESTROYED 66 GERMAN PLANES ALONG THEIR LINES. AMERICAN BOMBERS CARRIED OUT EXTENSIVE RAIDS IN THE DIRECTION OF METZ.

SEPT. 17, 1940--A BRITISH REFUGEE SHIP, FORMER CITY OF BENARES, EVACUATING CHILDREN TO CANADA, WAS TORPEDOED AND SUNK MORE THAN 600 MILES WEST OF BRITISH ISLES, 79 CHILDREN DROWNED.

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

ON THE EVENING OF SEPT.16, 1918 PRESIDENT WOODROW WILSON RECEIVED AN OFFICIAL PEACE OVERTURE FROM AUSTRIA, GERMANY'S SUBMISSIVE ALLY, ASKING FOR A CONFERENCE OF THE POWERS IN A "CONFIDENTIAL AND NON-BINDING DISCUSSION FOR THE CONCLUSION OF PEACE."

IT WAS THE FORMAL OPENING OF THE "PEACE OFFENSIVE" THAT HAD BEEN EXPECTED BY THE ALLIES AS THE GERMANS REELED BACK TOWARD THE RHINE- AND THEIR HOMELAND-IN THE FACE OF DRIVES BY MARSHAL FOCH. THESE DRIVES WERE CLIMAXED BY THE AMERICAN PUSH IN THE ST.MIHIEL SALIENT WHICH LEFT ALLIED TROOPS POISED ONLY FOUR MILES OUTSIDE OF METZ.

PRESIDENT WILSON PROMPTLY REJECTED THE PEACE PROPOSAL IN A SHARP ANSWER OF LESS THAN 100 WORDS MAKING IT CLEAR THAT THE UNITED STATES WOULD "ENTERTAIN NO PROPOSAL FOR A CONFERENCE UPON A MATTER CONCERNING WHICH IT HAS MADE ITS POSITION AND PURPOSE SO PLAIN."

YESTERDAY (SATURDAY) ALLIED TROOPS WERE ENCIRCLING METZ AND HURLING POWERFUL ARMIES ONTO GERMAN SOIL ALONG A 90-MILE FRONT TO THE NORTH.

DN512PEW

NIGHT LEAD LAUNCHING (160)

BATH, ME., SEPT. 16-(AP)-A DESTROYER BEARING THE NAME OF THE LATE NAVY SECRETARY FRANK KNOX WILL SLIDE DOWN THE WAYS TOMORROW AT THE BATH IRON WORKS CORP. YARD.

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THE CEREMONIES WILL BE ATTENDED BY UNDERSECRETARY OF THE NAVY RALPH BARD, HIGH-RANKING NAVAL OFFICERS, FORMER BUSINESS ASSOCIATES FROM CHICAGO AND MANCHESTER, N.H., WHERE KNOX PUBLISHED NEWSPAPERS, AND NEWS CORRESPONDENTS WHO REGULARLY COVERED HIS PRESS CONFERENCES.

THE 2,250-TON, $10,000,000 CRAFT, BULT WITH FUNDS FROM NEW HAMPSHIRE WAR BOND SALES, WILL BE CHRISTENED BY KNOX'S WIDOW, MRS.ANNIE REID KNOX OF MANCHESTER. COLONEL KNOX DIED LAST APRIL 28.

THE LAUNCHING CEREMONIES WILL BE RECORDED FOR BROADCAST ON A MUTUAL BROADCASTING SYSTEM NATIONAL HOOKUP FROM 2.30 TO 3 P.M. (EWT).

SPEAKERS WILL INCLUDE WILLIAM S.NEWELL, BATH RION WORKS PRESIDENT; JOSEPH A.BORS, INTERNATIONAL NEWS SERVICE WASHINGTON WAR EDITOR, REPRESENTING THE NATION'S PRESS, AND RAWLEIGH WARNER, A BUSINESS ASSOCIATE OF KNOX.

WR446PEW

WASHINGTON,SEPT.16-(AP)-THE FOLLOWING CHANGES IN AMERICAN FOREIGN SERVICE ASSIGNMENTS WERE ANNOUNCED TODAY BY THE DEPARTMENT OF STATE:

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MAYNARD B.BARNES OF VINTON, OHIO, AMERICAN COUNSUL GENERAL AT DAKAR, HAS BEEN ASSIGNED TO THE DEPARTMENT OF STATE.

WILLIAM BARNES OF BELMONT,MASS., NOW ASSIGNED TO THE DEPARTMENT OF STATE, HAS BEEN DESIGNATED AMERICAN VICE-CONSUL AT HAMILTON,

ONT., FOR TEMPORARY DUTY.

JOSEPH LEONARD DOUGHERTY OF MARION, OHIO, HAS BEEN DESIGNATED AGRICULTURE ANALYST AT PORTO ALEGRE, RIO GRANDE DO SUL, BRAZIL.

CARL F.NORDEN OF NEW YORK CITY, AMERICAN FOREIGN SERVICE OFFICER ATTACHED TO THE OFFICE OF THE POLITICAL ADVISOR ON THE STAFF OF THE SUPREME ALLIED COMMANDER, MEDITERRANEAN THEATER, AT NAPLES, ITALY, HAS BEEN ASSIGNED TO THE DEPARTMENT OF STATE.

CHARLES S.REED OF CLEVELAND, AMERICAN CONSUL AT ST.JOHNS, NEW FOUNDLAND, HAS BEEN ASSIGNED AMERICAN CONSUL AT BARCELONA, SPAIN.

JAMES R.WILKINSON, OF MADISON, WIS., AMERICAN CONSUL AT BIRMINGHAM, ENGLAND HAS BEEN DESIGNATED AMERICAN CONSUL GENERAL AT DAKAR.

AB1202PEW

SEP 161944

BY ELTON C.FAY

WASHINGTON,SEPT.16-(AP)-LT.GEN.WILLIAM H.SIMPSON, COMMANDER OF THE NEWLY CREATED AMERICAN NINTH ARMY IN FRANCE, HAD BETTER LUCK GETTING INTO THIS WAR THAN HE DID WHEN HIS WEST POINT CLASS PLAYED THE ANNUAL FOOTBALL CLASSIC WITH THE NAVAL ACADEMY IN 1908.

SIMPSON, IT SEEMS, HAD SOME DIFFICULTIES IN SCHOLASTIC WORK AT THE ACADEMY (HE WAS 101 IN A GRADUATING CLASS OF 103) SO IT WASN'T UNTIL HIS LAST YEAR THAT HE MADE THE TEAM. THE COACH DISCOVERED THAT THE SIX FOOTER WITH THE BIG SHOULDERS AND SMALL HIPS WAS AMAZINGLY FAST. THE COACH, THEREFORE, DECIDED TO KEEP SIMPSON UNDER WRAPS AS A "SECRET WEAPON" FOR THE GAME WITH NAVY.

BUT IN THE LAST PRACTICE, FOUR DAYS BEFORE THE GAME, HE BROKE HIS LEG AND "THE SECRET WEAPON" COULDN'T BE USED.

HIS OLD CLASSMATES (THEY INCLUDE SUCH FAMOUS GENERALOFFICERS OF TODAY AS GEORGE S.PATTON, JACOB L.DEVERS, ROBERT L.EICHELBERGER, DELOS C.EMMONS, JAMES G.ORD, AND JOHN C.H. LEE) NICKNAMED THE BIG, RAW-BONED BOY FROM THE TEXAS PLAINS "BIG SIMP" AND "GREASER."

SEP 161944

THE COMMANDER OF THE NINTH ARMY, HIS FRIENDS ASSERT, IS A GOOD JUDGE OF MEN AND APPARENTLY HAS MUCH TO SAY ABOUT THE SELECTION OF HIS OWN STAFF.

FROM THE DAY HE ENTERED THE ACADEMY, AN ASSOCIATE SAYS, HE HAS POSSESSED A REMARKABLE PERSONAL POPULARITY, WHICH, HOWEVER NEVER HAS INTERFERED WITH THE PRECISE, METICULOUS EFFICIENCY OF A GOOD OFFICER. HE IS WILLING TO LISTEN TO THE IDEAS OF ANYONE, REFUSES TO ADOPT THE "BRUSHOFF TECHNIQUE."

THE 56-YEAR OLD GENERAL HAS BEEN AN INFANTRY SPECIALIST FOR MOST OF HIS 35 YEARS OF ARMY CAREER, STARTING OUT IN THAT BRANCH AND SOON FINDING HIS SKILL USEFUL WHEN HE WAS ASSIGNED TO THE PHILIPPINES WITH HIS REGIMENT. HE RETURNED TO FAMILIAR TERRITORY IN 1914 FOR BORDER PATROL DUTY AT EL PASO AND LATER WAS WITH THE PUNITIVE EXPEDITION UNDER THE THEN BRIG.GEN.JOHN J.PERSHING. SIMPSON'S REGIMENT WAS ONE OF TWO INFANTRY OUTFITS IN THE EXPEDITION, AND AS THE INFANTRY SONG GOES, "THEY MARCHED, THEY MARCHED, THEY MARCHED" OVER MEXICO'S HOT TERRAIN.

IN 1918, SIMPSON WENT TO FRANCE AS ASSISTANT CHIEF OF STAFF OF THE 33RD. DIVISION, SERVING WITH THAT OUTFIT IN ALL ITS BATTLES. IN THE INTERIM BETWEEN THE TWO WORLD WARS, SIMPSON WAS ASSIGNED TO a number of posts in this country including a 4-year tour of duty with the dept. gen. staff. Early in this war he was assigned to command of the 30th inf. div. Then in Sept. 1942, to command 12th army corps. Yr ago he became commanding general of the Fourth Army. ** End

30.24—18869

NEW YORK, SEPT. 15-(AP)-AS AMERICAN TANKS AND INFANTRYMEN PLUNGED THROUGH THE SIEGFRIED LINE NEAR AACHEN, THE GERMAN FOREIGN OFFICE ADMITTED TONIGHT THAT SUCH STEEL AND CONCRETE FORTIFICATIONS HAD FAILED TO HOLD AGAINST MODERN TACTICS AND WEAPONS.

A NAZI BROADCAST REPORTED BY THE FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION SAID THAT "HUNDREDS OF THOUSANDS" OF WORKMEN WERE BEING RUSHED TO THE WESTERN FRONT TO SEAL UP THE HOLES ALREADY PUNCHED IN THE SIEGFRIED LINE BY BUILDING SIMPLE, EARTHEN "FIELD FORTIFICATIONS" IN DEPTH.

EJ12MIDNIGHT EWT

SEP 16 1944 SEP 16 1944

NEW YORK, SEPT.15-(AP)-A JAPANESE DOMEI DISPATCH REPORTED TODAY BY U.S.GOVERNMENT MONITORS SAID THAT WOODEN AIRCRAFT "SURPASSING THE FAMED MOSQUITO BOMBERS OF THE BRITISH AIR FORCE" WOULD BE PLACED IN MASS PRODUCTION IN JAPAN IN THE NEAR FUTURE.

HW7AEW

THE ROAD TO BERLIN
THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

SEP 16 1944

1--WESTERN FRONT 315 MILES (FROM STOLBERG)
2--RUSSIAN FRONT 312 MILES (FROM OUTSIDE PULUTSK)
3--EASTERN FRANCE 440 MILES (FROM BELOW MONTBELIARD)
4--ITALIAN FRONT 583 MILES (FROM BELOW RIMINI)

EJ956PEW

MEXICO CITY,SEPT.15-(AP)-MARGARET O'BRIEN, CHILD MOVIE STAR OF HOLLYWOOD NOW "SEVEN AND A HALF," SAID TODAY SHE PLANS TO ENTER A CONVENT "WHEN I GROW UP."

MARGARET, HERE ON A VACATION WITH HER MOTHER, GLADYS O'BRIEN, THEN ADDED:

"SUNDAY I'M GOING TO A BULLFIGHT."

FJ609ACW

FOUR YEARS AGO TODAY
BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

SEPT. 15, 1940--BRITISH REPORTED THAT FIGHTERS AND ANTIAIRCRAFT GUNS SHOT DOWN 175 OUT OF 400 GERMAN PLANES RAIDING LONDON WHILE CROWDS CHEERED AS SOME RAIDERS FELL IN FLAMES. MARSHAL GOERING, BERLIN SAID, PILOTED A GERMAN PLANE OVER LONDON AT NIGHT TO OBSERVE RESULTS OF THE RAID.

SEP 16 1944

M426AEW

WASHINGTON,SEPT.16-(AP)-NETHERLANDS AND BELGIAN CURRENCIES HAVE BEEN MADE AVAILABLE FOR USE BY ALLIED LIBERATION FORCES IN THE NETHERLANDS AND LUXEMBOURG, THE TREASURY AND WAR DEPARTMENTS ANNOUNCED TODAY.

THE NETHERLANDS GUILDER HAS BEEN MADE AVAILABLE FOR USE IN THE NETHERLANDS, AND THE BELGIAN FRANC FOR LUXEMBOURG.

THE RATES OF EXCHANGE ESTABLISHED FOR THE NETHERLANDS ARE 2.64957 GUILDERS TO THE DOLLAR AND 10.691 GUILDERS TO THE ENGLISH POUND.

EXCHANGE RATES SELECTED BY THE BELGIAN GOVERNMENT FOR USE IN BELGIUM, 43.773 BELGIAN FRANCS TO THE DOLLAR AND 176.625 FRANCS TO THE ENGLISH POUND, HAVE BEEN MADE APPLICABLE IN LUXEMBOURG.

THE ANNOUNCEMENT SAID ARRANGEMENTS HAVE BEEN WHEREBY UNITED STATES MILITARY PERSONNEL MAY REMIT ALL OR ANY PORTION OF THEIR PAY WHICH THEY RECEIVE IN THESE CURRENCIES AGAINST PAYMENT IN DOLLARS.

AB1111AEW NM

Allied Air-Borne Army Lands in Holland In 1,000 Planes and Gliders, Flanks Westwall: Finns Joining War on Nazis, Reds Near Riga

SKY FORCES LAND ON NORTHERN TIP OF SIEGFRIED LINE

SEP 17 1944

Capture Several Towns in Bold Attempt to Skirt Westwall.

DUTCH TOLD TO REVOLT

British Smash Across Border in Perfectly Timed Move.

LONDON, Sept. 17.—(AP) Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower unleashed the powerful First Allied airborne army today, sending more than 1,000 air transport and glider loads into Holland at the northern tip of the Siegfried Line in a bold attempt to skirt it and drive for Berlin.

That clearly was the assignment of the sky soldiers—already reported in field dispatches to have driven the Germans from several Dutch towns near the Reich's frontier.

SEP 17 1944

While supreme headquarters did not say where the thousands of American, British and Polish sky-troopers landed, the Germans declared they hit Dutch soil in force in Nijmegen, 12 miles west and slightly north of where the already breached Siegfried Line ends at Kleve.

British Cross Frontier

Simultaneously, the British Second army broke across the Dutch frontier south of the landings in a great offensive timed perfectly with this first entirely airborne operation in military history.

The Germans said part of Lt. Gen. Lewis H. Brereton's airborne army came down at Tilburg and Eindhoven, 8 to 10 miles inside Holland and close to where the British Second is fighting up from the south.

A field dispatch said the British were two miles inside Holland and driving toward these cities.

But the most important stroke appeared to have falen at Nijmegen, which is on the Rhine and only six miles from the German frontier. Here Berlin is 315 miles to the east.

Some German accounts declared the Airborne army had landed on both the north and south banks of the Rhine at Nijmegen.

From Kleve northward the Germans are believed to have counted on the North Sea instead of a steel and concrete wall to balk invasion.

While it was believed only a matter of time until the combined weight of these airborne divisions and Lt. Gen. Miles C. Dempsey's Second British army wheel on or around the Siegfried Line, the U. S. First army was hammering away through a hole in the fortifications 26 miles from the Rhineland city of Cologne.

Use World War I Tactics

German commanders fell back on old World War I tactics and sent wave upon wave of infantry against Americans fighting on the German side of the Siegfried Line east of Aachen and these were cut down in a storm of fire.

"Assaulting waves faltered, then broke," Associated Press Correspondent Don Whitehead reported "The Americans held every yard of their hard-earned ground. Nor had any breaches in the line been threatened."

Official silence cloaked other American thrusts into Germany, mainly in the Prum and Trier areas south of Aachen.

On Lt. Gen. George S. Patton's front the Third army fought through rain on the approaches to the upper Rhineland toward the French city of Strasbourg and seized Luneville, 25 miles southeast of Nancy.

Metz, the holdout fortress on the Moselle river, was under continuous barrage. Tanks were crossing the muddy Moselle river south of the city.

Far behind this front, a "lost" German force of 20,000 men surrendered without firing a shot to the U. S. Ninth army — whose whereabouts were disclosed for the first time — at Beaugency, 18 mile southwest of Orleans. These forces were cut off by junction of the Third and Seventh armies.

Canadians on the French coast meanwhile opened up an assault on the port of Boulogne, made some penetrations and were still thrusting forward.

The bold aerial D-day by daylight was preceded by a shattering barrage from 1,000 Flying Fortresses, which dropped tons of bombs on German defenses in a virtually unopposed operation that cost two bombers. Not a fighter plane was lost.

They were paced by squadrons of fighters and fighterbombers who challenged the few German fighters that ventured out of the clouds or flew low blasting anti-aircraft positions.

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Dutch Told to Revolt

The widespread operation was accompanied by a call from Eisenhower to Dutch patriots to rise and fight and a summons by the Dutch government in London for a general strike of Netherlands railroad workers to paralyze enemy troop movements.

Thousands of Germans fighting in northern Belgium and along the Dutch coast were threatened with entrapment.

The gigantic surprise sky assault came on the left flank of Americans who had penetrated the Siegfried Line in Germany, were battling in the outskirts of Aachen, and had driven within 26 miles of Cologne on the Rhine.

Two other invasion columns in the Reich fought on near Prum and Trier. Farther south the U. S. Third army, meeting only sporadic resistance in a push toward the upper Rhine, captured Luneville 15 miles east of Nancy, and battled for Metz farther north. The Seventh army fought toward Belfort — with unconfirmed reports placing it near Belfort gap into Germany—and in southern France reached Modane, on an Alpine tunnel link with Italy.

Supreme headquarters gave few details of the assault by Lt.-Gen. Lewis H. Brereton's "secret weapon" airborne army, formed of American and British troops and fliers, weapons and planes in size approximately a full ground army. Its existence was disclosed only Aug. 10.

It was in Holland that the Germans in May, 1940, made the first large-scale use of parachute troops. And Holland witnessed the first employment of Brereton's mighty sky army.

Lay Carpet of Bombs

Almost 1,000 Flying Fortresses, roaring ahead of clouds of troop-filled Douglas C-47 transport trains and gliders, laid down a carpet of bombs that silenced flak guns. Weaving squadrons of Spitfires and low-swooping U. S. Mustangs, Thunderbolts and Lightnings dive-bombed and machinegunned the German defenders.

While Supreme headquarers was mum on the landing sites, Berlin promptly named two of them as in the Tilburg and Eindhoven areas. This would place them across some of the formidable water defenses that have slowed the drive of British and Canadian armies toward the buzz-bomb coast of northern Holland. These armies also can threaten a wheeling movement toward the weakest line of defenses guarding Germany east of Holland.

The Hilversum radio reported heavy fighting breaking out in the Geel area of Belgium, at a point nearest to German locations of the airborne landings.

Berlin reports of sky landings near Nijmegen and above the Rhine—which is renamed the Waal river in Holland—suggested operations also were underway in a 10-mile wide strip between Nijmegen and Arnhem, menacing Germans in southern Holland with a trap.

Most of the rail and water communications linking the Ruhr and Rhineland with the Dutch ports of Rotterdam and Amsterdam pass through a corridor near Nijmegen.

Tilburg is 40 miles southeast of Rotterdam on a main railway across southern Holland. Eindhoven is about 20 miles southeast of Tilburg, and 30 from the German frontier at Venlo.

Supreme headquarters said only that "strong forces of the First Allied Airborne army landed in Holland this afternoon."

Calls on Resistance Forces

Broadcasts from General Eisenhower called on resistance forces in southern Holland, in the regions below the rivers Lek and Rhine, to help in the liberation by following orders of the Supreme command.

He warned against mass uprisings in yet unliberated areas, or against unorganized resistance, and urged Dutchmen to safeguard factories and installations from the Germans. People in northern Holland were told to remain quiet since "your time for action is not yet" come.

Eisenhower warned Germans that Netherlands Forces of the Interior were operating under recognized rules of war, and pledged every effort to track down authors of atrocites against them.

In southeastern Holland, meanwhile, the left wing of the American First army was knocking eastward from Maastricht in a column that could be used to help pinch off Cologne. The Germans said Americans were also eight miles north of Maastricht.

The First army invasion of Germany in the Aachen area had torn gaps in the Siegfried Line and was hitting toward Cologne, but meeting stubborn resistance and heavy counterattacks. The Doughboys dug in and held grimly to their ground.

London, Sept. 17 (AP)—The Netherlands Government in London tonight ordered a general strike of all railway personnel in Holland.

NOT SEPT 17 1944

DUTCH REGIONS FLOODED

NEW YORK, Sept. 17—(AP) Almost the entire Dutch coastal regions have been flooded and only an occasional spot of green protruded above the water, Ed Murrow, representing the combined radio networks, said today in a broadcast eye-witness account of the Allied airborne landings in Holland. The broadcast was heard by the Blue network in New York.

NOT SEPT 17 1944

Eisenhower To Hollanders

Supreme Headquarters, Allied Expeditionary Force, Sept. 17 (AP)—Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower, supreme commander, today addressed the following message to the people of Holland:

SEP 17 1944

First, to the people of the southern region of the Netherlands, south of the rivers Lek and Rhine:

The hour for which you have been waiting so long has struck. Your qualities of courage and discipline, which have brought such magnificent results since the landing in Normandy began, are now called upon for one last supreme effort.

Now that Allied forces are on your soil and the Netherlands forces are acting with them your full assistance and obedience to the orders of the supreme commander are essential for the early liberation of the Netherlands.

To Resistance Forces

I therefore make the following statement to the Netherlands forces of resistance operating south of the rivers Lek and Rhine:

1. Conduct your operations against the enemy according to the rules of war. In the event of any atrocities committed against you by German forces collect all available evidence, especially the names and units of the perpetrators, so that those guilty can be brought to justice by the forces of the Allies.

2. Follow precisely the orders you have received from your leader—his Royal Highness Prince Bernhardt—and from your local commanders. Do not indulge in any unorganized outbursts of violence. Avoid, as far as possible, action against superior enemy forces.

Sabotage Should Cease

3. . . . Your orders now are not to sabotage factories, mines or other industrial installations. Safeguard these, especially stores of petrol, oil and lubricants, against destruction by the enemy. All these facilities will soon be needed by the people of the Netherlands and their allies.

4. . . . As soon as you make contact with Allied troops render them every assistance and obey precisely the orders of Allied military commanders. Those of you who find yourselves within an area liberated by Allied armies can assist them by maintaining complete discipline and remaining quiet until you receive your orders from your leaders as to the exact action required of you.

Avoid Mass Rising

To the population of still unliberated areas south of the rivers Lek and Rhine I say do not attempt any mass rising. Give all the help you can to your own forces of resistance. Provide them with shelter, give them information about the enemy's activities and movements.

Many Dutchmen in key posts will now be going into hiding to avoid being captured or killed by the enemy. Help these men to hide or to safety. Take all reasonable precautions for your own safety. Except in the battle area and in the vicinity of important road and railway junctions, stay in your homes.

At all costs, avoid important thoroughfares in towns or in the countryside, especially where there are enemy troop movements and where for this reason Allied air forces will be particularly active.

Time Not Yet North Of Rhine

To the people of the Netherlands north of the rivers Lex and Rhine and not in the area of active military operations, I say, your time for action is not yet. It will come. When it comes, you will receive your new instructions. Until then, you must remain absolutely quiet and refrain from any action or demonstration.

Finally, to all the people of the Netherlands, I say: Listen attentively to the instructions and warnings you will receive from BBC. Read and circulate as widely as possible leaflets distributed by the Allied air forces. This is the supreme moment. Fulfill your task loyally.

If all play their part the liberation of the Netherlands will be achieved soon. Long live the Netherlands.

Pins West Front Hopes On Air Blow's Success

London, Sept. 17 (AP)—Just before the take-off of the invasion by air of the Netherlands today, Lieut. Gen. Lewis H. Brereton, commander of the Allied air-borne unit, sent this message to his troops:

"You are taking part in one of the greatest air-borne operations in military history. On the success of your mission—on the navigation and flying skill and courage of aircrews and the skill and courage and speed of the landing force—rests the difference between a quick decision in the west and a long, drawn-out battle. I know I can depend on all of you. Godspeed to you."

General Brereton Elated

ADVANCE HEADQUARTERS, TROOP CARRIER COMMAND IN EUROPE, Sept. 17 (AP).—Lieutenant General Lewis H. Brereton, commander of the 1st Allied Airborne Army, and all his staff officers were highly elated tonight at the success of the unit's first exploit, today's air invasion of the Netherlands.

The percentage of losses in skytrains that carried the paratroops was the lowest of any air-borne operations in the war to date.

Planners said that seventeen earlier plans for an air-borne invasion had been scrapped because ground forces advanced too quickly or weather was not favorable and declared that this was the most successful operation that they could have hoped for.

Observers of the entire operation said only a few of the hundreds of C-47's carrying paratroopers were downed by anti-aircraft fire or by the few Nazi planes which braved the overwhelming fighter escort.

"Successful beyond all expectations," was the comment of Colonel Glynne M. Jones.

"We definitely had the element of surprise," said Jones, the plans and operations officer of the Troop Carrier Command. The command is headed by Major General Paul L. Williams.

"Surprise is the principal offensive measure of any invasion," Jones added. "Even with this operation the possibilities of air-borne operations are only partially explored."

FOE SURPRISED BY AIR ATTACK

Writer, In Fortress, Watches Thousands Drop With 'Chutes

SEP 17 1944

By JUDSON O'QUINN

With the First Allied Air-Borne Army Over Holland, Sept. 17 (AP)—Parachute troops and glider-borne infantrymen of the First Allied Air-Borne Army surprised German defenders and landed with negligible opposition in Holland today in the first employment of this combined weapon since its formation little more than a month ago.

I watched Troop Carrier Command, one of the units of Lieut. Gen. Lewis H. Brereton's air army, drop thousands of parachutists from hundreds of C-47 transports. The multi-colored parachutes glittered gaily in the bright noon-day sun as they fluttered to the earth with men, arms and supplies.

Germans Caught Flatfooted

Flying in tight, low formations, these skytrains slipped over the coast of Holland from the North Sea and reached the drop area before the Nazis, caught flatfooted, manned their anti-aircraft guns.

By the time the second and third formations of C-47's began dropping, light flak was shooting up into the sky fleets. One burst raised the Flying Fortress in which I was riding as an observation plane, leaving one small hole in the tail. Another piece missed our wing.

I saw only one C-47 go down and it appeared to be under control.

Not A German Fighter Cited

We did not see a single German fighter and the only airfield I saw was so pockmarked with bomb

craters it was unusable.

Hundreds of fighters circled around our long skytrain which extended for miles in straight lines of troop transports, towplanes and gliders.

The parachute troops in the sector I watched from the plane, appropriately named Liberty Run, dropped into fields flanking a Dutch town, and judging from the ease which we dropped them they should have been able to assemble quickly to carry out their ground objectives.

Brereton With Spearheads

Brereton and Maj. Gen. Paul L. Williams, of Los Angeles, commander of the Troop Carrier Command, flew with the spearheads of the First Allied Air-Borne Army for personal observation of their plans for the operation.

Since this army was formed from all Allied air-borne troops and planes and gliders, 17 other plans for operation had been scrapped because ground troops advanced too quickly or the weather closed in.

We circled the paratroop drop area and saw parachutes and supplies neatly lying close together on the ground.

In a sector not far away gliders were settling to earth when we headed back toward the coast. We wanted to see them too, but the Germans had begun sending up flak, sending us on our way home.

Foe Must Battle New Army

We had seen enough to know that the Germans soon would have to battle another army on the Siegfried Line.

I stood in the cockpit between Lieut. Gale N. Wiley, of Boone, Iowa, the pilot, and Lieut. Robert C. Resta, of San Pedro, Cal.

"I would have felt a lot safer if we had been at 25,000 feet when the flak started coming up," Resta said.

Too Busy To See Flak

Wiley, coolly shuttling us between C-47s and towplanes with their gliders, was too busy to see the flak.

"This low flying is much tougher than handling this big crate high up," he said.

The only signs of Germans we saw was a column of trucks marked with red crosses on a country road.

Baltimorean Makes Jump

The paratroopers were in high spirits last night at the troop carrier base when I bivouacked with them. Following one group with all of their equipment into a C-47 for the takeoff, I found them eager for the jump if it would shorten the war.

George Andoniades, Jr., in the European war theater for only 16 days, was making his first combat drop.



G. Andoniades, Jr.

"I'm ready and it should be an easy one," he said. "We paratroopers like to jump when we can help shorten the war and get back home." He lives at 4654 Park Heights avenue, Baltimore.

"I hope this will be the jump that wipes out Jerry," said Private John Mortzfeldt, of Albion, Mich., who jumped in Sicily, Salerno and France. "But I would like to go to Berlin for a final jump."

Private Lacy Moore, of Kingsport, Tenn., making his first jump, said: "It is my first but I'm not scared a bit. This one looks easy."

British Guns Smash Foe

WITH BRITISH TROOPS on the Netherland Forces, Sept. 17 (AP)—The British attack here was preceded by a thunderous artillery barrage by hundreds of guns. When the roar of the artillery began hundreds of shells were hurled across the canal and into the woods and fields of the Netherlands. Minutes before the fire had been directed precisely on the frontier. Then it lifted farther on and the first tanks lumbered across into the land of dykes and windmills.

The infantry went in with the armor. Tommies rode atop tanks. Ahead of them the creeping artillery barrage swept forward at the rate of 200 yards a minute. The tanks moved directly on the road—the only good one in this sector—and the infantry stalked the woods and fields on both sides.

Men Hide Wounds So They Can Jump

SEP 17 1944

A United States Air Force Hospital in England, Sept. 17 (AP)—Some American parachutists who were wounded by anti-aircraft fire before jumping in Holland today concealed their injuries from their jumpmasters and leaped anyhow, their more seriously wounded comrades said tonight.

One patient said a 'chutist sitting next to him crossed his legs to conceal a big wound while the jumpmaster was checking on the injured. Others used similar stratagems.

BOMBERS FLATTEN GERMANS' DEFENSES

RAF in Pre-Dawn Assaults, Then 1,000 U. S. 'Heavies' Work Over Netherlands

SEP 17 1944

NAZI AIR BASES SMASHED

British Loose 3,500-Ton Blow on Boulogne — Hungarian Oil, Rail Targets Pounded

Agnew

LONDON, Monday, Sept. 18 (AP)—The Luftwaffe was able to send up only scattered and futile opposition yesterday to the vast aerial armada of transports and gliders that landed an Allied liberation army in the Netherlands.

For hours before the great air fleet touched down, thousands of Allied planes, beginning with Royal Air Force Lancasters out Saturday night and ranging from fighteres and British Mosquitoes to American Flying Fortresses and Liberators, fanned out over the Netherlands and Northwestern Germany, hunting the Luftwaffe and heavily bombing flak posts, enemy barracks, gun positions and airports in the vicinities marked for our landings.

Several times German interceptors dived from clouds at the Allied transports, then scurried back to cover. Other enemy fighters attempted to break through the heavy screen of Mustangs, Thunderbolts and Lightnings that escorted the transports.

An official recapitulation of the Allied aerial operations immediately connected with the landings showed at least nine Focke-Wulf 190's were shot down and 142 flak positions were knocked out. Allied losses were listed as two bombers, believed to have been downed by enemy flak, and sixteen fighters missing.

A United States Strategic Air Forces communiqué said that no Nazi air opposition was encountered in the preliminary attacks, indicating the Luftwaffe was held back until the Allied transports appeared over the Netherlands.

RAF Keeps Up Night Action

More large formations of RAF heavy bombers, which at about the same time the invasion was in progress poured "well over 3,500 tons" of bombs on the beleaguered French port of Boulogne in one of the Bomber Command's biggest operations, streamed out across the south coast of England just after dark last night for what appeared to be fresh attacks on Germany.

Late last evening Lancasters pounded the German garrison and gun positions on Walcheren Island, the Netherlands, dropping more than 700 tons of bombs in a concentrated attack.

In other massive attacks yesterday, nearly 700 Italy-based Fortresses and Liberators of the United States Fifteenth Air Force, struck at rail installations and oil refineries in the Budapest area of Hungary, and Thunderbolts smashed German railway facilities in northern Italy. The Boulogne and Budapest operations, however, were overshadowed by the exhibition of Allied air might in the Netherlands invasion.

One description of the scene came from Maj. James M. Cooper of Pasadena, Calif., a Thunderbolt pilot.

The CA47 transports came by in perfect formation," he said. "They were strung out from the coast to the target—some going, some coming. The multicolored parachutes made a picturesque sight. I saw waves of gliders being towed and they landed in fields much like cars being parked in garages. Everywhere I looked there were our fighter planes."

Face Heavy Fire

British fighters ran into heavy ground fire and had to silence several guns. One enemy ship off the coast with a barge and a tender armed with flak guns was strafed.

The 15th air force heavy bombers hit the railways at Rakos, Kobanya and Ferencvaro, important to the Nazis for use in connection with the fighting in Hungary and the Balkans. Heavy explosions and fires were started at all three.

The Magyar and shell refineries in Budapest were the other targets successfully hammered. Mustangs and Lightnings escorted the Italian-based bombers but no enemy aircraft was encountered.

At the same time American Thunderbolts continued their onslaught against German communications and battle line targets in northern Italy. Over 150 railcar, four locomotives and 20 motor vehicles were destroyed or damaged, mostly in the Piacenza-Milan area.

The RAF Halifaxes and Lancasters opened the aerial battle for Boulogne in a four-hour daylight assault termed one of the heaviest the Bomber Command has ever made.

The entire operation, which began at 8:30 A. M., was carried out with the greatest precision as Allied troops were not far from the bombing line. One bomber group went down to 2,000 feet before plastering gun positions and fortifications. At times there was fierce opposition from flak batteries, but no Nazi fighters were seen.

Maj. Isaac N. Taylor of Oklahoma City, Okla., said "there were Fortress formations all over the sky splattering the area with bomb patterns, it was a big job all the way."

Sgt. Robert E. Staubitz of Cincinnati, a Fortress crew member, said "as we dropped our bombs we saw big red explosions on the edge of the Eindhoven airdrome."

NEW SHUTTLE BOMBING DONE

'Forts' and Escort Hit Nazi Arms Plants on Russia, Italy Runs

AN AMERICAN BOMBER BASE, in England, Sept. 17 (AP)—Flying Fortresses and Mustang fighters returned to England tonight from bases in Italy, completing the Eighth Air Forces' third triangular shuttle mission from Britain to Russia and Italy and back to Britain.

The Fortresses on Sept. 11 bombed an armanent plant near Dresden, Germany, and went on to Russia. Two days later they hit another armanent works at Diosgyor, Hungary, on the run from Russia to Italy. No bombs were dropped on the flight back to Britain. All the bombers returned safely. One fighter plane was lost.

The mission was led by Col. Robert W. Warren of Big Spring, Tex.

MONTGOMERY SAYS VICTORY ASSURED

Agnew

SUPREME HEADQUARTERS ALLIED EXPEDITIONARY FORCE, Sept. 17 — (AP) Field Marshal Sir Bernard L. Montgomery told his troops today that "no human endeavors" can prevent complete, utter and absolute defeat of Germany.

"The Nazi leaders have ordered the German people to defend their country to the last, and to dispute every inch of ground," the British commander said in a broadcast, as thousands of Allied troops swarmed over German borders at more than a dozen points and others presed close against the Reich.

"The great mass of German people know their situation already is hopeless and they will think more clearly on this subject as we advance into their country. They have little wish to continue the struggle."

He said the Germans suffered immense losses in men and material—more than 400,000 prisoners have been taken by the Allies in the West—and added that "it is becoming problematical how much longer he can continue the struggle."

"Such a historic march of events can seldom have taken place in history in such a space of time," Montgomery said. "You have every reason to be very proud of what you have done.

"The triumphant cry now is, 'forward into Germany.' Good luck to you all and good hunting in Germany."

BIG YANK GUNS RIP NAZI BORDER TOWN

SEP 17 1944

By WILLIAM S. WHITE

WITH AMERICAN TROOPS BEFORE SCHNEIDMUHLE, Germany, Sept. 17 — (AP) This town, northwestern suburb of Stolberg east of Aachen, is being torn apart today by our big guns and fighter bmbers.

Its people are now feeling what few Germans have felt since the time of Napoleon the burning weight of heavy hostile fighting on German soil.

It is not known how many civilians remain here but those who are left are getting a taste of what happens to a German city when German troops elect to hole up in it and fight it out. U. S. troops have elected to pound them into the ground, and this they are doing.

This correspondent is watching the bombardment from an observation post formed by a clump of chestnut trees just south of the center of the town, which stands out only as a blur in the great columns of black smoke from burning factories, red smoke from a burning chemical plant and white smoke on our right, which has been laid down to cover our advancing infantry.

The smoke is rising everywhere in the heavy wet air of this chill and rainy early autumn afternoon.

Modernistic Pillboxes

Before us there is a line of modernistic little concrete cottages and these homey, pretty little places are catching it from our guns. You might expect vines around the doors. Then you see that their "windows" are machine-gun apertures. These are pillboxes with little gabled roofs.

This attack is being made by one of the great armored divisions of the American 1st Army, the team that has been beating the Germans all the way from the Seine.

The Germans are struggling like demented men. Three times this morning they counter-attacked shoulder-to-shoulder, screaming hoarsely as they came forward, and falling in unbroken rows before our tank guns. This is what the enemy used to call "psychological attack" in Russia. Here it is sheer, hysterical suicide.

It is not all this way, of course. Two of our medium tanks have just been hit squarely by German anti-tank guns. Two of our men struggle from one burning tank. They collect themselves, look around and run back to pull out two other comrades. The fifth is lost there in the tank.

From the second knocked-out tank to our right a soldier walk up to this command post. He i Corporal Alex Glantz, of Denver.

"I don't know just what happened," he says, "but there wa one hell of an explosion and fou of us got out. Our tank commander got it. He was cut in two."

FLYER SAYS NAZI LINE LACKS MEN

SEP 17 1944

Pilot Tells Of German Treatment Of Civilians

Bentley

Ninth AEF Headquarters in France, Sept. 17 (AP) — Lieut. George W. Stucky, Thunderbolt fighter pilot who crossed the Siegfried Line in a jeep, returned to this headquarters today convinced that the enemy is without sufficient troops to man the line's defenses properly.

The 23-year-old pilot from Dover, Ohio, was assigned to the armored division of the American First Army as ground control officer radioing instructions to Thunderbolts of his own group, commanded by Col. William D. Greenfield, of

Dayton, Ohio.

Tells Of Mutilated Bodies

"I don't see how anybody could be as mean as the Germans," he said when he came back from the first closeup view of the enemy. "I saw the mutilated bodies of civilians in every French town we went through.

"As the Germans retreated back through France, they tortured and killed all townspeople they found outdoors. In one place an 80-year-old schoolmaster was hacked to death in his garden."

Stucky said American troops entered Germany with orders to treat the civilian population kindly, "but they couldn't be treated like human beings. They are too treacherous."

Civilians Shoot Americans

At Wallendorf, he said, civilian snipers shot two dozen Americans, four of them members of the Medical Corps.

"Any civilian who didn't stay behind to snipe at us retreated back into Germany with the troops.

"The Siegfried Line would really have been tough to get through if the Germans could have manned it properly," he continued.

"What griped us was that the Germans, instead of surrendering after being driven out of pillboxes, would hide in bushes and shoot until their ammunition was exhausted and then wave a white flag."

Helps Rescue General

Stucky said the Siegfried Line was 10 miles wide at the point where the division he was with went through. The country beyond the defenses, he said, was rolling farm land that looked much like France.

The young pilot's proudest achievement during his three-week tour with the armored outfit was the rescue of the division's general by Thunderbolts he guided to the target.

The general, whose name was not disclosed, was trapped in a house just outside the city of Luxembourg when a Nazi Tiger tank rolled almost to the front door.

The commander radioed for help and Stucky directed the Thunderbolts to the scene. They strafed the tank until the Germans jumped out and ran and the general picked them off with a tommy gun.

NEW 9TH ARMY CAPTURES FOE WITHOUT LOSS

Gen. Elsner Led Troops From Spanish Border To Loire River

SEP 17 1944

B-4/c

Beaugency, France, Sept. 16 (AP—Delayed) — Germany's footsore "lost army" of 20,000 troops, cut off while trying to escape from southern France to the Reich, surrendered to the United States Ninth Army today without the price of a single American life or bullet in one of the strangest treks in military annals.

Maj. Gen. Erich Elsner, who had led his motley assortment of marines, ground forces and regular Nazi army troops all the way from the Spanish border in an attempt to get them back to the homeland, yielded them as prisoners of war to high-ranking American officers, in a simple but dramatic ceremony.

Surrendered To 83d Division

The surrender was made to the 83rd Division on the south bank of the Loire river in central France.

The 83rd Division is part of the new United States Ninth Army. The division commander is Maj. Gen. Robert C. Macon.

Even as he turned his trapped legions over to the United States Army, they still bore the arms they had refused to lay down until assured of the safety of American prison camps.

Feared French Vengeance

Although hopelessly trapped by a junction of the Third and Seventh armies and being ground to pieces by French Maquis and the pounding of United States Ninth Air Force planes, the Nazi troops refused to give up their arms until they reached the Loire river, because of their fear of French vengeance.

The surrender was arranged by Samuel Magill, Ashtabula (Ohio), reconnaissance officer who in daring forays with 18 men patroled a 1,200-mile stretch of German-occupied territory south of the Loris, in which for the last fortnight they had been the only Americans.

The tall, skinny lieutenant was standing proudly behind his commanding general this afternoon at 3.25 o'clock when a group of camouflaged, commandeered French cars pulled up to the southern approach of a bridge spanning the Loire. French Maquis earlier in the campaign had blown up the bridge to keep the Germans from escaping.

Elsner Surrenders 6,000

From the cars stepped the immaculately garbed Elsner and his staff officers, wearing medals with enough metal to build a small tank. They were at the head of a column of more than 6,000 German troops afoot or riding in commandeered peasant carts and worn-out, bedraggled autos.

Simultaneously another column of more than 7,000 marines, half unwilling to surrender without a further fight, was approaching Orleans and more than 6,000 air-force soldiers were giving up in the vicinity of Mer, a Loire river village west of here.

Virginian With Nazi General

As his staff fell back, the short, stocky German general with a fat, peasant face stepped forward. At his side moved Lieut. Col. Jules K. French, of Fairfax county, Virginia, who had been living for a week at the German command post as a liaison officer, and Captain Habard, representing Colonel Martell, leader of 3,000 French Maquis who harassed the retreating Nazis all the way from Biarritz. There on August 26, Elsner had been given the job of organizing all Nazi troops along the Spanish border and the Bay of Biscay and leading them back to the Reich.

A platoon guard led by Lieut. Francis E. Kimble, of Americus, Ga., snapped smartly to attention and presented arms as the Nazi commander stepped up and saluted Maj. Gen. Robert C. Macon, of Washington, D. C., commander of the 83rd infantry division.

Macon and two officers by his side—Col. Edwin Crabill, Syracuse, N. Y., leader of the 329th Infantry Regiment, and Brig. Gen. O. P. Weyland, of the 19th Tactical Air Command, whose planes were major factors in convincing the Germans to surrender—saluted in return.

With his right hand still at the brim of his cap, Elsner said rapidly and loudly in German:

"Since the German supreme command, forced by the situation confronting it, has taken away from my foot march a group of these units that were ready for battle, I am forced to surrender the remainder of my group and its supply trains to the American Third Army."

In this he was in error. He gave up to the newly disclosed American Ninth Army.

Acting for the commanding general of the Ninth Army—Lieut. Gen. William H. Simpson—and in behalf of the army of the United States [illegible] accepted the surrender.

Macon took the six-shot revolver which Elsner handed him with a flourish and turned it over to his chief of staff. It will go to General Simpson.

Elsner and his Christmas-tree-decorated staff were ferried across the river into captivity.

Besides the Nazi general's revolver and 20,000 men, the military booty included 15 20-mm. cannon, several field guns, scores of mortars with ammunition, thousands of small arms, 400 civilian autos, most of which were stolen from the French; 500 trucks, and thousands of carts pulled by thousands of hungry horses.

The French Maquis gave Lieutenant Magill valuable assistance and the pressure by the Air Corps flyers under General Weyland helped effect the surrender of this last great body of Nazi troops in southern France.

On the other side of the river, as he stood near a camouflaged Sherman tank waiting for an auto caravan to take him to the detention center, the German general turned to an American chaplain, Ernest E. Heyer, formerly of New York city, and said: "I want to go to America as quickly as possible."

"General," replied Heyer, "I hope I beat you there."

Soon the first few dozen prisoners began filtering across the river after their grenades, rifles and ammunition had been taken by a platoon led by Lieut. William B. Noyes, of Marion, N. C. The prisoners looked weary and wistful in their dirt-stained, crumpled uniforms. Most of them were middle-aged.

"I suppose as a human being you should feel sorry for them," said the lieutenant. "But all I can think of now is the men we buried by hundreds, killed fighting those Germans in Normandy. It isn't easy to forget how they died, and as long as you remember them it is hard to feel much sympathy for these jerks."

Ultimatum Was Served By Ninth Air Force

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Ninth Army Headquarters in France, Sept. 11 (AP—Delayed)—Twenty thousand German troops trapped in the Poitiers-Chateauroux area south of the Loire river have been hammered mercilessly by American fighter-bombers since the first of the month, and tonight were reported on the verge of surrendering to the American Ninth Army.

The terms of surrender were [illegible]ped to enemy troops this [illegible]ning by Ninth United States [illegible] Force Mustangs. Leaflets promised immunity from aerial attack if the Germans agree to the conditions.

Under these terms the Germans must begin by tomorrow to march toward Tours, where the commander must hand over all his troops to forces of Lieut. Gen. William H. Simpson, Ninth Army commander, not later than September 16. The aerial truce was to extend over this period, but the observation of enemy troops from the air was to continue.

Columns Discovered September 1

The aerial onslaught began when reconnaissance planes discovered the German columns September 1 and fighter-bombers from the Thunderbolt group commanded by Col. William L. Curry, of Raleigh, N. C., swept to the attack, destroying 311 enemy motor trucks, 94 armored vehicles and a large ammunition dump near Poitiers.

A Thunderbolt group commanded by Lieut. Col. Joseph L. Laughlin, of Omaha, Neb., returned the following day and destroyed 35 trucks, 3 barracks, 2 locomotives and 2 horsedrawn vehicles in the same area.

Entire Convoy Destroyed

On September 7 reconnaissance planes reported a large German convoy moving east between Chateauroux and Issoudun and Thunderbolts commanded by Col. Anthony Grossetta, of Tucson, Ariz., bombed and strafed the column until their ammunition was exhausted.

Returning to the base for more ammunition the pilots hurried back and completed destruction of the entire convoy. The Thunderbolts again bombed troops in the Chateauroux area September 9 and dropped the first leaflets urging Nazi surrender.

Rain Hampers Patton

With American Troops Before Metz, Sept. 17 (AP)—Cold rain and ankle-deep mud brought infantry and air operations along the Moselle river almost to a standstill today, but failed to silence General Patton's artillery, which sent heavy barrages crashing into Metz and German forts on the west side of the river.

The weather was the rawest since the Allied invasion forces crossed the English Channel. It made tough going even on hard surface roads which, in places, were inches deep in mud left by convoys moving from mud-churned side roads.

FFI Arrest Collaborators

Nancy, France, Sept. 17 (AP)—The French Forces of the Interior have jailed more than 500 French collaborators in the Nancy area for questioning, marching them through jeering crowds to prison.

Some resisted and sporadic battles took place in some sections of the city during the past three days.

FINNS AT WAR WITH GERMANY

Formal Declaration Expected As Cabinet Meets

SEP 17 1944

Stockholm, Sept. 17 (AP)—"Foreign planes" appeared over Stockholm tonight, military authorities said, and anti-aircraft went into action.

There were no reports of bombs dropped.

Stockholm, Sept. 17 (AP)—A state of war exists between Nazi Germany and Finland, the Finnish press reported tonight, and a formal Finnish declaration was expected momentarily as the Cabinet met amid a rising tide of anger against the nation's former ally.

A Finnish source here said two Finnish brigades already were fighting the Germans in northern Finland, and the Russians were reported demanding the right to occupy the northern half of Finland, where German-set fires were blazing.

Torch Put To Villages

Anger swept Helsinki as the withdrawing Germans in the north applied the torch to villages and farm homes. In the Suomisaalmi district, where the Finns won their greatest victories over the Russians in the 1939-40 war, and at Kuusamo, south of the Arctic Circle near the Russian frontier, hundreds of women and children were compelled to watch as their homes went up in flames.

[The German propaganda agency Transocean said Nazi withdrawal had been completed from Kandalaksha, just east of the pre-war Russian-Finnish boundary, and added that the movement had been "very much hindered" by the Russians.]

A report that two Nazi destroyers fired on a Finnish passenger plane flying over the Gulf of Bothnia from Helsinki to Stockholm was taken here as an indication the Germans were attempting to blockade Finland.

Ready To Face Consequences

Finnish press commentaries on the incidents of the German attack on Suursaari (Hogland) Island in the Gulf of Finland and the mining of Kotka harbor demonstrated the temper of the Finns, who said these acts "can only be considered as expressions of desperation by the German supreme command."

The newspapers unanimously said Finland was "prepared to face all consequences" arising from her arrangements in making a truce with Russia, which include a promise to intern and disarm any Germans still in Finland after September 15.

One responsible Finnish source said, "the Finnish Government is going to take the steps necessary to show the Germans that Finland will not and cannot tolerate everything."

The first Swedish correspondent to return to Stockholm since Russian terms were carried to Helsinki also declared the Soviets insisted that Finland declare war on her one-time co-belligerent who already has fought Finland's soldiers for possession of strategic Hogland island in the Gulf of Finland.

Gunnar Mullern, correspondent for the Stockholm newspaper Aftonbladet, said the Russians want air bases in northern and central Finland and along the western coast for the duration of the war with Germany, and are demanding most of the islands in the Finnish gulf.

While these terms were considered harsh, Mullern said that Foreign Minister C. J. A. Enckell thought there was a chance to bargain on several points and for that reason decided to go to Moscow. (A Moscow dispatch said he arrived yesterday in a Soviet plane.)

The terms of the armistice were taken to Helsinki by J. Groenblom, minerals expert on the Finnish delegation, Friday night. The Russians asked the delegation to accept the terms quickly but were willing to permit Groenblom to inform his government directly.

Meanwhile, the Russians were reported vigorously pursuing the Germans in northern Finland.

Germans Withdraw

Mullern said the Germans were believed to have withdrawn to a line which on the north is anchored at Enare, about 35 miles from the border of Norway and two-thirds the way across upper Finland.

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From there it runs southeastward 22 miles to Ivalo, and thence south down the middle of Finland for some 45 miles to the town of Vuotso.

In the Salla sector, to the southeast, the Russians have encircled two German divisions while Finnish troops stand by on the west to wipe them out should they break free.

(The German agency, DNB, said that the Finns had repulsed German attempts to seize the island of Hogland and had thus "caused harm to their own security and that of the remaining Baltic nations.")

A Finnish communique said the Germans, withdrawing from the east central area of Finland, had set fire to numerous villages and a number of farms in the Suomisalmi area and even burned down the Karhula monastery in Suomussalmi.

Report Finnish Islands Shelled

LONDON, Sept. 17 (AP).—A German warship shelled the Finnish Aland Islands in the Gulf of Bothnia today, according to an unconfirmed report reaching Reuters from Mariehamn, principal town of the islands.

RUSSIAN FORCES CONVERGE ON RIGA

Red Troops Fight Way Within 14 Miles of Latvian Capital.

LONDON, Monday, Sept. 18.—(AP) Russian troops have fought their way within 14 miles of Riga, Latvian capital on the Baltic sea, in a three-day-old offensive aimed at crushing two German armies in Latvia and Estonia, estimated at 200,000 men, Berlin broadcasts disclosed last night.

Inside imperilled Warsaw, Polish patriots aided by parachuted Russian supplies, battled the Germans in the center of the Polish capital as the Red army rained shells on German west bank positions along the Vistula river opposite Russian-held Praga. A Polish underground bulletin also said that Red army fighters and anti-aircraft units were protecting the resistance forces against German dive-bombers in the burning city.

Nazi Attacks Repulsed

Moscow only directly admitted that a big Soviet offensive was underway in the north. Its daily communique told of beating off heavy German counterattacks west of Jelgava, which is 25 miles southwest of Riga, and Berlin said that these counterattacks were aimed at pinching off the Red army salient which had been driven through German lines 23 miles to Baldone, which is 25 miles northeast of Jelgava and 14 southeast of Riga. From Baldone a broad highway runs into the Latvian capital, skirting the south bank of the Daugava river.

The Soviet communique did not mention the Warsaw sector but told of the capture of five more localities in the drive on Targumures, German-Hungarian stronghold in Transylvania. Among the points taken was Gurghui rail station, 18 miles to the northeast. Another Soviet column, however, was only six miles east of Targumures.

Fall Seems Imminent

Yesterday's seizure of Craciunesti also put the Russians less than four miles from Targu-Mures on the south, hence the fall of that stronghold seemed imminent.

A midnight Moscow communique said the 67th Hungarian frontier group had suffered heavy losses.

German broadcasts told of heavy fighting in the Turda sector, 13 miles south of Cluj, Transylvanian capital, whch is 48 miles northwest of Targu-Mures.

Walter Plato, a Nazi radio commentator, also said that Soviet troops were massing near Hungary's southeastern frontier in the area north of Turnu-Severin, Romanian Danube city which Marshal Rodion Y. Malinovsky's Second Ukraine Army troops took September 6 when they first reached the Yugoslav border.

Enemy broadcasts have told of fighting around Arad, western Romanian city only 140 miles southeast of Budapest.

Key Rail Points Hit

The Red army's many-sided drive on Hungary, last big Axis satellite, was accompanied by heavy Soviet air attacks on key rail points, the bulletin said.

On Saturday night long-range Soviet bombers struck Satu-Mare, 80 miles northwest of Cluj, and Csap, 50 miles northwest of Satu-Mare. Both of these towns are important funnels through which the Germans and Hungarians are shipping supplies into Transylvania and also into Slovakia in an effort to halt the Red army push from southern Poland toward northern Hungary.

Twenty large fires were set at Satu-Mare which is in northern Hungarian-annexed Transylvania, the communique said, and rail trains and fuel dumps were set fire amid explosions.

Ten military trains were on the tracks at Csap, which Hungary took in the breakup of Czechoslovakia, when the Soviet bombers arrived. Four of them carrying fuel and ammunition were blown up with direct hits and tremendous explosions. Thirty fires were set in other target areas, the bulletin said.

The present Hungarian frontier is in the Csap area only 55 miles from Russian units which were reported by the Czechs to have crossed into Slovakia.

Moscow Silent on Progress

Moscow again was silent on the progress of Marshal Feodor I. Tolbukhin's Third Ukraine army, but presumably those units which raced across Bulgaria into the capitulated capital of Sofia on Saturday had now reached or crossed the Yugoslav frontier, only 30 miles beyond Sofia.

From Sofia they also could turn south toward the Greek port of Salonika, 140 miles away. Berlin broadcasts several days ago said they already had crossed the frontier into eastern Greece.

In the new northern offensive in Latvia and Estonia the Germans said upward of 400,000 Russians, strongly supported by tanks and planes, were trying to split up and annihilate the Nazi 16th and 18th Armies under Colonel General Georg Lindemann. These troops have been in an exposed position for weeks.

Besides the "unbelievably ferocious fighting" around Baldone on the southeastern approaches to Riga, the Nazi radio commentator, Colonel Ernst von Hammer, reported two other critical areas.

One strong Soviet group was attacking toward Riga from Madona in the east. The Russians last were reported in Ergli, fifty-five miles from Riga, in this sector.

In Estonia the other admitted Soviet penetration was across the Emajogi River in a twenty-mile sector between Valga and Lake Vorts. Outflanking Valga on the north these Red Army units were only fifty-eight miles from the eastern side of the Gulf of Riga.

Reds Drop Food, Guns To Patriots in Warsaw

Soviet Fighters Protect Poles From Nazi Dive-Bombers

LONDON, Sept. 17 (AP).—Soviet planes are dropping food and armament to Polish patriots in Warsaw regularly, and Red fighter planes and anti-aircraft guns are protecting the resistance forces from German dive-bombers, a communique from General Bor, leader of the Polish patriots at Warsaw, said today.

Since Wednesday, supplies have been dropped each night in the central sector of Warsaw and in some other districts, Bor said.

His communique, relayed by radio, said his men had won the initiative and were fighting heavily in the central section of the city, particularly around the Polish House of Parliament.

Russia Now Has Millions Of Youth Ready For War

Moscow, Sept. 17 (AP)—Although the defeat of Germany is in sight, Soviet Russia notified the world today that millions of her youth were well prepared for war through the intensification of the universal military training program begun three years ago on Marshal Stalin's order.

The Red army must be reinforced with more and more reserves to win ultimate and complete victory, the Communist party official newspaper, *Pravda* declared in an editorial echoed by the entire Soviet press.

Pravda asserted educational bodies, the Communist party and the Young Communist League must do their utmost to organize the military training of millions of students to meet the demand of the war situation. The newspaper, quoting from the decree of September 17, 1941, reiterated "every Soviet citizen must be trained as a fighter to defend his fatherland with arms."

Demands Spain, Portugal Break With Germany

Moscow, Sept. 17 (AP) — The Soviet press demanded today that Spain and Portugal break off relations with Germany, a review in *Red Fleet* charging that both countries were "continuing to give aid to German Fascists."

"The Spanish servants of Hitler must hasten to assure the world that they have nothing in common with the Nazis," *Red Fleet* said. "However, not words but deeds will decide the question."

U. S. Imperialism Backed In Britain

London, *Monday*, Sept. 18 (AP)—The *Daily Express* said today that imperialism would be a good thing for the United States, and if that was to be the American policy after the war, Britain should do everything it can to help.

"If British imperialism is good for the British then American imperialism is good for the Americans," said the *Express*, which is owned by Cabinet Minister Lord Beaverbrook.

"There is a section of American opinion arguing in favor of United States imperialism after the war," the newspaper said, "and here in this country concern and apprehension are sometimes expressed in high places on that account. Such fears are quite out of place."

Imperialists' Objections

"American imperialists want a foothold in Dakar and in the East and Far East," the paper added. "They seek control of those islands in the Pacific which have been a source of menace and misery to them when held by the Japanese.

"Is that a good policy for Americans? Of course, it is, for it brings them world interests—and security against Japanese threats and attacks.

"Is it good for Britain, too? Of course. The outlook of the two peoples necessarily takes the same form and seeks similar expression."

BLACKOUT LIFTED IN LONDON AREA

LONDON, Sept. 17—(AP) London took tonight's relaxation of the five-year blackout like a sedate old lady who isn't changing her habits overnight and, even a brief alert failed to jar her imperturbability.

A little bus conductress summed up the situation with "I don't see no difference, I don't" as her bus threaded through the scantily lighted streets in the heart of London.

The City of London still has a "dimout." It may be weeks before the street lighting goes on again because of the lack of a master switch system.

Tonight's alert was brief and there was no immediate report of any incidents. It was believed by some observers to have been a warning against a flying bomb.

London's streets were thronged with the usual Sunday night strollers enjoying Summer weather but they continued to pick their way cheerfully through the dark as they have since the beginning of the war.

Even the brief alert fitted into the picture. It broke into the varied crowd chess as it has done on many another night in the past five years. Some people scurried for subway shelter just in case.

Only a few patches of light showed as the brighter era began officially. The stretch from Marble arch down to the Luxury hotel belt in Park lane and through Piccadilly to Leicester and Trafalgar squares was still dark.

At Derby 20 miles away the streets were almost as light as they were in peacetime. Manchester and Newcastle crowds also revelled in almost full illumination, but the pall of the wartime blackout still lay heavily over most of London.

8 CONGRESSMEN SEEK PERMISSION TO VISIT FRANCE

LONDON, Sept. 17.—(AP) Eight United States Congressmen—critical of what they termed the Army's stalling tactics—have appealed directly to Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower for permission to visit France. If refused, they say they will ask why visiting labor leaders have been given preferred treatment.

The Congressmen went into an irritated huddle to plan their strategy for getting quick action after some of them were informed that the trip upon which they had been counting for getting a first-hand view of the American war effort in the field has been called off—at least for the moment.

Although none of the eight Congressmen would be quoted by name now, it was learned reliably that several expressed angry resentment that they should be blocked by time consuming delays from going to France only a few weeks after a group of American labor leaders in uniform made the trip under Army auspices.

The representatives said they bitterly resent any intimation that they are on a junket, joyride or sightseeing tour. They emphasized that they have no intention of talking politics and some of them are concerned about returning home soon for the last weeks of the campaign.

"We understand the Army wanted the labor men to see the battlefields so they could go home and tell the workers of the need for continued production," said one lawmaker. "We think the House will be just as good a place to tell the country of that need as any other place."

Another said he would like to have the Army define the difference in the status of Congressmen and members of the cabinet and civilian attaches of Federal agencies who have been permitted to inspect the liberated areas.

The Congressmen in England now include: Reps. Harris Ellsworth, R-Ore.; Walter H. Judd, R-Minn.; Karl E. Mundt, R-S.D.; John Phillips, R-Calif.; W. R. Poage and O. C. Fisher, D-Tex.; Brooks Hays, D-Ark.; Edith Nourse Rogers, R-Mass.; and Frances P. Bolton, R-Ohio.

Rep. Bolton and one other unidentified Congressman did not attend the protest meeting. Rep. Bolton has been to France already to inspect hospital work.

Nazi Calais Ships Under Fire

LONDON, Sept. 17 (AP).—British coastal guns blasted today at Nazi escape ships off Calais, evoking a feeble reply from the big guns still in German hands on the continent.

Germans Report Sinking Of British Warship

London, Sept. 17 (AP)—The German news agency, DNB, declared today that anti-aircraft guns of a German steamer had sunk a British warship off Santorin Island in the Aegan Sea on September 15.

Santorin is one of the outermost of the Aegan islands lying almost due west of Rhodes.

French To Repay Belgium

Paris, Sept. 17 (AP)—The French Ministry announced today that France will repay to Belgium an undisclosed amount of gold which Belgium entrusted to the Bank of France shortly before the German occupation in 1940, and which the Vichy Government turned over to Germans.

FRENCH TO AID IN EAST

Communist Paper Says Troops Will Fight Japan

PARIS, Sept. 17 (AP)—Participation of French armed forces in the war against Japan along the same lines as participation against Germany was predicted today by the Communist daily newspaper, the Humanité.

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The newspaper deplored the fact that France was "not consulted" in the Quebec conference of President Roosevelt and Prime Minister Churchill since, it said, France has a great interest in the Pacific war because French Indo-China is one of her main colonies.

The Humanité said that while there was little information on what was discussed, the fact was certain that plans for the offensive against Japan had been crystallized.

MASS AT NOTRE-DAME IS SAID BY SPELLMAN

PARIS, Sept. 17 (AP) — Archbishop Francis J. Spellman of New York held services today in the Cathedral of Notre-Dame, which he described as "the heart and soul of France," before an overflow attendance of American soldiers.

More than 3,000 soldiers and officers attended. Hundreds who could not crowd into the huge cathedral milled in the streets while others turned on radios in jeeps to hear the Archbishop speak. Many brought cameras and took pictures of the scene as the Archbishop, after the services, greeted the soldiers in front of the imposing structure.

Notre-Dame, in the center of Paris, bore many marks of the battle of liberation. Some of the fiercest fighting took place in and about the building.

Archbishop Spellman told the soldiers that their job in the war was not only "to obliterate but to create—creating good-will among the Allies to lay the groundwork for a lasting peace."

"The victory is being won with the loss of one one to ten for the Germans," he said, "but these are serious losses. If there is only joy in victory, then we have failed to win the war. Victory must carry the sober and somber realization that the cost of winning, which is so tremendous, must be paid for by our children and grandchildren. So the war must be won for a peace that will last. Our leaders must realize their responsibility in making a permanent peace and the people must do what is possible for a just peace.

"Soldiers must realize that a permanent, just peace is not only made by documents and action of the State but also by the actions and character of each soldier. And it is heart-warming to know our soldiers are fulfilling their part."

Petain, Nazi Captive, Taken Ill Mysteriously

New York, Sept. 17—The Paris radio said today that Marshal Petain, former Vichy chief of state now a Nazi captive, had been taken ill suddenly "in mysterious circumstances."

The broadcast, recorded by United States Government monitors, quoted a "generally reliable diplomatic source" as its authority and said Petain's condition was reported to be serious.

U. S. Soldiers Arrested in Paris For Alleged 'Black Market' Sales

PARIS, Sept. 17 — (AP) A number soldiers have been arrested by Army authorities for alleged sale of cigarettes, rations, candy and gasoline, the Provost Marshal's office said today.

The announcement said the soldiers represented a minority of the Americans in Paris and they would be tried by a military court.

French police were given orders to pick up anyone buying from American soldiers and the French Forces of the Interior also were ordered to report to their organization any such operations.

The Provost Marshal's office said soldiers had been selling cigarettes for 75 francs—$1.50—a package. The German black market price ran from 100 francs on up. One Frenchman reported buying 40 packages of cigarettes from a soldiers at 50 francs a package.

"We bought on the black market during the German occupation because we had to live nad because we had no qualms in disturbing their economy," one woman said. "But it is terrible to see the French and Americans picking up where the Germans left off."

A transportation officer said gasoline also had been disappearing from the central storage pool.

Both U. S. army and French police authorities said American soldiers conducted a flourishing trade in K rations under the Eiffel tower for several days.

In the first few days of the liberation generous G.I.'s gave everything from cigarettes to razor blades to luxury-starved Parisians.

But now Americans borrow from the French.

The Army's main Paris post exchange was forced to close its doors after operating only two evenings for lack of supplies, and some Army units are now being issued captured German cigarettes.

BATTLE JOINED

BEFORE RIMINI

Eighth Army Attacks Town 2 Miles From Gothic Anchor

Rome, Sept. 17 (AP)—In an effort to prevent an Allied breakthrough into the Po River valley the Germans were hurling big Tiger and Panther tanks at Canadian and Greek troops of the Eighth Army, who were reported today to be only two miles from Rimini, eastern anchor of the Gothic defense line in northern Italy.

An Allied communique said Greek and Canadian veterans were locked in a fierce struggle with the Germans for the heavily fortified town of San Martino, on Monte L'Abate, two miles from Rimini. Capture of Rimini would permit Eighth Army armor to sweep into the Po valley and cut across the rear of the Apennine-based Gothic Line.

Fifth In Bitter Battle

To the west on the Fifth Army front, the communique said bitter fighting was raging as American, British and Indian troops pressed into the center of the Germans' last prepared defenses in northern Italy.

The line on which the Germans were facing Fifth Army attacks was officially described as "the strongest prepared defensive positions yet encountered in Italy." The Nazis had converted farm houses into forts by reinforcing the walls with steel and concrete. Deep shelters have been cut into the sides of the Apennines for protection against Allied plane attacks.

In support of Eighth Army troops inching their way toward Rimini, Marauders, which heretofore have been concentrating their attacks on the Fifth Army's front, switched over yesterday to the Adriatic side and joined other planes in a devastating assault on German defenses around Rimini.

In the Adriatic fighting yesterday the Eighth Army widened its bridgehead over the Marano River to six and a half miles, capturing a number of prisoners.

Fifth Army infantrymen working their way carefully into the prepared German positions made "significant but small gains" against German gun emplacements covering every advantageous approach route.

An announcement said that the Brazilian Expeditionary Force was "now in combat on the Fifth Army sector." It was not disclosed whether the Brazilians were in the mountain area in the center of the Gothic Line or farther west near the coast, where Fifth Army troops were reported to have captured Viareggio, six miles north of the Serchio River.

Pietro Caruso On Trial Today

Rome, Sept. 17 (AP)—Pietro Caruso, Rome's police chief during the final four months of German occupation, will go on trial for his life tomorrow.

He is the first accused Italian collaborationist to be brought before the tribunal for the punishment of Fascist crimes.

Caruso, 41, is said to have given Count Galeazzo Ciano, Mussolini's son-in-law, the coup de grace when the former Foreign Minister was shot at Verona. He also is accused of providing 50 of the 320 hostages whom the Nazis executed at the Ardeatine caves in reprisal for the bombing of an SS camp.

He also is charged with violating the Vatican's extraterritorial rights in entering the church of San Paolo Fuori le Mura to arrest Italian officers and others who had taken refuge.

BULGARS BEAT CAPTIVE YANKS

Freed Airmen Tell Of Atrocities In Prison Camp

Bari, Italy, Sept. 17 (AP)—American flyers in Bulgaria were beaten and imprisoned by their captors in efforts to make them disclose vital information, a major in command of 300 airmen declared on their return here today.

The airmen—recently freed from a prisoner-of-war camp in Bulgaria after being shot down over the Balkans—also were threatened with facing a firing squad, and were half-starved by camp officials attempting to make them talk, the major said.

The American officer, a major from Savannah, Ga., declared they were confined to their prison quarters during Allied air raids.

Their release followed Bulgaria's withdrawal from the war.

Committed By Bulgarians

The atrocities were committed mostly by Bulgarian soldiers and a few civilians, the major related, but everything changed as the Russian army neared the Bulgarian border. Daily treatment improved until finally the Allied airmen were released through a bluff the American officer pulled on the commander of the prison camp.

Included in the group of 350 airmen were 295 Americans. Thirty-six of these were stretcher cases. Twenty-one others are still ill. The remainder included British, Yugoslavs, Dutch, Poles, Greeks and Italians.

"Surly and mean prison guards," the major said, "hit our flyers in the face with rifle butts. Some were beaten badly with sticks and in at least one case rubber hose was used. The boys were beaten about the head and shoulders with pistols and rifle butts. There were many slaps and kicks and generally rough treatment."

Three Shot After Landing

Three flyers who bailed out and landed in Bulgaria were shot after reaching the ground, the major said, adding, "one died and the other two were hurt badly."

The officer declared the clothing and belongings of the dead flyer were stolen and he was buried nude.

About 50 Americans were wounded in air battles before they came down. One of these said he landed with a leg wound but was forced to march through the streets of Sofia with his hands bound behind his back.

"They did that to all of us," the sergeant said.

The released flyers had come through Turkey to Cairo, coming here by air.

Because atrocities were committed on Americans, the United States War Department forbids the mentioning of the names of any of the released flyers.

Medical Treatment Very Poor

Medical treatment for prisoners in Bulgaria was worse than even the Germans give, an American officer said.

"Most wounds became infected," he declared. "However, we had one private who had trained in the Medical Corps and then switched to the Air Corps as a bomber gunner. This was a blessing to the men because the private, using every bit of his ingenuity and a few minor medical supplies, kept the men from dying of infection and disease.

"Aided by a sergeant, who had volunteered his services, the private had most men in fair enough shape to travel," the officer said.

Patient Clubbed Unconscious

"There was one boy with a broken leg. The fracture was not set for eight days," the major reported.

Another prisoner had to have his heel amputated, he said, because of an infection. The operation was performed without an anesthetic and when the flyer screamed in pain the guard clubbed him unconscious with a rifle butt, said the American major.

Most of the prisoners—some of whom had been shot down as long as 13 months ago while returning from the first low-level bombing of the Ploesti oil fields August 1, 1943—were confined in a prison camp in the town of Shumen northeast of Sofia.

Lice, Fleas, Bedbugs

"The camp was cramped," the major explained. "The men had to sleep on the floor. Some had straw mattresses. There were lice, fleas, bedbugs and flies everywhere.

"The food consisted of half a loaf of bread and two bowls of soup daily until July 13 when each began to get a whole loaf of bread. The men almost starved last winter.

"As the Russians approached, however, the food got better."

Yugoslav Border Town Recaptured By Germans

Bari, Italy, Sept. 17 (AP)—German forces fighting their way from Bulgaria across northeastern Yugoslavia in an attempt to escape from the Yugoslav Partisans, Russians and Bulgars yesterday recaptured the town of Negotin near the Danube river six miles inside Yugoslavia.

Negotin had been liberated only a few days ago by Marshal Tito.

LIBERATED U. S. FLIERS ARRIVE IN MIDDLE EAST

A. U. S. AIR BASE IN THE MIDDLE EAST, Sept. 15—(Delayed)—(AP) Over 300 young Americans, who unwillingly spent the past year becoming contract bridge champions, star bowlers and experts in Balkan politics, arrived here today.

They all were airmen recently freed from a Bulgarian prisoner of war camp after being shot down in raids over the Balkans.

Their release closely followed Bulgaria's withdrawal from the war and to the persistence and forensic ability of their own officer who convinced the Bulgarian prison commandant that they could not legally be held any longer.

The officer was a major from Savannah, Ga., and the highest ranking officer among the Americans. As soon as word that Bulgaria had asked for an armistice reached the camp the major asked permission to see the commander. He extended his hand and congratulated him on the country having parted company with the Germans.

14TH AIR FORCE ABANDONS BASES IN KWEILIN AREA

KUNMING, China, Sept. 17. — (AP) The U. S. 14th Air forces has destroyed and virtually abandoned its air bases near Kweilin, provisional capital in invaded Kwangsi province, it was disclosed today, in the face of a grave Japanese threat not only to that city but also to the whole structure of the American military effort in this country.

Chinese reverses in the Hunan-Kwangsi area in recent months has brought among some observers here a critical re-evaluation of the Chinese war potential—reverses which generally are put down to ineptness and confusion of command, lack of integrated communications and many other deficiencies.

Near Kweilin

(The Chinese high command said that one of four Japanese columns striking westward from Canton had pushed to within 53 miles of Kweilin while farther north a column pounding down from Hunan province split at Taohsien, 90 miles east of Kweilin. One element pressed on west for a frontal assault while the other cut southwest in an apparent attempt to encircle the city from the south.)

There has never been any question of the valor of the Chinese soldier.

"In guts he can give us lessons," said one American.

But his handling against the present Japanese drive has resulted in collapse of plans for the defense of Kweilin on its distant approaches.

A 14th air force officer, in position to know, said a shining exception to the story of ineptitude has been the performance of General Hsueh Yueh, commander of the Ninth war zone.

Pitifully under-armed, his men were used to the strongest advantage. But now the brunt of battle has passed from the Ninth to the Fourth, Sixth and Seventh war

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zone.

Chungking has issued orders which have indicated a disregard of a lack of knowledge of field situations. An example was the decimation of one army which evidently for reasons of "face" was ordered to drive back into Hunan railway city of Hengyang when it might have been digging in for the defense of Kweilin.

This army disintegrated when the Japanese threatened to envelop it and survivors took to the hills to fight on as guerrillas.

As an example of the Chinese confusion on the Eastern front, 200 Japanese or puppet plain clothesmen lured a whole division into position for destructive flanking attacks by a major Japanese force near Hengyang.

One hears that the little artillery the Chinese had, including a few pack howitzers which the Americans furnished for training, was used in a generally ineffective manner. On at least one occasion the guns were so placed they could not even reach the Chinese front lines.

The Chinese made the mistake of sending a handful of old Russian-manufactured tanks against a Japanese anti-tank gun without artillery support, although such support was available, and lost two of them.

At times Chinese infantry has been thrown into an attack simply for the sake of attacking with no specific mission. On at least one such occasion they were chopped to pieces by Japanese machine-gunners.

Dysentery Takes Toll

Dysentery has taken a terrible toll—in hot weather the Chinese even drink the water from rice paddy fields.

The army ordered to re-enter Hengyang actually fought into the city's east station, but lost 200 officers and 5,000 men before withdrawing.

A chest or abdominal wound for a soldier was virtually the same as a bullet through the head, for generally speaking only the walking wounded could be evacuated. The others were abandoned.

The 14th Air force was the most substantial firepower the Chinese had and the Eastern front offered the paradox of unsuccessful defensive action aground despite clear superiority in the air.

Day after day, fighters and fighter-bombers delivered deck level attacks exposed to concentrated Japanese ground fire which has shot down far more planes than enemy aircraft has been able to do.

Chinese commanders seldom if ever attacked a position on the heels of strafing and bombing attacks.

Divisions in the Ninth war zone commanded by "Little Tiger" Hsueh, governor of Hunan province, together with continued pressure of American air attacks remain a threat to the Japanese supply line from Yochow south through Changsha and Hengyang.

His troops hold Chuting, on the railway about midway between Hengyang and Changsha east of the Siang river but because the bulk of Japanese supplies are moving south on a road west of the river this flank position should not be overestimated. Thousands of Hsueh's men lack even rifles.

He sent his troops thrusting southwestward in an attempt to intercept the Japanese at Lingling after the fall of Hengyang, but his move was nullified by a collapse of other Chinese forces. The fate of this force is not known but it may have been trapped.

INDIAN DRIVE IN BURMA CROSSES THE MANIPUR

KANDY, Ceylon, Sept. 17 (AP)—Troops of the Indian Fifth Division driving close to Tiddim, Japanese base for last winter's invasion of India, have crossed the Manipur River, headquarters announced today.

The communiqué said that the north Burma crossing area had been shelled by the Japanese but resistance was lighter than had been expected. In lower Burma, in the Arakan area, the Allies beat off four night attacks on forward positions south of Maungdaw in bloody hand-to-hand fighting as the Japanese attempted to recover ground lost in a new British offensive.

Americans Score Gains On 2 Of Palau Islands

81st Division Lands On Angaur And Links Bridgeheads — Marines On Peleliu Advance

U. S. 14th Air Force destroys and virtually abandons its air bases near Kweilin in face of grave Jap threat..... Page 5

Pacific Fleet Headquarters, Pearl Harbor, Sept. 17 (AP)—Speeding their conquest of southern Palau Islands, marines advanced northward one third of a mile on Peleliu September 16 and army troops occupied the entire northeast curve of Angaur.

The third day of fighting on Peleliu was preceded like the others by bombing and naval gunfire, a navy communique announced.

Japs Use Artillery

Enemy opposition on Peleliu was heavy throughout the day, with the Japanese using artillery and mortars in considerable numbers against marine positions.

Most of the movements on Peleliu were in a pivotal pattern from the left flank, the three-day advances ranging from a comparatively short distance on the left to 3,500 yards on the right.

Elements of the 81st Infantry Division, which landed at two points on the north and northeast sectors of Angaur Island, quickly joined their beachheads inland more than 1,000 yards. Opposition was light.

Unopposed On Morotai

Meanwhile, American Southwest Pacific army forces were unopposed as they consolidated their positions on Morotai Island, in the Moluccas 375 miles south of Davao, Philippines. The small Japanese garrison there took to the hills and [illegible] engineers [illegible] the work of preparing an airdrome as a hop-off base for aerial attack in the Philippines.

[Tokyo radio admitted the Angaur landing and added "latest information from the spot says that fighting is taking place in the coastal area."]

Admiral Chester W. Nimitz' headquarters at Pearl Harbor said yesterday the marines captured the airstrip on Peleliu, killed 1,400 Japanese and advanced steadily against strong counter-attacks by the remainder of the 8,000 enemy troops on the island. The communique said several enemy tanks were destroyed and added severe fighting continued. No mention of American casualties was made.

Blandy And Mueller Command

The fleet supporting the Angaur invasion was under command of Rear Admiral Purnell Blandy, of New York city. Maj. Gen. Paul J. Mueller led the 81st Division troops.

Angaur is heavily wooded, with cliffs along the shore, but there are no high peaks anywhere on the island. It is protected by a reef half a mile from the beaches. A strait five and one half miles wide separates Angaur from other islands in the group.

The only important industry on the oyster-shaped island is the mining of phosphates. The port, with a radio station, pier and buildings of the mining company, are on the western side at a village named Saipan, same as that of the island captured in the Marianas. There is no airfield on Angaur, but the terrain is possibly suited to construction of plane facilities.

Blandy Was At Saipan

Admiral Blandy formerly was chief of the Bureau of Ordnance. He commanded an amphibious group at Saipan Island. He now commands Group 1, amphibious forces of the Pacific.

General Mueller was chief of staff for the Second Army under Lieut. Gen. Ben Lear until he assumed command of the Wildcat (81st) Division two years ago in training.

The Wildcat Division is seeing its first action of World War II. It is a regular army outfit which served in France during World War I but was not reconstituted until two years ago.

Morotai Goals Won; 3 Ships Sunk

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS in New Guinea, Monday, Sept. 18 (AP)—Allied objectives on the perimeter of Morotai Island, invaded Sept. 15, have been reached, today's communiqué reported. Meanwhile, a tight Allied air cover was maintained, and bombers crashed a record of 290 tons of bombs on adjacent Halmahera Island, concentrating upon already blasted Japanese airdromes.

No sizable Japanese resistance has been reported on Morotai, which lies twelve miles northeast of Halmahera.

Army engineers already are shaping the Pitu airfield on Morotai for Allied use in further devastating bombing attacks, while infantry patrols plunge toward the hills where elements of the Japanese garrison have fled.

Three Japanese ships were destroyed and another beached in aerial attacks on Celebes and Ceram, headquarters announced today.

A 3,000-ton transport was destroyed at Celebes Island, about 200 miles west of Halmahera, and two coastal vessels were sunk at Ceram, where a 1,500-ton craft was beached by Allied air fire.

FDR, CHURCHILL 'OFF-THE-RECORD' IN PRESS PARLEY

QUEBEC, Sept. 17.—(AP) President Roosevelt and Prime Minister Churchill were "off-the-record" today, but the military directives ratified at their second Quebec conference were speeding to the three Pacific war theaters.

Only battle bulletins, telling how their decisions have been translated into action, will unfold the full story of the meeting on the great stone Citadel for the future.

In President Roosevelt's words, as far as people now can foresee it, these communiques of multiplying future victories over Japan will come from Gen. Douglas MacArthur in the southwest Pacific, Lord Louis Mountbatten in southeast Asia, and Admiral Chester W. Nimitz, who commands the greatest fleet ever floated and holds the clean up sector for eliminating Japan.

Complete unanimity was the theme stressed in the press conference winding up the Quebec meeting yesterday. Mr. Roosevelt twice spoke of extraordinary unanimity and the speed of its achievement. Mr. Churchill stamped a "blaze of friendship" label on this eighth of a series of get-together which began with the Atlantic Charter before Pearl Harbor.

The British Prime Minister also said emphatically that "the fact we have got to know each other so well and understand each other so well," makes for speed and full understanding in his international deliberations with Mr. Roosevelt. To American correspondents who heard him, the remark seemed sure to provoke comment in the presidential campaign now being waged by Governor Thomas E. Dewey, the President's Republican opponent.

In their remarks to the press—and questions were not permitted—the President and Churchill dealt almost entirely with the Pacific theater. The war against Japan also was the primary task of the military staffs which continued work here today on problems of supply over 6,000-mile distances.

But the obvious and transcendant importance of European political problems chiefly concerned Roosevelt and Churchill, and the official statement at the close of the conference said "they discussed all aspects of the war against Germany" as well as Japan.

The trip of Anthony Eden, British minister, dealt with European subjects, and Churchill explained it by saying "the business of government in these times is all one." The same could be said of the appearance from Washington of Sir Alexander Cadogan, British permanent under-secretary of state for foreign affairs and delegate to the Dumbarton Oaks conference on postwar security.

British sources said Eden came on "101 things." Churchill said "it is astonishing what an ineffectual, way for conveying human thought correspondence is "and what, on the contrary, could be accomplished by "face-to-face" talks. In these talks, and even though Marshal Stalin of Russia was absent, the Anglo-American leaders were reported to have produced an up-to-the-minute agreement on these pressing topics:

1. An Allied military commission for Germany, or similar top agency for running affairs after occupation. And to what extent the French will participate in this occupation. The urgency of this decision was emphasized by the landings of Lieut. Gen. Lewis Brereton's Allied air-borne army in Holland.

2. Enlargement of the powers of the European Advisory Commission, which was created to deal with political problems after Germany's surrender. Its first job will be the transition from a war organization to a permanent peace body.

3. The world security agency which will maintain peace.

4. The difficult Polish-Russian dispute, involving both boundaries and the next government of an independent Poland.

5. Destruction of German cartels and a core of understanding on dealing with the cartel problem internationally.

6. The part of French forces in delivering French Indo-China from Japanese.

These are a half dozen high points of the Roosevelt-Churchill conversations in Quebec which obviously must be soon resumed and with Stalin again asked to participate.

Quebec Correspondents On Derailed Train

Three Rivers, Quebec, Sept. 17 (AP)—Four cars of the Quebec-Montreal train which left Quebec at 1.35 P. M. today carrying news correspondents who had been covering the Roosevelt-Churchill conference, were derailed near Red Mills, a few miles east of here this afternoon.

The 70 correspondents left the train hurriedly, but none suffered even minor hurts. All passengers were taken to Three Rivers to await a special train for Montreal.

Polish Envoy To U. S. NamedToUNRRAGroup

Montreal, Sept. 17 (AP)—Jan Ciechanowski, Polish ambassador to the United States, was among those named to the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Steering Committee today, an event which may imply that Poland is shortly to get relief.

It was the first time a Polish delegate had been named to a United Nations' steering committee, and there was no objection from the head of the Russian delegation, Vasili Sergeev.

Great Britain Expected to Battle Japs in Malaya-Sumatra Area

SINGAPORE, Sept. 17.—(AP) [illegible] assignment in the war against Japan is understood to be primarily a series of amphibious operations against the Malaya-Sumatra flank of Japan's crumbling empire.

This means the Quebec conference of President Roosevelt and Prime Minister Churchill confirmed a division on the Pacific-Asiatic battlefront into four general sectors:

The British sector southwest of the Philippines.

The New Guinea-Philippines area under General Douglas MacArthur

The central sector embracing Formosa and the Japanese homeland under Admiral Chester W. Nimitz.

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The Kurile islands area, also under Nimitz, which will become of paramount importance if Russia gets into the war.

Britain's assignment is based primarily on locations of bases and supply lines. As a practical matter, naval authorities here have argued, if the British were to put a fleet into the Pacific it would create a number of new supply problems and tax shipping facilities already pushed to the limit to maintain the MacArthur and Nimitz forces.

The British already have a big fleet based on Ceylon, and may be expected to move forward from there toward Singapore, building up their bases and supply lines as they go.

Meanwhile, American forces, with Australian and Allied strength, probably will already have hit the enemy's heart, in the Philippines, and his head, in or near Japan itself. If those two campaigns go quickly, the work in Britain's sector may be chiefly a tough clean-up job. If the American drives go slowly, the British will have their hands full. Much depends, too, on whether the Japs decide to make fanatical stands or fight normal rearguard actions in the Malaya-Dutch East Indies area.

The date for ending the war in Europe, which is the key to the next few months of fighting against Japan, is understood not to have been a primary concern of the Quebec meeting. Allied plans are made, and have been made since the United States got into the war for a victory in Europe this fall. But if victory is not forthcoming, the shift to the Japanese war will simply be delayed as necessary, from week to week.

The date itself is important, however. The season of good fighting weather—the non-monsoon season—will soon be setting in for the Burma-Malaya region and campaigns in that part of the world have to come between rainy seasons.

At the far northern end of the front is the big Russian-Japanese question. Highly responsible authorities here have been convinced from the outset that Russia would go to war with Japan once the war in Europe is won and she can move into Siberia enough troops to protect Vladivostok and handle the Japanese armies in Manchuria.

This is considered of great importance because most military leaders are also convinced that the Japanese probably will try to fight on in Manchuria after they are defeated in Japan.

In fact, this appears to be one of the underlying considerations of American strategy as was indicated by Admiral Nimitz's statement earlier this year that his aim is to open a seaport to China. The only need for great Chinese armies, which would take one to three years to train and equip, would be to root the Japanese out of a post-defeated stronghold on the Asiatic continent.

U. S. Recalls Its Ambassador From Brazil; Trouble Rumored

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Rio de Janeiro, Sept. 17 (AP)—United States Ambassador Jefferson Caffery left this morning by plane for Washington, where he said he had been "called for consultation."

Before his surprise departure he praised Brazil's war effort and also the "Pan Americanism" of former Foreign Minister Oswaldo Aranha who resigned recently without an official explanation.

A short time after the ambassador's departure a Government spokesman, replying to Argentine reports published in Buenos Aires newspapers intimating that "a grave political crisis" had arisen in Brazil, said that he was in a position to "deny categorically any such reports." Complete calm reigns throughout the country, he said.

Rumors Of Trouble In Brazil

[Montevideo newspapers yesterday said there were rumors of a Nazi *putsch* in Brazil, and rumors that Aranha had been arrested. The rumors were denied by the Brazilian ambassador in Montevideo.]

Whether there was any connection between these two developments remains to be seen. When Aranha's resignation was accepted by President Getulio Vargas August 23, the former Foreign Minister was quoted as saying "the foreign policy of Brazil will continue the same, unalterable, come what may."

This was a policy which finds Brazilian bases being used by the United States, and Brazilian soldiers fighting with the Fifth Army in Italy.

"Not Fully Understood"

President Vargas in an Independence Day speech September 7 also expressed the nation's determination "to aid its allies with the maximum of its power and efficiency."

Ambassador Caffery, whose departure was kept secret until just before he boarded a naval plane, said: "I wish once more to emphasize the role Brazil has played and is playing in winning the war. I think perhaps this is not fully understood or appreciated either by Brazilians or the American public."

"Routine Consultation"

Washington, Sept. 17 (AP)—Ambassador Caffery is returning to the United States from Brazil for "routine consultation," the State Department disclosed today.

In describing his return at this time as routine, a department spokesman pointed out that he has been away from this country for nearly a year.

Ley Buys Argentine Estate

New York, Sept. 17 (AP)—Robert Ley, Nazi labor front leader, has purchased secretly a large farm near Bahia Blanca, Argentina, as post-war refuge, the Free Germany National Committee said today in a Moscow broadcast quoting a report in an Argentine newspaper it identified as *Diario de la Plata*.

Germans Had Only 200 Planes In South France

Washington, Sept. 17 (AP)—The *Luftwaffe* was able to put a bare 200 planes into the air against 5,000 Allied aircraft thrown against the Germans on D-day for the invasion of southern France, the War Department reported today.

In its first summary of air operations in connection with the landings, the department said that August 15 saw the "greatest display of air strength ever witnessed in the Mediterranean," with more than 4,200 sorties flown.

By the end of the week (the landings were on Tuesday) Allied air forces had launched 9,646 sorties and put down 3,800 tons of bombs on the seven German divisions and the coastal fortifications in the landing area. The only German air reinforcements brought up were 30 ME-109's from Italy.

"Heavy losses might reasonably be expected in such an assault operation against seven German divisions," the army said, "but so overwhelming was the Allied power that casualties at the end of invasion week numbered only 1,529 killed and missing. German prisoners during the same period totaled 16,500."

Luxembourg's Freedom Observed In New York

New York, Sept. 17 (AP)—The 700th anniversary of newly liberated Luxembourg's freedom charter, corresponding to England's Magna Charta, was observed today at ceremonies in City Hall.

Luxembourg's ruler, the Grand Duchess Charlotte, said in a message that the "brutal invader has prevented my compatriots from celebrating this memorable date as they would have wished," adding that the tiny Grand Duchy's love of freedom was "stronger than ever."

Chinese Say Japs Will Go To Manchuria

Seattle, Sept. 17 (AP)—"Japan will be only half conquered after the Allies occupy the Nipponese homeland," two Chinese educators said in an interview here.

An eventual Japanese withdrawal to Manchuria and Korea was predicted by Dr. Mankwan Wong, in this country to lecture at the Detroit Institute of Technology.

"This will be no last-ditch stand, but a part of the original Japanese plan," he said. "Most of their important arsenals have already been moved to Manchuria and Korea, and the Government will be evacuated once the bombing becomes heavy at home."

"The war will last much longer than Americans realize," said Dr. W. Siang Hsu, who will teach at the University of Washington. "But China will continue to fight even if cut in two from Canton to Peiping—even though help from America, if not 'too little too late,' most certainly has been so little so late."

VANDEGRIFT WARNS OF HARD PACIFIC WAR

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ATLANTA, Sept. 17 (AP)—Coming operations in the Pacific "will dwarf anything completed" in that war area thus far, Lieut. Gen. Alexander A. Vandegrift, commandant of the United States Marine Corps, said today.

"Regardless of what happens in Europe, the hardest battles of the war against Japan remain to be joined," he warned in an address prepared for delivery at Atlanta's United Community and War Fund rally.

"In these offensives, our forces will be up against a still dangerous Japanese Navy and a Japanese Army as yet only lightly hit. The tenacity, skill and fanaticism of enemy's troops have never been, and must never be, underestimated. The roads, in any and all directions we take, will be up hill. The going will be tough.

"Whether the objectives are small islands, or the great China Coast, sea-borne fighting men will have to land against hostile fire, claw out beachheads, and drive the enemy inland while reinforcements, weapons and supplies are poured in for the push."

Jazz Outmodes Dot-Dash Keeping Fliers on Beam

By The Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 17—Now they fly The Hump by music.

Pilots of the United States Tenth Air Force and the Air Transport Command, winging through the night over the mountains and jungles between India and China, became weary of listening to the monotonous dot-dash of the radio guide beam.

Transcriptions of programs recorded at home—popular songs and bands—have been substituted, the War Department said today.

When the music comes in hot or sweet the boys know they're on the beam.

Former Secretary's Widow Christens Destroyer Knox

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Bath, Maine, Sept. 17 (AP)—The name of Frank Knox, former Secretary of the Navy, was given to a superdestroyer today in the presence of the navy's commander in chief, Admiral Ernest J. King.

The $10,000,000, 2,250-ton U. S. S. Knox was christened by the Secretary's widow, Mrs. Annie Reid Knox, of Manchester, N. H., at the Bath Iron Works Corporation.

Several thousand guests, including national political figures and business associates of the late Secretary, attended. Workmen watched from every vantage point.

Message From Roosevelt

Admiral King's words were carried throughout the yard by loudspeakers as he brought a message from President Roosevelt.

"At Quebec yesterday, the President instructed me to say that he took great pleasure and had keen satisfaction in the naming of a destroyer for that great patriot and Secretary of the Navy—Frank Knox," the admiral said.

"Further, the President instructed me to say that he was confident that the ship bearing the name of Frank Knox had before her a career of vigor, tenacity and success against the enemies of the United States."

Work Suspended

Sounds of shipbuilding were absent at the plant during the christening, first suspension of work in several years, William S. Newell, president of the Bath Iron Works, said.

Speaking for James Forrestal, successor to Secretary Knox, Under Secretary Ralph A. Bard, said:

"Secretary Knox epitomized all that was finest and best of American life . . . and into battle will go the spirit of a happy warrior."

Bard said that under Knox's "personal guidance, combatant ships of every size and kind slid in a steady stream down the ways of America's shipyards until today there floats a fleet greater than the combined fleets of all other nations, friend and foe alike."

The 350-foot destroyers, of which the U. S. S. Knox is one, are the largest, most powerful ships of their type in the world.

The U. S. S. Knox carries five-inch dual purpose guns, a powerful array of 40 and 20 millimeter anti-aircraft guns, torpedo tubes, the most modern detecting devices and other offensive weapons.

CONVERSION BILL MAY BE ADOPTED IN REVISED FORM

Passage of 'Bob-Tailed' Act Covering Points of Agreement Seen.

RECESS PLANNED

Disputed Sections Likely to Be Shelved Until After Election.

By The Associated Press

WASHINGTON, Sept. 17—(AP) Congressional leaders were reported making plans tonight to "bob-tail" the post-war conversion measure, put off points of disagreement until after the election, and thus clear the way for a recess by the end of this week.

A leading House member, who asked not to be quoted by name, said this is the prospect:

The House will vote tomorrow on the two disputed provisions in the conversion bill—proposals to place Federal employes under unemployment compensation protection and to grant migratory war workers funds, up to $200 a family, to finance their return to their original homes when peace comes.

The best judgment now is that the House will reject these two Senate-approved ideas, just as it did before, though only after a hard fight on the floor.

New Stalemate Likely

By returning the proposals to the conference committee, the House then creates another stalemate. Conferees are discussing now revising the conversion bill, eliminating those two points and bringing the remainder about which there is no argument to House and Senate floors for foregone approval.

Under the plan, the travel grants and the compensation subject would be brought up in separate bills after the legislators return in November.

After the conversion problem is out of the road, the House will act on the conference report on the surplus property bill. Agreement was reached between House-Senate conferees on this legislation Friday night.

New Disagreement Seen

There is prospect of sharp argument over the conference committee's compromise of differing Senate and House measures. The committee rejected the House's plan for a single property disposal officer and approved a three-man board to direct disposal of the estimated $100,000,000,000 worth of surplus goods, lands and war plants the government will have on its hands when the war ends.

In a statement today, Representative Halleck (R-Ind.) declared the whole surplus property program is "headed for a nose dive" unless House amendments are restored. He noted that Will Clayton, acting director of surplus property dispos-

al, had declared he would not accept appointment under the bill.

"Those who have read the conference measure understand Clayton's attitude clearly," Halleck said. "No experienced business man could afford to risk his sales reputation by trying to make the measure, as presently written, work."

Senator Arthur Capper, Republican, of Kansas, second ranking Republican on the Foreign Relations Committee. "A really free press could be a powerful weapon for peace."

SEP 18 1944

Dewey to Discuss Labor's Rights

Evangelist. Unlike last Sunday, when his welcome was made a part of the sermon at his boyhood church in Owosso, Mich., no reference was made to his presence in the high vaulted cathedral by the Very Rev. Charles E. McAllister.

Dean McAllister greeted the Deweys at the door, however, as they left. With the exception of a few autograph-seeking youngsters, little commotion attended their arrival or departure.

The governor, wearing a blue suit and gray homburg and Mrs. Dewey, in black dress, coat and hat touched off by a sliver fox fur, stopped on their way in to exclaim at the beauty of the panoramic view from the cathedral steps on South hill. Off in the distance, on the other side of town, they could see Mount Spokane.

Dean McAllister, taking as his topic "Be Strong and of Good Cheer," called for a Christian leadership marked by strength and courage. American soldiers are discovering religion on the fields of battle, he said, and will demand it when they return.

Declaring that "treaties, concordats, legislation are worthless unless they represent the spirit and the heart of the people," he said:

"The selfish, the parasites, the exploiters can never constitute a majority of a Christian civilization permanently."

Accompanied by Governor

Traveling with Dewey to Seattle tonight were Gov. Arthur B. Langlie, whose re-election on the Republican ticket this November was predicted by the presidential candidate in brief speech on his arrival here yesterday, and Mrs. Langlie.

Langlie will introduce Dewey when he goes on the air tomorrow night in the first of four major speeches scheduled for the West Coast. From Seattle the G.O.P. standard bearer goes to Portland, where he speaks Tuesday night, and then on to San Francisco and Los Angeles before turning homeward by way of Oklahoma City.

Whether Dewey would see former Herbert Hoover in California was not known. He told a news conference last night that he had not been in touch with the ex-President since he was nominated at Chicago last June.

Hull Pledges Support to News Freedom Sought for International Press and Radio

SEP 18 1944

WASHINGTON, Sept. 17 (AP)—Secretary Hull said today that he would back any practical measure to give international recognition to the principle of news freedom.

With the Senate likely to act this week on a resolution calling on this country to take the lead in espousing international exchange of independent news as a means of promoting world peace, The Associated Press submitted the following question to Mr. Hull:

"In view of the developing widespread interest on the subject of international news freedom, is there any thought that you would care to express about your own views on this subject?"

Mr. Hull replied as follows:

"The whole question of freedom of information has been under study in the Department of State for some time. I have consistently supported the cause of freedom of news and I would support any practical measure to give international recognition to this principle."

Sponsored by Senator Robert A. Taft, Republican, of Ohio, and Senator Tom Connally, Democrat, of Texas, Chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, two pending Senate resolutions would affirm Congressional belief in the right of the responsible press and radio to "write, send and publish news at uniform communication rates and without interference by governmental or private monopoly."

Incorporation of that principle in the peace treaty, or in the agreements setting up an international peace organization, also is suggested.

The Senate Foreign Relations Committee is expected to give final consideration to the resolutions at a session tomorrow. Senator Alben W. Barkley of Kentucky, majority leader, said he would press for final adoption of the resolution before the Senate takes a pre-election recess, which may begin Wednesday or Thursday.

"It ought not to require a lot of debate on the floor," commented

In Address from Seattle Tonight

SPOKANE, Wash., Sept. 17 — (AP) An attack on what he calls "Washington bureaucracy" handling of labor problems in which labor's rights are made subject to political favoritism" will be made by Gov. Thomas E. Dewey in a nationwide broadcast from Seattle Monday night.

As the Republican presidential nominee headed for the West Coast to lay down a barrage of radio talks, his secretary, Paul E. Lockwood disclosed that the subject of his third major campaign speech will be the "Problems that confront the Working Men and Women of America."

"He will analyze," Lockwood told reporters, "the position in which American labor finds itself today under the system of overlapping regulations which has been built up by the Washington bureaucracy.

"He will set forth plainly the measures which need to be taken to restore free collective bargaining and to correct the existing situation in which labor's rights are made subject to political favoritism."

Dewey, refreshed by a full day's rest in Spokane, is scheduled to broadcast over NBC from Seattle's Civic Auditorium starting at 7:30 p.m. (Pacific war time.)

Coming into the West with the expressed conviction that the nation's future development lies in this area, the New York governor took sharp issue with what he called "New Deal defeatism" and predicted the whole country will benefit if western industries and natural resources are developed and expanded.

"We haven't begun to develop the western part of the country," he declared. "There is no limit to what we can do if you can give us the green light in November."

Attends Church

The candidate's only public appearance today was when he and Mrs. Dewey attended services at the Cathedral of St. John the

30. 24— 18877

Add London Blackout (Goldberg) xxx ff London

TWO AMERICAN AIRMEN -- CORPS. ROBERT CALVIN, BUTTE, MONT., AND JIM LAWSON, 814 MADISON AVE., MILWAUKEE, WIS. -- WHO WERE SO BUSY WITH THE WAR THAT THEY DIDN'T KNOW THE BLACKOUT WAS ENDED, ASKED, "WHERE'S THE CHANGE. IT STILL LOOKS THE SAME TO US."

MK7A2PEW

SEP 18 1944

SOME AMERICAN SOLDIERS AT LONDON'S RED CROSS CLUB NEVERTHELESS CONSIDERED THE OCCASION SO IMPORTANT THAT THEY ORGANIZED A TOUR OF THE WEST END FOR A GROUP OF CHILDREN AND LATER ENTERTAINED THEM AT DINNER.

THE HOSTS WERE PVT. TED ROTHSTEIN, 1639 FULTON AVE., BRONX, N.Y.; SGT. ROBERT MCCONKEY, 1312 CORBIN PLACE, N.E., WASHINGTON; SGT. EDWIN ANDREZAC, 4121 NORTH CENTRAL PARK AVE., CHICAGO; PFC. NORMAN PASKY, MICHIGAN CITY, IND.; SGT. OLIVER KNAPP, CENTERVILLE, IOWA; AND NAVAL TECHNICIANS FRANK MASTERSON, LAMBERTVILLE, N.J., AND RAYMOND F. SIMON, SAN ANTONIO, TEXAS.

"THOSE KIDS HAD NEVER SEEN EVEN A LIGHTED WINDOW BEFORE," SAID PASKY. "THEY ARE TICKLED EVEN NOW. THINK WHAT IT WILL BE FOR THEM WHEN THE WHOLE PLACE IS LIGHTED UP."

SEP 18 1944

HJ826PEW

A56 Add London Western Front (Cowan) xx their ground.

DOUGHBOYS WERE FIGHTING IN THE SOUTHERN OUTSKIRTS OF AACHEN ITSELF--GERMANY'S 37TH LARGEST CITY WITH 165,000 POPULATION. ENEMY DEFENSES HAD BEEN PIERCED BELOW ROTT, SOUTHEAST OF AACHEN, AND AMERICANS ADVANCED INTO ROTGEN FOREST.

THERE WAS NO NEWS OF ADVANCES IN THE PRUM AND TRIER AREAS IN GERMANY.

DOWN THE LINE, THE U.S.THIRD ARMY WAS ACROSS THE MOSELLE IN STRENGTH. LUNEVILLE, 25 MILES SOUTHEAST OF NANCY WAS TAKEN AGAINST SPORADIC RESISTANCE, SAID A FRONT DISPATCH, AND AMERICAN ARMOR OPERATING BETWEEN NANCY AND THE REICH'S BORDER CAPTURED MORE THAN 600 PRISONERS IN 14 HOURS.

THE GERMANS COUNTER-ATTACKED SHARPLY IN THE PONT-A-MOUSSON AREA BETWEEN NANCY AND METZ, ANOTHER FRONT REPORT SAID, AND THREW IN SEVERAL SMALL THRUSTS "WHICH POSSIBLY WERE INTENDED TO SCREEN A WITHDRAWAL TOWARD THE SIEGFRIED LINE." ALL THESE ATTACKS WERE REPULSED.

THE ENEMY WAS MAKING A DETERMINED STAND AT METZ, BUT WAS IN DANGER OF BEING FLANKED BY MOBILE ALLIED COLUMNS. THE AMERICANS THREW A TORRENT OF SHELLS INTO METZ FROM CAPTURED AND TURNED-ABOUT GERMAN GUNS. RAIN MADE THE TERRAIN A QUAGMIRE.

THE GERMANS ALSO WERE REPORTED COUNTERATTACKING FARTHER SOUTH

IN THE BELFORT AREA AGAINST THE SEVENTH ARMY PUSHING UPON THAT POWERFUL FORTRESS-RING CITY.

SEVENTH ARMY FIGHTERS IN THE ALPS ENTERED MODANE AT THE WESTERN ENTRANCE OF THE MODANE RAILWAY TUNNEL LINKING FRANCE AND ITALY AND LEADING TO TURIN. GERMANS WITHDRAWING TOWARD HIGH MT.CENIS PASS WERE REPORTED TO HAVE BLOWN UP THE TUNNEL.

IN THE FIGHTING TO WIN PORTS AND SPEED THE FLOW OF SUPPLIES, RAF PLANES STRUCK BOULOGNE WITH 3,500 TONS OF BOMBS. THE GERMAN HIGH COMMANDSAID THE NAZI GARRISON AT BREST HAD BEEN REDUCED TO A FEW NESTS OF RESISTANCE. THE ALLIES KEPT UP PRESSURE ON CALAIS, DUNKERQUE, AND CAPE GRIZ NEZ.

WE411PEW

Add London Russian (Yarbrough) xxx Gulf of Riga

GENERAL BOR'S UNDERGROUND COMMUNIQUE RELAYED FROM EMBATTLED WARSAW SAID SOVIET PLANES HAD BEEN SUPPLYING HIS MEN SINCE THE NIGHT OF SEPT. 13, AND THAT PARTICULARLY HEAVY FIGHTING NOW WAS IN PROGRESS AROUND THE POLISH PARLIAMENT BUILDING IN THE CENTER OF THE CITY.

THE POLES NOW ARE "IN CLOSE TOUCH" WITH THE RUSSIANS AND POLES UNDER MARSHAL KONSTANTIN K.ROKOSSOVSKY, THE BULLETIN SAID.

POLISH LOSSES INSIDE WARSAW WERE LISTED AT 25,000 TO 30,000 KILLED OR WOUNDED SINCE THE UPRISING AUG. 1. THE GERMANS, USING FROM 40,000 TO 50,000 TROOPS AGAINST THEM WERE SAID TO HAVE ALSO SUFFERED HEAVILY.

MK-MQ616PEW

Add London Aerial (Agnew) xx Eindhoven airdrome.

"ALL OF HOLLAND LOOKED LIKE A BIG LAKE," SAID LT.CLARENCE N. LAMASON, 1253 WAVERLY PLACE, ELIZABETH, N.J. "THE GERMANS HAVE FLOODED THE WHOLE PLACE."

SEP 18 1944

EJ427PEW

LONDON, MONDAY, SEPT. 18-(AP)-THE BERLIN RADIO ANNOUNCED TODAY THAT ADDITIONAL ALLIED AIRBORNE TROOPS HAD BEEN LANDED DURING THE NIGHT NEAR MOERPELT IN THE EINDHOVEN AREA IN THE NETHERLANDS--APPARENTLY AS REINFORCEMENT FOR FORCES PREVIOUSLY REPORTED LANDED IN THAT AREA.

FD151PEW

CLEAR152AEW A205 NEXT

LONDON,SEPT.17-(AP)-A BROADCAST COMMUNIQUE FROM MARSHAL TITO'S YUGOSLAV PARTISAN HEADQUARTERS SAID TODAY THAT LANDINGS IN THE CENTRAL DALMATIAN ISLANDS HAD CUT THE GERMAN SEA ROUTE FOR WITHDRAWAL OF NAZI TROOPS FROM THE SOUTH BALKANS.

THE CAPTURE OF THE ISLANDS OF KORCULA AND HVAR WAS ANNOUNCED BY THE COMMUNIQUE. CAPTURE OF BRAC WAS ANNOUNCED FRIDAY.

THE COMMUNIQUE SAID ARTILLERY AND TANK SUPPORTED UNITS CAPTURED PAKRAC, 25 MILES FROM THE HUNGARIAN BORDER AND 60 MILES SOUTHEAST OF ZAGREB, AND LIPIK. BOTH ARE IN SLAVONIA.

ZVORNIK IN EASTERN BOSNIA FELL TO OTHER PARTISAN UNITS.

WE720AEW

POLO MOSCOW (290)

LONDON, SEPT 17-(AP)-RUSSIA'S PLANS FOR SWELLING HER ALREADY MIGHTY ARMY RAISED THE POSSIBILITY HERE TONIGHT THAT MARSHAL STALIN MAY HELP THE ALLIES TRY FOR A QUICK KNOCKOUT OF JAPAN.

IF SUCH ARE THE PLANS, IT MAY BE THE MARSHAL HIMSELF WILL WELCOME A NEW BIG THREE CONFERENCE AS SOON AS THE EUROPEAN WAR IS WOUND UP TO COORDINATE HIS OWN ASSAULT TO THE EAST AND SOUTH WITH THE STRATEGY AGREED UPON BY PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT AND PRIME MINISTER CHURCHILL AT THE QUEBEC CONFERENCE LAST WEEK.

THIS MAY BE ALONG THE LINES DRAWN UP AT TEHERAN WHERE THE DEFEAT OF GERMANY WAS MAPPED ON THE BASIS OF BLOWS FROM THE EAST COORDINATED WITH THE INVASION OF FRANCE.

IT LONG HAS BEEN A TOPIC OF SPECULATION THAT RUSSIA EVENTUALLY WOULD ENTER THE PACIFIC WAR AS INSURANCE FOR POSTWAR VOICE IN ASIATIC AFFAIRS, INFLUENCE IN CHINA AND PERHAPS ACQUISITION OF SOME OF JAPAN'S HOLDINGS.

THE CHIEF QUESTION HAS BEEN ONE OF TIMING, WITH MANY OBSERVERS INCLUNED TO THE VIEW THAT RUSSIA, NEEDING A LARGE NUMBER OF TROOPS TO POLICE THE AREA ASSIGNED IN GERMANY FOR SOVIET OCCUPATION AND TO KEEP AN EYE ON THE SATELLITES, WOULD STAY OUT UNTIL ALLIED BLOWS FORCED JAPAN TO WITHDRAW PICKED TROOPS POSTED NEAR THE EASTERN BORDER.

THIS CONTENTION IS WEAKENED BY THE SOVIET DECISION TO EXPAND HER FORCES TO "WIN ULTIMATE COMPLETE VICTORY" AT THE MOMENT WHEN -- AS PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT AND PRIME MINISTER CHURCHILL PUT IT -- "COMPLETION OF THE WAR IN EUROPE MAY NOW BE APPROACHING ITS FINAL STAGES."

THE SHIFT MAY HAVE BEEN PRECIPITATED BY THE DEMONSTRATION OF ALLIED POWER IN EUROPE, WITH ADVANCES RIVALING OR PERHAPS SURPASSING THOSE OF RUSSIA ITSELF. WITH THAT DEMONSTRATION MAY HAVE COME THE REALIZATION RUSSIA HAD BETTER STAKE HER CLAIMS IN ASIA SOON.

ANOTHER FACTOR IN THE SOVIET DECISION ABOUT THE PACIFIC WAR MAY BE THAT OF LEND-LEASE. CONTINUANCE OF LEND-LEASE AFTER THE EUROPEAN WAR MAY BE DEPENDENT UPON RUSSIAN PARTICIPATION IN THE PACIFIC STRUGGLE.

MK817PEW

SEP 18 1944

MUD-CHURNED SIDE ROADS. Add with Amm: Before Metz (Ball) xxside roads.

"IT'S A MATTER OF INCHES TODAY BY FIGHTING IN THE METZ SECTOR," MAJ. SANFORD KOMMEL OF (2216 OCEAN AVENUE) BROOKLYN, N.Y., SAID. "OUR BOYS SLIP ANS SLIDE FORWARD A YARD OGBOHEN

"IT'S A MATTER OF INCHES TODAY BY FIGHTING IN THE METZ SECTOR," MAJ. SANFORD KOMMEL OF (2216 OCEAN AVENUE) BROOKLYN, N.Y., SAID. "OUR BOYS SLIP ANS SLIDE FORWARD A YARD OR SO AND THEN SKID BACK ALMOST AS MUCH AS THEY GAINED. YOU'D ALMOST MAKE BETTER TIME WALKING BACKWARD."

THERE WAS LITTLE GROUND ACTION IN THIS SECTOR TODAY, BUT SHELLS SLASHING THROUGH THE MURKY SKY KEPT THE EARTH SHAKING.

SEP 18 1944

MK829PEW

THE COSIEST SPOT IN THE AREA WAS A SHACK WHERE A WIRE-STRINGING CREW HAD HOLED UP. A RAP ON THE DOOR WAS ANSWERED BY LT. SAMUEL BRAY

OF MONTGOMERY, ALA., WHO FORMERLY WORKED IN THE PRESSROOM OF THE ALABAMA JOURNAL BEFORE THAT NEWSPAPER'S MERGER WITH THE ADVERTISER.

"ONE OF MY BOYS CAME IN HERE TO DRY HIMSELF OUT AND FOUND THE GERMANS HAD LEFT THE PLACE ALL FIXED UP WITH A STOVE AND EVERYTHING--SO WE MOVED IN," BRAY SAID.

BRAY AND LTS. WENDALL M. ONDY OF PASADENA, CALIF., AND DOMINIC KWATERSKE OF GREENBAY, WIS., WERE JUST SITTING DOWN TO A DINNER OF BACON PROVIDED FROM TEN-IN-ONE RATIONS AND FRESH EGGS FROM A NEARBY FARM WHICH HAD BEEN BROUGHT IN BY SGT. PAUL BARNTON OF FLINT, MICH.

"ALL THE COMFORTS OF HOME," LAUGHED SGT. CHARLES FINCH OF SAC CITY, IA., WHO WAS BREWING A BIG BOILER OF COFFEE.

"ALL WE NEED IS OUR DAILY NEWSPAPER," SGT. HARRY JOHNSON OF LOS ANGELES, ADDED. "BY THE WAY, WHAT'S THE NEWS FROM HOME. WE'VE BEEN OUT OF TOUCH A LONG TIME AND THAT'S WHAT WE MISS MOST."

"SPEAKING OF NEWS, HOW ARE THE YANKS AND BROWNS DOING IN THE AMERICAN LEAGUE?" CPL. EMILIO MASSAGLI OF NEW YORK ASKED. SEP 18 1944

OTHERS IN BRAY'S OUTFIT WHO CAME UP WITH A BARRAGE OF QUESTIONS ON SUBJECTS RANGING FROM FOOTBALL TO THE ROOSEVELT-DEWEY PRESIDENTIAL RACE WERE SGT. HOWARD SELVIDGE OF STEUBENVILLE, KY., CPL. JOHN CHAPMAN OF KANSAS CITY, MO., CPL. PAUL GAUDETTE OF TACOMA, WASH., CPL. RALPH SOMMER OF ST. PAUL, MINN., SGT., JAMES BURGANUS OF GOLDSBORO, N.C., SGT. ARNOLD LOMBARDI OF SALT LAKE CITY, SGT. DONALD NESSER OF COLUMBUS, O., SGT. BURNHAM SMITH OF FRESNO, CALIF., CPL. EDWARD ASH OF CAMDEN, N.J., CPL. ROBERT FAILY OF LAURINBURG, N.C., CPL. HAROLD WOOLEY OF LOS ANGELES AND PFC. HOWARD STONE OF REPUBLICAN CITY, NEB.

HJ840PEW

Add Nancy collaboratio xxx three days.

MANY OF THOSE ARRESTED FOUGHT WITH THE GERMANS AGAINST RUSSIA AND WERE THROWN ASIDE BY THE FLEEING GERMAN ARMY AND LEFT TO SHIFT FOR THEMSELVES. PIERRE LAVAL, THE VICHY ARCH-COLLABORATIONIST, VISITED NANCY AND TALKED WITH GERMAN MILITARY COMMANDERS TWO WEEKS AGO, SEEKING TO HAVE THEM TAKE THE FRENCH QUISLINGS BACK INTO GERMANY BUT THE GERMANS REFUSED, THE FRENCH UNDERGROUND REPORTED. SEP 18 1944

FD1024PEW

Add Paris Pacific War xxx crystallized

"A FRENCH EXPEDITIONARY CORPS IS GOING TO PARTICIPATE IN THE FINAL CAMPAIGN AGAINST THE JAPANESE," THE NEWSPAPER CONTINUED. "THE FRENCH OUGHT TO BE THE FIRST TO LIBERATE INDO-CHINA WITH THE INDO-CHINESE.

"OUR INDO-CHINESE TROOPS, DESPITE JAPANESE THREATS, DESPITE CROOKED OFFICERS AND OFFICIALS WHO HAVE SOLD OUT, WILL RISE WITH THE PEOPLE AGAINST THE DESPICABLE INVADER. ALL THESE OPERATIONS SHOULD BE CO-ORDINATED WITH PLANS OF THE ALLIES, THE FRENCH EXPEDITIONARY CORPS, AND THE INDO-CHINESE PEOPLE." SEP 18 1944

WE1233PEW

BULLETIN
BY EDWARD D.BALL

U.S.THIRD ARMY HEADQUARTERS, SEPT. 17-(AP)-THE GERMANS COUNTER-ATTACKED SHARPLY TODAY IN THE PONT-A-MOUSSON AREA AND HAD MADE SEVERAL OTHER SMALLER THRUSTS BETWEEN NANCY AND METZ WHICH POSSIBLY WERE INTENDED TO SCREEN A WITHDRAWAL TOWARD THE SIEGFRIED LINE.

ALL THE ENEMY COUNTERATTACKS WERE REPULSED, IT WAS ANNOUNCED OFFICIALLY.

AN INDICATION OF THE GERMANS' POSSIBLE WITHDRAWAL PLANS WAS SEEN IN THE FACT THAT THE NAZI STABS HAD NO PARTICULAR OBJECTIVES AND SEEMED ONLY OF A DIVERSIONARY NATURE.

THE GERMANS, HOWEVER, WERE MAKING A DETERMINED STAND AT METZ AND LIKELY WILL HOLD ON THERE AS LONG AS POSSIBLE.

LT.GEN.GEORGE S.PATTON'S FORCES PRESSED EAST OF NANCY BEYOND THE MEURTHE RIVER. THE GERMANS SHELLED NANCY DURING THE NIGHT.

THERE WAS A SHARP OUTBREAK OF SNIPING IN NANCY FROM GERMAN-SYMPATHIZING FRENCH AND A DETACHMENT OF THE FRENCH FORCES OF THE INTERIOR MOVED IN TO DEAL WITH THEM.

FARTHER SOUTH THE GERMANS COUNTERATTACKED IN THE BELFORT AREA WITHOUT ACHIEVING APPRECIABLE RESULTS.

THE THIRD ARMY PUSHED MORE ARMOR BEHIND METZ AS FIGHTING FOR FORTS OPPOSITE THE CITY ON THE WEST BANK OF THE MOSELLE RAGED WITH ONLY SCANT PROGRESS BY OUR FORCES.

GUNS CAPTURED BY THE AMERICANS POURED A CASCADE OF SHELLFIRE INTO THE CITY.

ZJITRAEW

BULLETIN
WITH BRITISH TROOPS ON THE DUTCH FRONTIER, SEPT 17-(AP)-LT. GEN.MILES C. DEMPSEY FLUNG HIS ARMOR AND INFANTRY OF THE SECOND BRITISH ARMY ACROSS THE DUTCH BORDER THIS AFTERNOON IN AN ACTION THAT, WHEN THE FULL STORY CAN BE TOLD, MAY PROVE ONE OF THE WAR'S MOST DECISIVE.
MK532PEW

BY DON WHITEHEAD
WITH THE AMERICAN FIRST ARMY IN GERMANY, SEPT 17-(AP)-TROOPS OF LT.-GEN. COURTNEY HODGES' FIRST ARMY BEAT BACK BITTER COUNTERATTACKS TODAY BY AN ENEMY TRYING DESPERATELY TO HEAL BREACHES IN THE SIEGFRIED LINE, AND LEFT GERMAN DEAD STREWN BEFORE THEIR POSITIONS.
THE DOUGHBOYS, DUG INTO FOXHOLES ON HIGH GROUND BEYOND THE SIEGFRIED PILLBOXES AND DRAGONS' TEETH, UNLOOSED TERRIFIC FIREPOWER FROM AUTOMATIC WEAPONS, WHILE ARTILLERY AND MORTARS POURED MURDEROUS FIRE INTO THE RANKS OF THE ATTACKING GERMANS.
THE ASSAULTING WAVES FALTERED AND THEN BROKE. THE AMERICANS HAD NOT GIVEN UP A YARD OF HARD-EARNED GERMAN GROUND, NOR HAD THE BREACHES IN THE LINE BEEN THREATENED.
THERE WAS INCREASING ENEMY RESISTANCE ALL ALONG THE LINE AS THE NAZIS FOUGHT ON THEIR OWN SOIL TRYING TO STEM THE AMERICAN ADVANCE.
EAST OF AACHEN THE GERMANS THREW IN THEIR STRONGEST HEADLONG ASSAULTS BEHIND SOME OF THE HEAVIEST ARTILLERY FIRE THE DOUGHBOYS HAVE ENCOUNTERED SINCE THEY STORMED THE BEACHES OF NORMANDY. THE GERMANS ARE PUTTING UP A HARD, BITTER FIGHT NOW TO HOLD ONTO DEFENSES WHICH ARE CRUMBLING BEFORE THEM.
BEHIND THE OBSOLETE LINE THEY HAVE DUG IN TANKS AS PILLBOXES, AND TODAY THEY SENT ABOUT 30 MESSERSCHMITTS TO STRAFE AND BOMB FRONT-LINE POSITIONS. THIS APPEARANCE OF AIR POWER OVER THE BREACH WAS AN INDICATION ITSELF AS TO HOW STRONGLY THE GERMANS FEAR THE ADVANCE MADE BY THE FIRST ARMY, FOR WHEREVER AIR POWER APPEARS, THAT IS WHERE THE GERMANS ARE BEING HURT THE MOST.

SEP 18 1944

A73
ONE DIVISION IN THE ENEMY ATTACK HAD BEEN ON THE RUSSIAN FRONT.
IN THE EIFEL FOREST THERE WAS HARD FIGHTING, BUT THE SIEGFRIED LINE HAS BEEN RIPPED APART BY THE YANKS.
ONE GERMAN OFFICIAL IN A BELGIAN TOWN WHO STAYED BEHIND RATHER THAN RETURN TO HIS OWN COUNTRY, SAID HE FINALLY HAD DECIDED THE WAR WAS LOST, AND THAT HE BELIEVED MOST OF THE PEOPLE IN THE RHINELAND FELT THE SAME WAY. THIS MAN DECLARED HE DID NOT BELIEVE THERE WOULD BE GUERRILLA WARFARE BY CIVILIANS IN THE RHINE COUNTRY, AND THAT THE GERMAN CIVILIANS THERE WOULD BE RELIEVED -- ALTHOUGH NOT HAPPY -- TO SEE THE AMERICANS, BECAUSE IT WOULD MEAN THE WAR WAS ENDED FOR THEM. THE PEOPLE WANT PEACE, HE ADDED.
MK504PEW

BY GEORGE TUCKER
WITH THE SEVENTH ARMY, SEPT. 17-(AP)-IN THE FIGHTING THAT SWELLED AROUND VESOUL LAST WEDNESDAY PFC EUGENE J.OATLEY, 734 CHESBROUGH ST., TOLEDO, PERSONALLY KILLED OR CAPTURED 60 GERMANS AND THEN TOOK A VILLAGE ALL BY HIMSELF.
THE STORY WAS TOLD TODAY BY HIS BATTALION COMMANDER, MAJ.KERMIT R.HANSEN, 5019 CHICAGO ST., OMAHA, NEB., AFTER OATLEY, A GANGLING, 6-FOOT TOMMYGUN FIGHTER BECAME TOO SHY TO TALK.
THE TOWN (UNNAMED) WAS SURROUNDED BY OPEN FIELDS AND FORESTS. HANSEN SENT IN ONE COMPANY TO OCCUPY SOME HIGH GROUND. THEY STARTED ACROSS A FIELD WITH A RUNNER AND OATLEY AS HIS BODYGUARD. AT EXTREME RANGE THEY SPOTTED 25 TO 30 GERMANS HURRYING INTO A WOOD AND AT THAT DISTANCE OATLEY WINGED ONE AND THE OTHERS DISAPPEARED.
HANSEN SAID THEN TWO TANKS CAME UP.
"I HOPPED ON ONE AND OATLEY RAN OUT IN FRONT LEADING THEM TOWARD THE GROUP OF JERRIES RETREATING DOWN THE ROAD," THE COMMANDER RELATED. "HE WAS RUNNING SO FAST HE LOST HIS HELMET. HE KEPT GAINING ON US AND FINALLY HE WAS AT LEAST 150 YARDS AHEAD AND I COULD SEE HIM FIRING AS FAST AS POSSIBLE AND STOPPING EVERY NOW AND THEN TO CUSS THE TANKS BECAUSE THEY WERE SO SLOW."
AT THE EDGE OF THE TOWN OATLEY STOPPED TO FIX THE TOMMYGUN WHICH HAD JAMMED. THEN HE ENTERED THE TOWN ALONE BUT RE-EMERGED SHORTLY AND FRANTICALLY WAVED FOR THE TANKS TO FOLLOW. THEN HE RE-ENTERED THE TOWN AGAIN. HANSEN SAID HE COULD HEAR A SHORT BURST FROM THE TOMMYGUN BUT COULD NOT SEE OATLEY AS THEY REACHED THE EDGE OF THE TOWN.
OATLEY'S TRAIL WAS PLAIN, HOWEVER, ONCE THE TOWN WAS ENTERED. DEAD GERMANS LAY IN THE STREET. THEN OATLEY APPEARED WITH SIX ENEMY PRISONERS. BY THAT TIME THE TANKS CAUGHT UP AND OATLEY BEGAN DARTING IN AND OUT OF BUILDINGS BRINGING PRISONERS. WITHIN A SPACE OF 10 MINUTES THE TOWN WAS COMPLETELY RID OF GERMANS.
"AFTER THE TOWN WAS TAKEN, MY INFANTRY COMPANY FINALLY CAUGHT UP WITH US," THE MAJOR SAID.
WE218PEW

SEP 18 1944

BY STANLEY WOODWARD
NEW YORK HERALD TRIBUNE CORRESPONDENT
REPRESENTING THE COMBINED AMERICAN PRESS
SOMEWHERE IN HOLLAND, SEPT. 17-(AP)-FIFTY STRONG UNITS OF THE FIRST ALLIED AIRBORNE ARMY SWOOPED DOWN HERE TODAY NEAR THE GERMAN BORDER.
BY NIGHT THE ENEMY WAS CLEARED FROM SEVERAL DUTCH TOWNS AND ENGLISH AND AMERICAN TROOPS WERE ESTABLISHED.
I CAME IN THE FOUMTTTOTTTTTTTTTTTTTTTTTTT

AND AMERICAN TROOPS WERE ESTABLISHED.
I CAME IN THE FOURTH GLIDER.
STRONG FIGHTER AND BOMBER SUPPORT MADE THE MOVE A SUCCESS. LOSSES FROM FLAK WERE SMALL.

BY WALTER CRONKITE
REPRESENTING THE COMBINED AMERICAN PRESS
SEP 18 1944
WITH THE ALLIED AIRBORNE FORCES IN HOLLAND, NEAR THE GERMAN FRONTIER, SEPT. 17-(440PM)-(AP)-THOUSANDS OF ALLIED PARACHUTIST AND GLIDER TROOPS LANDED BEHIND THE GERMAN LINES IN HOLLAND TODAY, LIBERATED VILLAGE AFTER VILLAGE FROM ENEMY TROOPS WHO FLED IN PANIC BEFORE THEM, AND AS I WRITE ARE PUSHING ON TO THEIR FIRST BIG OBJECTIVE WHICH THEY EXPECTED TO REACH BY NIGHTFALL.
I LANDED WITH THE GLIDER TROOPS IN THIS GREATEST AIRBORNE OPERATION IN ALL HISTORY--AN INVASION IN WHICH MOST OF THE INTREPID MEN ENGAGED ARE AMERICANS SEASONED IN THE NORMANDY INVASION.
WITHIN THE FIRST HOUR OF THEIR LANDINGS, THE ALLIED TROOPS HAD LIBERATED SEVERAL INHABITED PLACES, FROM WHICH THE GERMANS FLED.
THEY ARE PUSHING STEADILY TOWARD THE FIRST MAJOR OBJECTIVE.
THOUSANDS OF THE TROOPS WERE DROPPED OVER AN EXTENSIVE AREA NEAR THE GERMAN FRONTIER.
THIS UNIT WITH WHICH I GLIDED INTO HOLLAND IS HOLDING THE SOUTHERNMOST AREA.
OPPOSITION IS COMPARATIVELY LIGHT. HALF AN HOUR AFTER WE HAD LANDED THE SMALL ARMS AND MORTAR FIRE IN OUR SECTOR HAD ENDED AND ONLY THE DISTANT RUMBLE OF BATTLE SOMEWHERE TO THE SOUTH--WHERE THE ALLIED ARMIES ARE ADVANCING TOWARD US--WAS AUDIBLE.
SOME OF OUR GLIDERS AND SOME C-47 TOW PLANES WENT THROUGH ANTI-AIRCRAFT FIRE TO REACH THEIR LANDING PLACES BUT OUR DIVE BOMBING MUSTANGS AND OUR VAST AERIAL SUPPORT SILENCED THE ENEMY GUNS ONE BY ONE.
WE454PEW

BY WES GALLAGHER
NANCY, FRANCE, SEPT 17-(AP)-AMERICAN TROOPS CAPTURED LUNEVILLE EAST OF THIS CITY LAST NIGHT AGAINST SPORADIC RESISTANCE, WHILE AMERICAN ARMOR OPERATING BETWEEN NANCY AND THE GERMAN BORDER SCOOPED UP MORE THAN 600 PRISONERS IN 14 HOURS.

Z1046AEW

BY WES GALLAGHER
NANCY, FRANCE, SEPT 17-(AP)-THERE WERE GROWING INDICATIONS TODAY THAT THE GERMAN HIGH COMMAND AND THE NAZI PARTY WERE PLANNING A STREET-BY-STREET DEFENSE OF THE BIG CITIES AND GUERRILLA WARFARE IN GERMANY, SUCH AS THE SOVIETS OFFERED IN RUSSIA IN THE HOPE OF MAKING ALLIED LOSSES SO HIGH THAT SOMETHING CAN BE SALVAGED FROM THE WAR.

THE GERMANS HAVE NOT GIVEN UP A SINGLE KEY POINT WITHOUT A BITTER STRUGGLE IF GIVEN THE TIME TO PREPARE A DEFENSE, AS WITNESS BREST, LORIENT, ST.NAZAIRE, CALAIS AND LE HAVRE. EACH GERMAN CITY IS EXPECTED TO BE TWICE AS HARD.

THE REPORTED RETURN OF FIELD MARSHAL VON RUNDSTEDT TO THE WESTERN FRONT COMMAND, COUPLED WITH AN APPEAL BY HIM FOR THE TROOPS TO FIGHT TO THE END FOR "THE FATHERLAND AND THE FUEHRER," LEADS MANY ON THIS FRONT TO THE BELIEF THAT THE GERMAN HIGH COMMAND HAS DECIDED THEY MUST SINK OR SWIM WITH HITLER, BECAUSE THE ALLIES ARE GOING TO MAKE NO DISTINCTION BETWEEN THE PRUSSIAN MILITARIST AND THE NAZI.

PRISONERS, CAPTURED FROM A RECENTLY ACTIVATED GERMAN DIVISION, WHICH CAME TO THIS FRONT THREE WEEKS AGO, SAID BEFORE THEY LEFT THE REICH HEINRICH HIMMLER, COMMANDER OF THE GERMAN HOME ARMY, GAVE THEIR OFFICERS A PEP TALK URGING THEM TO FIGHT TO THE LAST.

THERE HAS BEEN A STEADY DECREASE IN THE PERCENTAGE OF OFFICERS CAPTURED RECENTLY, WITH INCREASING CASES OF OFFICERS DESERTING THEIR TROOPS AND RETURNING TO THE REICH, WHERE IT WAS REPORTED THE GERMAN HIGH COMMAND STILL HAD A CONSIDERABLE RESERE POOL OF OFFICERS.

AS THE AMERICAN ARMIES MOVE THROUGH NORTHERN FRANCE INTO ALSACE AND LORRAINE THERE ARE INCREASING NUMBERS OF GERMANS, AS HITLER SENT THOUSANDS OF THEM TO SEIZE THE CHOICE FARMS IN THIS AREA IN AN EFFORT TO COMPLETELY GERMANIZE IT. WELCOMES FROM NANCY NORTH HAVE BEEN LUKEWARM AND AMERICAN TROOPS ARE INCREASING THEIR VIGILANCE AGAINST GERMAN SNIPERS.

CONQUERED TERRITORY IS UNDER STRICT MILITARY LAW, WITH ALL CIVILIAN FUNCTIONS TEMPORARILY SUSPENDED. ENEMY TERRITORY HAS BEEN DEFINED AS THAT PART COMPRISING THE GREATER REICH AS OF DEC. 31, 1937. THIS DOES NOT INCLUDE HITLER'S GRAB OF CZECHOSLOVAKIA, BUT DOES INCLUDE AUSTRIA AND THE SAAR BASIN.

INDICATING THE GERMANS ARE SUFFERING ACUTE SHORTAGES, THEY HAVE BEEN USING THEIR FAVORITE RETREAT WEAPONS--MINES--SPARINGLY, ALTHOUGH THEY HAVE HAD PLENTY OF TIME TO PLANT THEM.

SEP 18 1944

DA&WE144PEW

BY WILLIAM STEWARD (230)
CANADIAN PRESS CORRESPONDENT
WITH THE FIRST CANADIAN ARMY IN FRANCE, SEPT. 17--CANADIAN FORCES ATTACKING BOULOGNE SWEPT THROUGH GERMAN DEFENSES TO THE NORTH TODAY AND CAPTURED THE TOWN OF WIMEREAUX ON THE COAST ABOUT TWO MILES FROM THE PORT, WHILE INFANTRY ASSAULTING THE MONT LAMBERT DEFENSE BELT WERE FIGHTING IN THE MIDST OF ENEMY FORTIFICATIONS.

A FOUR-HOUR AIR ATTACK ON THE BOULOGNE PERIMETER BY LANCASTERS AND HALIFAXES WHICH COORDINATED WITH A FULL-SCALE GROUND OPERATION WAS REPORTED TONIGHT TO HAVE BEEN SUCCESSFUL IN NEUTRALIZING THE GERMAN DEFENSIVE SYSTEM WHILE THE ASSAULT WENT FORWARD.

AFTER BOMBERS BLASTED GERMAN CONCRETE POSITIONS AT THE SOUTHERN APPROACHES TO THE CITY, INFANTRY STORMED THE ENTIRE NORTHEASTERN DEFENSE LINE.

INFANTRY ATTACKING NORTH OF THE HIGHWAY WHICH RUNS ACROSS HILLS

INTO BOULOGNE FROM SAINT OMER MADE QUICK PROGRESS AND TONIGHT WERE ONLY A SHORT DISTANCE FROM THE COST AT WIMEREAUX, APPROACHING BOULOGNE ITSELF.

TROOPS FIGHTING ENTRENCHED GERMANS ATOP MONT LAMBERT WERE MEETING STUBBORN RESISTANCE, BUT WERE CLEARING OUT STRONGPOINTS ONE BY ONE.

OTHER FORCES EDGED TOWARD CAP GRIS NEZ IN THE FACE OF STRONG OPPOSITION AND CONSOLIDATED IN THE TOWN OF BERGUES EAST OF DUNKERQUE. THE GERMANS HAD ABANDONED BERGUES SATURDAY.

CANADIAN ARMY FORCES IN NORTHEASTERN BELGIUM PUSHED OUT FROM THEIR BRIDGEHEAD ACROSS THE WESTERN BRANCH OF THE LEOPOLD CANAL AND FORWARD ELEMENTS CROSSED THE EASTERN BRANCH WHICH TURNS TO SCHELDT.

POLISH FORCES TO THE RIGHT WERE ESTABLISHED AROUND THE AREA OF HULST, ACROSS THE NETHERLANDS FRONTIER, BUT ENCOUNTERED STRONG RESISTANCE WEST OF THAT TOWN ALONG THE HIGHWAY TO AXEL.

FD1030PEW

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Add Bar, Yugoslav (Morton) xxx T-10

THE GERMAN TROOPS ARE BELIEVED TO BE AMONG THE LAST GROUPS LEAVING BULGARIA. THEY PRESUMABLY MOVED UP THE HIGHWAY FROM VIDIN TO THE BORDER AND HAD TO FIGHT THEIR WAY THROUGH NEGOTIN TO GAIN USE OF THE EXCELLENT HIGHWAY LEADING TO COMPARATIVE SAFETY FOR THEM ON THE DANUBE WEST OF THE RUSSIAN VANGUARD.

IN MONTENEGRO THERE IS INCREASED MOVEMENT OF ENEMY FORCES ON THE HIGHWAY SKIRTING THE ALBANIAN FRONTIER AND LINKING CENTRAL SERBIA WITH THE COAST VIA PEC, AMDRIJEVICA AND PODGORICA. IT IS BELIEVED THE GERMANS ARE MAKING A DESPERATE EFFORT TO KEEP THE HIGHWAY AND RAILROAD OPEN AS A LAST ESCAPE ROUTE FOR FORCES BEING HERDED WESTWARD ALONG A LINE EXTENDING ROUGHLY FROM THE STRONGHOLD OF BITOLJ NEAR THE GREEK BORDER THROUGH SKOPLJE TO KRNLJEVO.

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MEANWHILE OTHER REPORTS REACHING HERE INDICATED THE ARMY OF THE ALBANIAN NATIONAL LIBERATION FRONT NOW IS SENDING PATROLS NIGHTLY INTO ALL PRINCIPAL CITIES INCLUDING TIRANA, THE CAPITAL.

ROME, SEPT. 17-(AP)-THE LEGION OF MERIT WAS PRESENTED BY LT. GEN. IRA C. EAKER TODAY TO STAFF SGT. JOHN HUTH, JR., OF (1319 OAKRIDGE DRIVE, CLEVELAND HEIGHTS, OHIO, FOR OUTSTANDING SERVICES AS NONCOM-MISSIONED PUBLIC RELATIONS OFFICER FOR THE AMERICAN AIR FORCE IN THE MEDITERRANEAN AREA.

HUTH, A FORMER REPORTER FOR THE CLEVELAND PLAIN DEALER, WROTE A

HISTORY OF THE U.S. TWELFTH AIR FORCE IN ADDITION TO THIS REGULAR DUTIES. HE ALSO RECEIVED A COMMENDATION

HISTORY OF THE U.S. TWELFTH AIR FORCE IN ADDITION TO HIS REGULZR DUTIES. HE ALSO RECEIVED A COMMENDATION FROM PUBLIC RELATIONS OFFICERS OF THE RAF WITH WHOM HE HAS WORKED.

GENERAL EAKER ALSO PRESENTED THE DISTINGUISHED SERVICE MEDAL TO BRIG. &3,. GORDON SAVILLE FOR EXCEPTIONALLY MERITORIOUS SERVICE AS COMMANDER OF THE TWELFTH TACTICAL AIR GROUP WHICH HE COMMANDED FROM MARCH UNTIL JUNE OF THIS YEAR, TO BRIG. GEN. ROBERT KNAPP OF AUBURN, ALA., FOR EFFICIENT WORK AS COMMANDER OF THE MEDIUM BOMBARDMENT WING AND TO COL. FAY UPTHEGROVE OF BRADFORD, PA., FOR SERVICES AS COMMANDER OF THE HEAVY BOMBARDMENT WING.

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THE LEGION OF MERIT WAS PRESENTED TO COL. BENJAMIN DAVIS, JR., WASHINGTON, D.C., COMMANDER OF AN ALL-NEGRO FIGHTER GROUP, AND THE PURUPLE HEART WAS GIVEN TO PVT. EDWARD MALLOY OF (387 OCEAN AVE), JERSEY CITY, N.J.. FOR WOUNDS RECEIVED AS THE RESULT OF ENEMY ACTION.

ROME, SEPT. 17-(AP)-CAPT.JAMES T.MCLAUGHLIN, 409 OAKLAND AVE., PITTSBURGH, PA., COMMANDER OF AN AIR EVACUATION STATION COMPANY WHICH HAS FLOWN 2,500 WOUNDED AND SICK MEN TO HOSPITALS FROM AIR STRIPS IN SOUTHERN FRANCE, HAS BEEN AWARDED THE BRONZE STAR FOR BRAVERY.

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THE EVACUATION PLANES OPERATED AT FIRST FROM A BEACHHEAD STRIP BORDERED BY ENEMY MINEFIELDS. THE FIRST CASUALTY WAS A BRITISH ENGINEER WHO STEPPED ON A BOOBY TRAP. THE AMERICAN FIRST AID MAN GOING TO HIS HELP HAD HIS LEG BLOWN OFF.

MCLAUGHLIN TOOK A BAYONET, DUG OUT FIVE BOOBY-TRAPPED GRENADES. CLEARED A PATH AND REMOVED THE TWO WOUNDED MEN.

ROME, SEPT. 17-(AP)-THE DISTINGUISHED SERVICE MEDAL WAS AWARDED TODAY TO MAJ.GEN.WILLIS D.CRITTENBERGER, COMMANDER OF THE FOURTH CORPS OF THE FIFTH ARMY, FOR HIS SKILLFUL DIRECTION OF THE AMERICAN TROOPS' PURSUIT OF THE GERMANS NORTH FROM ROME TO THE ARNO RIVER.

CRITTENBERGER, A NATIVE OF ANDERSON, IND., WAS A PIONEER IN THE MECHANIZATION OF THE U.S.ARMY.

WE1235PEW

Add Stockholm Finnish (Stürdevant) xx Suomussalmi..

ARMISTICE TERMS OF THE RUSSIANS BY MULLERN'S ACCOUNT WERE HARDER THAN THOSE REPORTED IN STOCKHOLM CIRCLES YESTERDAY, BUT THE CORRESPONDENT IS THE FIRST TO RETURN FROM HELSINKI SINCE GROENBLOM REACHED THERE FROM MOSCOW.

BY YESTERDAY'S ACCOUNTS, THE RUSSIANS IN GENERAL WERE CALLING FOR A RETURN TO THE 1940 BOUNDARIES AND AN INDEMNITY OF $300,000,000.

(AN ASSOCIATED PRESS DISPATCH FROM MOSCOW, REPORTING THE ARRIVAL OF ENCKELL, SAID IT WAS BELIEVED IN THE RUSSIAN CAPITAL THAT FINLAND'S GOOD FAITH IN DEALING WITH ARMED GERMAN OPPOSITION HAD ENHANCED THE POSITION OF THE PEACE DELEGATION.

(THE CONDITION OF PRIME MINISTER HANTTI HACKZELL, CHIEF OF THE FINNISH ARMISTICE DELEGATION WHO WAS STRICKEN IN MOSCOW, HAS BECOME MORE GRAVE AND HE NOW HAS DEVELOPED PNEUMONIA, MOSCOW REPORTED.)

WE155PEW

SEP 18 1944

RUSSIAN

BY DANIEL DE LUCE

Tolbukhin

MOSCOW, SEPT. 17-(AP)-MARSHAL FEODOR I.~~TOBULKHIN~~, WITH SOFIA AS A BASE, SET A STEELY TRAP TODAY FOR TENS OF THOUSANDS OF GERMAN TROOPS UNABLE TO WITHDRAW FROM THE SOUTHERN BALKANS.

COMMANDING THE MOST POWERFUL FORCE SOUTH OF THE DANUBE, THE STOCKY, ARTILLERY-LOVING MARSHAL DEPLOYED HIS THIRD UKRAINIAN ARMY CLOSE TO THE ONLY OVERLAND RETREAT ROUTE FOR ENEMY GARRISONS IN MACEDONIA, ALBANIA AND GREECE.

TODAY HE WAS WITHIN 60 MILES OF THE MAIN BALKAN PENINSULA RAILWAY; 100 MILES NORTH OF SALONIKA; 200 MILES EAST OF THE ADRIATIC.

WITH THE GERMAN HIGH COMMAND REPORTED GATHERING AT SALONIKA TROOPS EVACUATED FROM THE GREEK MAINLAND AND THE AEGEAN ISLANDS, NUMBERING POSSIBLY MORE THAN FOUR DIVISIONS, IT WAS BELIEVED NOT UNLIKELY THAT TOBULKHIN MIGHT STRIKE QUICKLY SOUTHWARD AND FREE THE GREEK AEGEAN COAST COMPLETELY.

GREEK PARTISANS ARE KNOWN TO HAVE BUILT HIGH HOPES OF AN EARLY LINKUP WITH THE RED ARMY.

A VARIETY OF PASSAGES THROUGH THE MOUNTAINOUS BACKBONE OF THE BALKANS ARE OPEN TO TOBULKHIN FROM SOFIA THROUGH WHICH HE METHODICALLY IS BRINGING THE BULK OF HIS ARMOR AND ARTILLERY.

NIS, KEY YUGOSLAVIA RAILWAY JUNCTION IS ONLY 80 MILES DISTANT TO THE SOUTHWEST AS RED BOMBERS FLY, AND DUE WEST THE TRANS-BALKAN

RAILROAD IS 20 MILES CLOSER.
A SECONDARY RAIL LINE LEADS FROM SOFIA TO GJUSEVO ON THE BULGARIAN-MACEDONIAN FRONTIER WHENCE IT IS ONLY 50 MILES TO SKOPLJE, CHIEF MACEDONIAN CITY.

BY DANIEL DE LUCE
MOSCOW, MONDAY, SEPT. 18-(AP)-BATTLE REPORTS FROM THE BALTIC SECTOR BEAR OUT THE BELIEF HERE THAT IF A BIG RED ARMY OFFENSIVE HAS NOT YET STARTED THERE IT WILL COME VERY SOON.
GERMAN ATTEMPTS TO KNOCK IT OFF BALANCE ALREADY ARE APPARENT IN LAST NIGHT'S COMMUNIQUE WHICH SAID THAT THE RUSSIANS HAD BEATEN OFF HEAVY TANK AND INFANTRY ATTACKS WEST OF JELGAVA, 25 MILES SOUTHWEST OF RIGA.
THIS WAS THE FIRST TIME IN WEEKS THAT THE RED COMMAND HAD REPORTED GROUND FIGHTING OF MORE THAN LOCAL SIGNIFICANCE IN THE AREA WHERE GEN. IVAN BAGRAMIAN'S FIRST BALTIC ARMY HOLDS THE MAIN LATVIAN ROAD AND RAIL COMMUNICATIONS. GERMAN BROADCASTS SAY THE ALL-OUT SOVIET OFFENSIVE HAS BEGUN.
THE RUSSIANS SAID THEY HAD KNOCKED OUT 106 TANKS AND DESTROYED 101 ENEMY PLANES SATURDAY, AND THE MAJORITY OF THESE APPARENTLY WERE SUFFERED BY THE GERMANS IN THE BALTIC THEATER. THEY MADE A THREE-DAY TOTAL OF 315 TANKS AND 303 PLANES.
SINCE THE GERMAN NORTHERN ARMY GROUP WAS BARELY SAVED FROM DESTRUCTION LAST MONTH BY DESPERATE COUNTERATTACKS, BAGRAMIAN'S TROOPS AND THOSE OF TWO AND POSSIBLY THREE OTHER ARMIES HAVE BEEN MASSING FOR A NEW PUSH.
THE FACT THAT GERMAN TROOPS STILL IN FIGHTING CONDITION HAVE A WEDGE AT THE REAR OF HIS RIGHT FLANK HAS BEEN A STRATEGICAL RESTRAINT UPON GEN. IVAN CHERNIAKHOVSKY, WHOSE THIRD WHITE RUSSIAN ARMY THICKLY LINES THE LITHUANIAN-GERMAN EAST PRUSSIAN BORDER.
FD1012PEW

MOSCOW, SEPT. 17-(AP)-THE RESIDENTS OF LIBERATED PRAGA, ACROSS THE VISTULA FROM WARSAW, CHEERED LT. GEN. ZIGMUND BERLIN, COMMANDER OF THE FIRST POLISH ARMY, AS HE INSPECTED THE RIVER FRONT LINE TODAY.
SOVIET CORRESPONDENTS SAID LIFE GRADUALLY WAS RETURNING TO "NORMAL" IN THE CENTRAL SECTION OF PRAGA ALTHOUGH THERE WERE SCATTERED FIRES TOUCHED OFF BY GERMAN BOMBARDMENT.
MEANWHILE SOVIET DISPATCHES FROM THE TRANSYLVANIAN FRONT SAID THAT GERMANS AND HUNGARIANS WERE "MERCILESSLY TORTURING AND KILLING ROMANIAN WAR PRISONERS."
FD1022PEW SEP 18 1944

MOSCOW, SEPT. 17-(AP)-FINNISH FOREIGN MINISTER C.J.A. ENCKELL, WHO IS REPLACING THE STRICKEN FINNISH PRIME MINISTER HANITI HACKZELL AS CHIEF OF THE FINISH PEACE DELEGATION, ARRIVED IN MOSCOW FROM HELSINKI YESTERDAY IN A SOVIET PLANE.
MEMBERS OF HACKZELL'S FAMILY CAME IN THE SAME PLANE TO BE AT THE BEDSIDE OF THE PRIME MINISTER, WHO BECAME SERIOUSLY ILL SEVERAL DAYS AGO.
THE BELIEF WAS EXPRESSED HERE THAT FINLAND'S GOOD FAITH IN DEALING WITH ARMED OPPOSITION HAS ENHANCED THE POSITION OF THE PEACE DELEGATION.
RH603AEW

Adj Kunming (Farnsworth) xx been trapped

LATEST INTELLIGENCE ESTIMATES JAPANESE STRENGTH HEADED FOR KWEILIN ALONG THE RAILROAD AND HIGHWAY AT 22,000, WHILE THE FLANKING FORCE AT TAOHSIEN, 90 MILES EAST OF THE CITY, IS ESTIMATED AT 6,000. THE ENTIRE FORCE IN THE SOUTHWARD DRIVE MAY NUMBER 100,000.

THE JAPANESE ARE USING THE FAMILIAR TACTIC OF SENDING OUT PLAIN CLOTHESMEN WHO SPREAD TERROR AMONG THE CIVILIAN POPULATIOS, SYNCHRONIZING THEIR ACTIVITY WITH ASSAULTS BY UNIFORMED CAVALRY.

SOMETIMES THE PLAIN CLOTHESMEN SHOVE AS FAR AS 20 MILES AHEAD OF THE MAIN FORCE, MINGLING WITH REFUGEES AND OFTEN CARRYING GRENADES AND SMALL ARMS IN INNOCENT LOOKING RICE BASKETS ON SHOULDER POLES.

WE/EJ346PEW SEP 18 1944

CHUNGKING, SEPT. 17-(AP)-U.S. HEAVY AND MEDIUM BOMBERS SUNK NEARLY 8,000 TONS OF JAPANESE SHIPPING OFF HONG KONG AND THE LUICHOW PENINSULA IN FOUR DAYS, A COMMUNIQUE FROM GEN. JOSEPH W. STILWELL'S HEADQUARTERS ANNOUNCED TODAY.
WE944AEW

CHUNGKING, MONDAY, SEPT. 18-(AP)-THE CHINESE HIGH COMMAND ANNOUNCED TODAY THAT CHINESE FORCES ON FRIDAY HAD REOCCUPIED THE IMPORTANT BURMA ROAD BASE OF LUNGLING IN YUNNAN PROVINCE AFTER JAPANESE WITHDRAWAL.
THE COMMAND SAID THE NEARBY VILLAGE OF NANCHANG AND SURROUNDING HIGH GROUND NORTHEAST OF LUNGLING ALSO WERE TAKEN BY THE CHINESE, WHO REPULSED SUBSEQUENT SMALL JAPANESE ATTACKS.
JAPANESE DEAD WERE LISTED AT 520.
FD1207PEW SEP 18 1944

Adj SE Asia Command HQ, Lieut Gen xxx offensive

HEADQUARTERS REPORTED NO CHANGES ON THE CHINDWIN FRONT AND SAID BRITISH PATROLS MOVED ALONG THE RAILROAD SOUTH OF RECENTLY OCCUPIED HOPIN.

ALLIED CASUALTIES IN NORTH BURMA UNDER GEN. JOSEPH W. STILWELL UP TO AUG. 4 TOTALLED 6,147 KILLED, OF WHICH 4,980 WERE CHINESE, 694 CHINDITS AND 473 AMERICANS. SEP 18 1944

THE WOUNDED TOTALLED 14,106, OF WHICH 11,171 WERE CHINESE, 1,445 CHINDITS AND 1,490 AMERICANS. OF THE 479 MISSING 307 WERE CHINDITS. 148 CHINESE AND 24 AMERICANS.

USPFH, PEARL HARBOR--~~THIRD ADD~~ Insert FIRST LEAD PACIFIC WAR XXX WAS LIGHT.
(THE NATIONAL BROADCASTING COMPANY IN SAN FRANCISCO REPORTED A BROADCAST FROM THE FLAGSHIP OFF THE PALAU ISLANDS BY BILL EWING OF THE BLUE NETWORK THAT THE TIDE TURNED DEFINITELY TO THE U.S. MARINES ON PELELIU THIS MORNING (U.S. TIME) WITH THEIR CAPTURE OF THE HIGHEST HILL ON THE ISLAND. FROM THE MID-ISLAND HEIGHT, NAMED BETTY LOU HILL BY THE MARINES, THE JAPANESE HAD BEEN ABLE TO SHELL AND DROP MORTAR FIRE INTO MARINE POSITIONS.
EWING, BROADCASTING FOR THE COMBINED AMERICAN NETWORKS, SAID

THE AMERICAN FORCES TOOK THE HILL WITH A FEROCIOUS FRONTAL ATTACK AFTER STOPPING THREE JAPANESE COUNTERATTACKS. NARROWNESS OF THE SIX-MILE LONG ISLAND HANDICAPPED THE MARINES' MOVEMENTS, HE SAID, BUT JAPANESE CASUALTIES WERE EXTREMELY HEAVY AND MARINE LOSSES RELATIVELY LIGHT.

(HE QUOTED BRIG. GEN. O.C. SMITH, ASSISTANT COMMANDING OFFICER OF THE INVADING MARINES, AS HAVING SAID BEFORE THE START OF THE PELELIU INVASION: "IT'S JUST ANOTHER ISLAND. YOU GET US ON; THEY'LL NEVER GET US OFF."

(FROM THE SHIP, EWING REPORTED COLUMNS OF DUST AND SMOKE VISIBLE ON THE ISLAND WHERE THE MARINES HAVE BEEN FIGHTING FOR MORE THAN THREE DAYS AND UNDER MERCILESS HEAT).

ADMIRAL CHESTER W.NIMITZ, ETC. 6TH GRAF AS BEFORE.

SF938PPW

FIRST LEAD SOUTHWEST PACIFIC (120)

BY FRED HAMPSON

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS,NEW GUINEA,MONDAY,SEPT.18-(AP)-WITH JAPANESE RESISTANCE STILL UNREPORTED, AMERICAN INFANTRYMEN HAVE REACHED ALL THEIR OBJECTIVES ON THE PERIMETER OF MOROTAI ISLAND, UNDER A CONTINUING AERIAL COVER WHICH INCLUDED A RECORD 210 TON (CORRECT) TON BOMB BLASTING OF AIRDROMES ON ADJACENT HALMAHERA, HEADQUARTERS REPORTED TODAY.

MOROTAI LIES 11 MILES NORTHEAST OF HALMAHERA. ALLIED AIR AND NAVAL UNITS ARE MAINTAINING A CLOSE WATCH AGAINST ANY REINFORCEMENTS FROM HALMAHERA'S FORMIDABLE BUT BY-PASSED FORCES.

IN CONTINUOUS UNCHALLENGED AERIAL ACTIVITIES, ALLIED PLANES DESTROYED A 3,000-TON TRANSPORT AT DUTCH CELEBES AND SANK TWO COASTAL VESSELS AND FORCED A 1,500-TONNER TO THE BEACH AT CERAM.

NO SIZABLE JAPANESE RESISTANCE HAS BEEN REPORTED ON MOROTAI, WHICH WAS INVADED FRIDAY.

BY MORRIE LANDSBERG

WITH A PACIFIC CARRIER TASK FORCE, SEPT 12-(DELAYED)-(VIA NAVAL RADIO)-(AP)-IN THE FIRST BLAZING UNITED STATES AERIAL ACTION AGAINST THE CENTRAL PHILIPPINES TODAY, NAVY HELLCAT FIGHTERS HAD A FIELD DAY IN DOWNING 75 JAPANESE PLANES IN THE CEBU ISLAND AREA.

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IN AN ATTACK THAT GAVE THEIR SQUADRON THEIR FIRST GOOD LOOK AT THE ENEMY, TWO NAVY FIGHTER PILOTS DESTROYED 14 PLANES.

LT. ALBERT SECKEL, 29, PEORIA, ILL., DOWNED FOUR ZEROS OVER CEBU, NORTH OF RECENTLY HAMMERED MINDANAO ISLAND, AND DESTROYED FIVE ADDITIONAL PLANES ON TINY MACTAN ISLAND'S AIR FIELD.

CMDR. HUGH T.WINTERS, 31, SOCIETY HILL, S.C., THE SQUADRON SKIPPER, BLASTED THREE OUT OF THE AIR AND BAGGED TWO MORE ON THE GROUND.

(THE SEPTEMBER 12 ATTACK OPENED A THREE-DAY AERIAL BLOW AGAINST THE CENTRAL PHILIPPINES IN WHICH THE NAVY ANNOUNCED A TOTAL OF 156 ENEMY PLANES WERE DOWNED AND 277 WERE DEMOLISHED ON THE GROUND IN ONE OF THE WAR'S MOST CRIPPLING BLOWS TO JAPANESE AIR POWER. TWO LARGE CARGO VESSELS, ONE MEDIUM TRANSPORT, TWO DESTROYER ESCORTS AND 35 SMALL SHIPS WERE LISTED AS SUNK WITH MANY MORE DAMAGED).

ENS. FRED SCHULER, 23, OF ATHENS, OHIO, SAID HE SAW 100 PLANES ON THE CEBU AIR FIELD AND HIS TORPEDO PLANE KNOCKED OUT FOUR. FROM THE WAY THEY EXPLODED, LT. LEONARD PRATER, 26, OF BOULDER, COLO., JUDGED THEY MUST HAVE BEEN FUELED AND ARMED, WAITING FOR ACTION THAT CAUGHT THEM UNAWARES.

A WAVE OF AMERICAN PILOTS COMPLETED THEIR ATTACK BY SWEEPING IN AT 50-FOOT HEIGHT TO STRAFE PLANES REMAINING ON THE GROUND.

WHEN FRESH WAVES OF CARRIER PLANES REACHED CEBU, THERE WAS LITTLE OF MILITARY VALUE LEFT TO ATTACK SO THEY SHIFTED TO SHIPPING AND INSTALLATIONS OF OTHER ISLANDS. THIS FIRST DAY'S DEVASTATING SMASHES APPEARED TO REMOVE WHATEVER STING THE ENEMY HAD.

LT. CMDR. F.E.COOK, SAN DIEGO, CALIF., FOUND 25 PLANES PARKED NEAR CARLOTA ON NEGROS ISLAND, AND THE ENSUING ATTACK PUT ALL OUT OF ACTION.

SF945PPW NM

WITH ANGAUR (180)

BY VERN HAUGLAND

U.S.PACIFIC FLEET HEADQUARTERS,PEARL HARBOR,SEPT.17-(AP)-CONQUEST OF PELELIU AND ANGAUR ISLANDS AT THE SOUTH END OF JAPAN'S FORMIDABLE PALAU GROUP IS LIKELY TO BE ACCOMPLISHED WITHIN A FEW DAYS, AND NOT BECAUSE IT IS AN EASY TASK. THERE ARE SIMPLY SO MANY AMERICANS BEING PUT ASHORE THAT SOME ONE HAS TO GET OFF--AND IT'S A SAFE BET IT WON'T BE THE YANKS.

THE JAPANESE ARE LIKELY TO STAGE A TYPICALLY BITTER DEFENSE FROM CAVES, ROCKS AND CREVICES, AS THEY DID IN THE MARIANAS. SOME ON PELELIU, WHICH WAS INVADED THURSDAY (U.S.TIME), MIGHT EVEN ESCAPE TO JOIN LARGE ENEMY FORCES ON BABELTHUAP AND OTHER PALAU ISLANDS TO THE NORTH.

BUT THERE IS NO SUCH HOPE FOR THE ESTIMATED 1,500 TO 2,000 JAPANESE WHO FACED THE AMERICAN INFANTRYMEN WHO DASHED ASHORE ON ANGAUR YESTERDAY. MARINES HOLDING THE ENTIRE SOUTHERN END OF PELELIU HAVE ISOLATED ANGAUR.

ELEMENTS OF THE ARMY'S 81ST DIVISION LANDED ON THE SOUTHEAST AND NORTHEAST SHORES OF LITTLE ANGAUR. FOR THESE SOLDIERS, IN THEIR FIRST CAMPAIGN, IT IS AN UPHILL PUSH TO ANGAUR'S STEEP WESTERN EDGE. THE NORTHWESTERN END OF THE ISLE RISES TO 300 FEET.

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THE WESTERN SECTION OF PELELIU ALSO IS HILLY. TWO-THIRDS OF THE ISLAND'S WIDTH ON THE EAST SIDE IS CHIEFLY SWAMPS.

PELELIU (340)

BY REMBERT JAMES

WITH U.S.MARINES ON PELELIU ISLAND, SEPT. 16 (VIA NAVY RADIO) (DELAYED) (AP).- IT WAS DAYBREAK AND THE JAPANESE TROOPS ALONG THE NORTH SIDE OF THE PELELIU AIRPORT WERE READY. THEY MOVED FORWARD AGAINST AMERICAN MARINES IN THE UNCERTAIN LIGHT OF THE DAWN. COUNTERATTACK WAS THEIR ONLY HOPE OF DRIVING THE LEATHERNECKS BACK INTO THE SEA.

BUT THE MARINES, MANY OF THEM VETERANS OF HUNDREDS OF FIGHTS WITH THE JAPANESE ON OTHER PACIFIC ISLANDS, ALSO WERE READY. AS THE ENEMY MOVED NOISILY THROUGH BOMB SHATTERED FOREST UNDERGROWTH THE MARINES OPENED FIRE.

TO LEATHERNECKS AT A COMMAND POST 20 YARDS BEHIND THE FRONT LINE ALL THE SOUNDS OF THE GROWING BATTLE MADE SENSE. THAT THIN SINGING SOUND IN THE AIR WAS MADE BY JAPANESE RIFLE BULLETS. THAT SLOW RHYTHMIC CHATTER WAS FROM LIGHT JAPANESE MACHINE GUNS. THE HEAVIER AND LOUDER SOUNDS WERE AMERICAN WEAPONS.

BIRDS AND INSECTS FLEW ABOUT LOOKING FOR PLACES TO ALIGHT. ONE STRANGE BIRD WITH BODY SHAPED LIKE A CIGAR AND LONG NARROW WINGS STALLED IN FLIGHT AND FLUTTERED TO THE GROUND WHEN A JAPANESE MORTAR SHELL BURST 30 YARDS FROM THE COMMAND POST. CONCUSSION AFFECTS BIRDS AS WELL AS MEN.

ALONG THE FRONT LINES THE INTENSE MARINE FIRE SLOWED, THEN HALTED, THE ATTACKING JAPANESE. TWENTY MINUTES MORE OF STEADY FIGHTING AND THE JAPANESE STARTED TO WITHDRAW WITH THE LEATHERNECKS IN PURSUIT.

THE COUNTERATTACK WAS WORSE THAN A FAILURE. IT WAS A NEAR ROUT.

FARTHER SOUTH ON THE ISLAND THE JAPANESE HAD BEEN REPULSED IN A COUNTERATTACK TWO HOURS BEFORE DAWN AND THE TANKS SPEARHEADING IT HAD BEEN KNOCKED OUT.

A MARINE COMMANDER INVITED MORE JAPANESE COUNTERATTACKS. HE SAID "WE WILL GET THE ISLAND ALL THE SOONER BECAUSE WE WILL KILL THEM

QUICKER THAT WAY."
THE OFFICER EXPLAINED THAT THE PELELIU AIRPORT, ONE OF TWO AT THE SOUTH END OF THE ISLAND CHAIN, IS A TYPICAL JAP (NESE FIGHTER PLANE STRIP BUILT IN THE JUNGLE OBVIOUSLY AFTER MUCH BACKBREAKING EFFORT. THE BURNED OUT WRECKAGE OF TWO JAPANESE PLANES WERE IN THE SOUTHWEST CORNER OF THE FIELD. ON THE OTHER SIDE STOOD THE STEEL SKELETON OF A HANGAR.

THE AIRDROME IS NOT MUCH TO LOOK AT BUT IT IS IMPORTANT TO AMERICAN FORCES, FOR THEY CAN BEGIN FLYING FIGHTERS FROM IT A FEW HOURS AFTER ITS CAPTURE. THE JAPANESE KNOW THAT AND THAT IS WHY THEY COUNTERATTACKED.

(CAPTURE OF THE PELELIU AIRDROME WAS ANNOUNCED BY THE U.S.NAVY LAST NIGHT, SEPT.16).

BY LEIF ERICKSON

PELELIU ISLAND, PALAU, SEPT. 16-(DELAYED)-(VIA NAVY RADIO) (AP)-BATTLING AGAINST PROTECTED JAPANESE MORTARS AND ARTILLERY BATTERIES, AMERICAN LEATHERNECKS OF THE FIRST DIVISION MARINES SURROUNDED THE PELELIU AIRDROME TODAY AND ESTABLISHED A FRONT LINE ACROSS THIS TWO MILE WIDE ISLAND.

THE SMART, HARD-HITTING MARINE COMBAT TEAM ACHIEVED THE ADVANCES AFTER BEATING BACK A DAWN JAPANESE ATTACK. THEY PURSUED THE BROKEN ENEMY ACROSS THE SOUTHERN SIDE OF THE AIRFIELD.

MAJ.GEN.JULIAN SMITH, COMMANDER OF THE MARINES, REPORTED AFTER THE FIRST ACTION AT THE FRONT THAT "THE SITUATION IS MORE COMPLETELY SATISFACTORY. THE MARINES GAINED GROUND CONSISTENTLY ON D-DAY AND TODAY. WE HAVE THE ADVANTAGE AND COMPLETE CONTROL OF THE AIR."

TME JAPANESE HAVE NOT ATTEMPTED A SINGLE AIR PASS SINCE YANK WARSHIP STARTED SHELLING PELELIU FIVE DAYS AGO.

ALL OF THE ISLAND SOUTH OF THE AIRFIELD, WITH THE EXCEPTION OF TWO SMALL PENINSULAS, HAS BEEN CLEANED OUT. THE JAPANESE ISOLATED ON THE PENINSULAS ARE WITHOUT DRINKING WATER.

ONE OF THE JAPANESE FORCES CUT OFF SHOWED A WHITE FLAG. THE APPARENT SURRENDER OFFER WAS INVESTIGATED BY OFFICERS WHO HAD IN MIND THE POSSIBILITY OF JAPANESE TREACHERY.

THE PROGRESS OF THE MARINES NORTHWARD FROM THE AIRDROME WAS SLOWED UP BY STRONG JAPANESE POSITIONS ON THE RIDGES OF UMORBROGUL MOUNTAIN. THE LEATHERNECKS ALSO MET OPPOSITION FROM STRONG CONCRETE BUILDINGS SOUTH OF THE TOWN OF ASIAS.

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SOUTH OF THE TOWN OF ASIAS.

WITH THE SUPPORT OF CARRIER-BASED BOMBERS, THE GUNS OF WARSHIPS AND GROUND ARTILLERY, THE MARINES SLUGGED IT OUT WITH THE ENEMY. FIGHTING RAGED HALF WAY THROUGH THE SECTION OF FORTIFIED BUILDINGS.

YANK AIRMEN HEAVILY STRAFED POSITIONS ON STEEP SIDED GULLIES FROM WHICH THE JAPANESE HARRASSED SUPPLY UNLOADING BEACHES AS WELL AS FRONT LINE FORCES WITH MORTAR AND FIELD GUN FIRE. A JAPANESE SHELL HIT ONE MARINE AMMUNITION DUMP BLOWING UP A SUPPLY OF SHELLS.

IN A TANK DUEL MARINE SHERMANS KNOCKED OUT 15 JAPANESE TANKS AGAINST THE LOSS OF ONE.

"OUR MEN HAVE DONE A DARNED GOOD JOB LANDING AGAINST NATURAL OBSTACLES AND PUSHING ACROSS THE ISLAND AGAINST STIFF DEFENSES" SAID V.ADM.THEODORES WILKINSON, EXPEDITIONARY FORCE COMMANDER. HE OBSERVED THAT IN AN ASSAULT ON JAPANESE ISLAND POSITIONS LIKE THE PALAU GROUP THE ENEMY MUST BE HIT WHERE HE IS. IN SUCH PLACES AS THESE JAPANESE DEFENSES CANNOT BE BYPASSED.

GENERAL SMITH EXPRESSED THE OPINION THAT THE PELELIU BATTLE WAS NOT AS TOUGH AS THE BLOODY FIGHT AT TARAWA BUT HARDER THAN THE SCRAPS AT ENIWETOK AND KWAJALEIN.

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PALAU (350)

BY LEIF ERICKSON

ABOARD U.S. FLAGSHIP OFF PELELIU ISLAND,SEPT.17-(VIA NAVY RADIO)-(AP)-IN A BITTERLY-CONTESTED ADVANCE, THE FIRST MARINE DIVISION WON A FOOTHOLD TODAY ON "BLOODY NOSE" -- SHARP-RIDGED UMORBROGUL MOUNTAIN ON PELELIU ISLAND.

THESE SHARP, CORAL RIDGE LINES WERE THE CORE OF THE WELL-PLANNED JAPANESE DEFENSE IN DEPTH NORTH OF PELELIU AIRDROME.

IN THE INITIAL ASSAULT AGAINST THIS "BLOODY NOSE," THE FIRST MARINE REGIMENT WAS DRIVEN BACK UNDER HEAVY JAPANESE MORTAR AND ARTILLERY FIRE. COL.LEWIS B. (CHESTY) PULLER OF SALUDA, VA., WAS IN COMMAND.

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IN THEIR SECOND DRIVE, THE MARINE ATTACKERS SCRAMBLED UP THE ROUGH CORAL ROCK AND STAYED.

CLEANING OUT THE RIDGE OF LURKING JAPANESE ELEMENTS WILL BE "A SLOW, PAINFUL PROCESS," SAID A SPOKESMAN IN HEADQUARTERS OF MAJ.GEN.ROY S.GEIGER, COMMANDER OF THE AMPHIBIOUS ASSAULT TROOPS.

(PACIFIC FLEET HEADQUARTERS FRIDAY ANNOUNCED THE CAPTURE OF THE PELELIU AIRFIELD. PRESUMABLY SOME JAPANESE ELEMENTS WERE LEFT BEHIND ON THIS RIDGE, HOLDING OUT AS THEY HAVE ON OTHER PACIFIC ISLANDS.)

THE NIPPONESE MAINTAINED GUN AND MORTAR FIRE ON THE AIRFIELD BEHIND THE FIRST REGIMENT. PULLER'S MEN MADE A SUBSTANTIAL GAIN ON THE LEFT FLANK ALONG THE SHORE. THEY ALSO PUSHED A SALIENT INTO THE ISLAND'S MAIN TOWN, ASIAS.

AT THE END OF THE ISLAND, COL. HERMAN H.HANNEKEN'S SEVENTH MARINE REGIMENT RAN INTO A TOUGH NEST OF PILLBOXES AND MORTARS IN THE SOUTHWEST PENINSULA AREA. IT WAS THERE THE JAPANESE YESTERDAY DISPLAYED THE WHITE FLAG.

THE APPROACH TO THE TIP OF THE PENINSULA, WHICH BULGES OUT, HAD BEEN MADE ACROSS A NARROW LAND NECK. WITH HEAVY AIR AND ARTILLERY SUPPORT, HANNEKEN WAS ABLE TO GET HIS TANKS AGAINST THE PILLBOXES. THE COLONEL HOLDS THE CONGRESSIONAL MEDAL OF HONOR, WON IN HAITI.

DURING THE NIGHT THE JAPANESE TRIED THEIR TYPICAL INFILTRATION OF AMERICAN LINES. THE NEXT MORNING 20 DEAD NIPPONESE WERE COUNTED AROUND HANNEKEN'S COMMAND POST.

IN A SIMILAR NIGHT ATTACK NEAR THE COMMAND POST OF THE 1ST DIVISION, A HUSKY MARINE GRAPPED THE RIFLE OF ONE OF THE JAPANESE AND KILLED ITS OWNER WITH THE BAYONET. THE MARIN

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DIVISION, A HUSKY MARINE GRABBED THE RIFLE OF ONE OF THE JAPANESE AND KILLED ITS OWNER WITH THE BAYONET. THE MARINE THEN USED THE RIFLE TO CLUB DOWN A SECOND JAPANESE. HE THREW THE LATTER'S BODY AT A THIRD ATTACKER.

ON THE EAST SIDE OF PELELIU, THE 5TH MARINES WERE PRESSING AGAINST THE JAPANESE IN A BUSH-COVERED LOWLAND.

MM830PPW NM

PALAU (120)

NEW YORK, SEPT. 17-(AP)-THE JAPANESE NEWS AGENCY DOMEI IN A TOKYO BROADCAST TONIGHT SAID THE AMERICANS WERE POURING REINFORCEMENTS ASHORE ON PELELIU ISLAND IN THE PALAU GROUP DESPITE HEAVY CASUALTIES.

UP TO NOON SUNDAY, THE ENEMY BROADCAST ASSERTED, MORE THAN 60 AMERICAN VESSELS HAD BEEN SUNK AND MORE THAN 50 TANKS STRANDED ON THE BEACH.

"ENEMY BATTLESHIPS WHICH ARE CRUISING IN THE WATERS OFF THE BEACHHEAD CONTINUED TO FIRE SALVO AFTER SALVO WHICH TOTALLED MORE

THAN 10,000 SHELLS," IT ADDED. "FURTHERMORE FORMATIONS OF ENEMY PLANES WHICH DARKENED THE SKIES OVER THE BATTLE AREA RAINED BOMBS ON OUR POSITIONS.

"IN THE FACE OF THIS ATTACK OUR FORCES REPEATEDLY CARRIED OUT CHARGES AND FRUSTRATED ENEMY ATTEMPTS TO EXPAND HIS BEACHHEAD."

FD1000PEW

FROM THE HEAD OF THE RUSSIAN DELEGATION, VASILI SERGEEV.

Had Montreal UNRRA xxx Vasili Sergeev.

GETTING SUPPLIES TO POLAND IS POSSIBLE ONLY THROUGH MURMANSK AND OVER RUSSIAN RAILROADS.

SEVERAL POLITICAL TANGLES ARE READY FOR CONSIDERATION AT THIS SECOND FULL DRESS CONFERENCE, ONE OF THEM THE PROBLEM OF WHETHER TO SPEND UNRRA MONEY, SOME OF WHICH COMES FROM EUROPE'S INVADED NATIONS, IN ITALY.

HERBERT LEHMAN, DIRECTOR GENERAL OF UNRRA, SAID TODAY AT A PRESS CONFERENCE THAT RUMORS HE WAS CONTEMPLATING RESIGNING BECAUSE OF LIMITS PLACED ON UNRRA WERE "WHOLLY AND COMPLETELY UNTRUE."

FD1016PEW

PANAMA, PANAMA, SEPT. 17-(AP)-FAY ALLEN DES PORTES, 54, UNITED STATES AMBASSADOR TO COSTA RICA, DIED TODAY IN A GORGAS HOSPITAL FOLLOWING AN OPERATION.

DES PORTES, A NATIVE OF WINNSBORO, S.C., HAD BEEN IN THE DIPLOMATIC SERVICE FOR 11 YEARS. HE WAS A SOUTH CAROLINA STATE SENATOR IN 1933 WHEN PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT APPOINTED HIM TO BE MINISTER TO BOLIVIA. HE WAS MADE MINISTER TO GUATEMALA IN 1936 AND WAS TRANSFERRED TO COSTA RICA AS AMBASSADOR IN MARCH, 1943.

FD914PEW

UNDATED MANCHURIA ANNIVERSARY (260)

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BY RAY CRONIN
ASSOCIATED PRESS WAR EDITOR

THIRTEEN YEARS AGO TODAY, ON SEPT.18, 1931, JAPAN LAUNCHED A CAMPAIGN OF RUTHLESS AGGRESSION BY STRIKING AGAINST CHINA'S MANCHURIA -- PRELUDE TO A MILITANT MARCH THAT LED TO PEARL HARBOR, THE PHILIPPINES, SINGAPORE AND THE THRESHOLD OF AUSTRALIA.

TODAY THE OVERLORDS OF THE RISING SUN EMPIRE HAVE THE PROMISE OF THE ROOSEVELT-CHURCHILL QUEBEC CONFERENCE THAT THE UNITED LAND, SEA AND AIR POWER OF THE ALLIES WILL BE UNLEASHED TO BRING ABOUT "DESTRUCTION OF THE BARBARIANS OF THE PACIFIC."

JAPAN HAD TASTED AND LIKED THE SPOILS OF CONQUEST BACK IN 1894-95, WHEN SHE DEFEATED CHINA AND TOOK CONTROL OF FORMOSA AND THE ANCIENT KINGDOM OF KOREA. SHE WON IN THE RUSSO-JAPANESE WAR AND GRABBED WHAT IS KNOWN AS THE KWANTUNG LEASED TERRITORY.

BUT IT WAS NOT UNTIL 1931, WHEN SHE STOLE MANCHURIA, THAT JAPAN REALLY EMBARKED ON A BLOODY SERIES OF AGGRESSIONS THAT SHE HOPED WOULD LEAD TO WORLD DOMINATION. THEREAFTER SHE PILED UP FAKED "INCIDENTS" AGAINST CHINA UNTIL IN 1937 SHE STRUCK AGAIN AT MARCO POLO BRIDGE NEAR PEIPING.

SINCE THEN IT HAS BEEN OPEN LARCENY AND ASSAULT -- THE RUTHLESS CONQUEST OF CHINA'S RICH COAST AND ALL OF ITS PORTS, INCLUDING SHANGHAI; THE RAPE OF NANKING; THE SINKING OF THE U.S. GUNBOAT PANAY; DESTRUCTION OF AMERICAN AND BRITISH BUSINESS AND CHURCH PROPERTIES IN CHINA.

DURING THOSE BLOODY YEARS JAPAN FREQUENTLY SAID "SO SORRY" TO AMERICA AND BRITAIN. HER APOLOGIES KEPT HER OUT OF TROUBLE WITH THE TWO GREAT POWERS UNTIL HER CREED OF GREEDY EXPANSION LED HER TO STRIKE INTO INDO-CHINA AND THAILAND, MENACING THE PHILIPPINES AND SINGAPORE. THEN CAME THE SNEAK ATTACK ON PEARL HARBOR.

TODAY, JAPAN FINDS ALLIED STORM CLOUDS GATHERING MENACINGLY ON ALL SIDES. HER RING OF PACIFIC ISLAND DEFENSES HAS BEEN CRACKED BY AMERICAN MIGHT. THE YANKS ARE WELL ON THE ROAD BACK TO THE PHILIPPINES. THE JAPANESE HOMELAND HAS BEEN BLASTED BY B-29 SUPERFORTRESSES, A FORETASTE OF MORE AND HEAVIER RAIDS BY ALLIED PLANES.

EA655PPW NM

UNDATED EUROPEAN WAR COMPARISON

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

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PARATROOPERS OF THE FIRST ALLIED AIRBORNE ARMY STRUCK A POWERFUL BLOW AT THE GERMANS TODAY BY DESCENDING IN FORCE INTO SOUTHERN HOLLAND FROM MORE THAN 1,000 LARGE TRANSPORTS AND GLIDERS.

TWENTY-SIX YEARS AGO, ON SEPT. 18, 1918, FIELD MARSHAL HAIG'S BRITISH TROOPS CAPTURED TEN VILLAGES, 6,000 PRISONERS AND IMPORTANT ENEMY POSITIONS IN THE OUTER DEFENSES OF THE HINDENBURG LINE. BULGARIAN RESISTANCE ON THE MACEDONIAN FRONT WEAKENED GRADUALLY AS ALLIED TROOPS PUSHED AHEAD TEN MILES.

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AS ALLIED SKYFIGHTERS BROUGHT NEW PERILS TO THE GERMANS IN THE NORTHERN REGION OF THE WESTERN FRONT, A GERMAN ARMY OF 20,000 TROOPS, CUT OFF WHILE TRYING TO ESCAPE TO THE REICH, SURRENDERED TO A SMALL AMERICAN FORCE ON THE SOUTHERN BACK OF THE LOIRE RIVER AFTER THEY HAD BEEN TRAPPED HOPELESSLY BY THE JUNCTURE OF THE AMERICAN THIRD AND SEVENTH ARMIES.

BW1150PEW NM

EUROPEAN WAR FLASHBACKS
BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

SEPT 18, 1918--FIELD MARSHAL HAIG'S BRITISH TROOPS CAPTURED TEN VILLAGES, 6,000 PRISONERS AND IMPORTANT ENEMY POSITIONS IN OUTER DEFENSES OF THE HINDENBURG LINE. BULGARIAN RESISTANCE ON THE MACEDONIAN FRONT WEAKENED AS ALLIED TROOPS ADVANCED TEN MILES.

SEPT.18, 1940--GERMAN BOMBINGS CAUSED EXTENSIVE DAMAGE IN LONDON'S MAYFAIR AND SOHO AREAS.

MK507AEW